

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

History of the Arkansas Press for a Hundred Years and More

FRED W. ALLSOPP

Illustrated

Parke-Harper Publishing Company
Little Rock, Arkansas
1922

AL 307.260

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

Mar. 22, 1923

CHARLES ELLIOTT PERKINS
MEMORIAL COLLECTION

"The Newspaper: The intellectual spring into which everybody dips his bucket, whilst few thank the fountain for its supply."—Toast at a press banquet in 1840.

Contents

PART ONE.

The Newspaper Profession Has Furnished Many of Arkansas' Greatest Men.—Arkansas Newspaper Statistics.—Character of the Early Press, and Semi-facetious Titles Given to the Editors of Those Days.—The Print Shop in Ye Olden Days.—Newspaper Duels.—Wanted, a Fighting Editor.—The Press Censors.—Many Newspapers Established.—Interesting Facts.—"The Old Lady" of the State Press.—Fanciful, Appropriate and Inappropriate Names of Arkansas Newspapers.—Women Journalists in Arkansas.

PART TWO.

Chronological History of the Arkansas Press for 100 Years, Under County Headings, Giving Dates of the Establishment of 1,478 Newspapers, of Which 1,192 Suspended, and the Names of More Than 5,000 Editors, Publishers and Owners, Together With Amusing and Interesting Bits of History in Connection With Many of Them.

PART THREE.

History of the Arkansas Press Association, Its Objects and Accomplishments.—Annual Excursions.—Officers.—The National Editorial Association.—The North Arkansas Press Association.—The South Arkansas Press Association.—The Northwestern Editorial Association Excursion to Arkansas in 1875.—The Florida Excursion of the N. E. A.—Bringing the 1918 N. E. A. Meeting to Little Rock and Hot Springs.—Death Roll, etc.

PART FOUR.

Biographical Sketches of Old Time and Present Editors and Publishers of Note, With Portraits of Many of Them.

Introduction

The life of a state is similar, in its final analysis, to that of the individual. It is made up of parallel records of development, each distinct in itself, and each more or less related to and dependent upon all the others. A cross-section of life, in either the state or the individual, shows the activities of the moment with each interest embraced in that life expanding its own elements and exerting its influence in the evolving events of the day. History embraces the interwoven records of state development in all their complexity. Biography tells the life story of the individual in all its interests and activities.

A truthful record of a man's efforts and achievements in any one of the varied interests entering into his life will give an accurate illustration of his character and personality. A faithful review of any one phase of progress in a state will give a reliable picture of the process and of the stability of that development.

Arkansas is a state of more than ordinary interest. Its history is replete with the elements of romance and abounds with the robust material of practical life. No better view of this state, showing its origin, its development, present status and prospects could be had than by looking at the story of its newspaper life.

Mr. Fred W. Allsopp, equipped by nature with a literary turn of mind, trained by thirty years in the business management of the state's greatest newspaper, has undertaken the compilation of a Newspaper History of Arkansas.

To pen an introduction to this work, I deem a supreme honor, assured as it is, an enduring monument, marked for the respectful attention—the interested comment of the age.

ROBERT JOSEPH BROWN.

Preface

At a regular Monday conference of the publishers of the Arkansas Gazette in January last, Mr. J. N. Heiskell, the editor, remarked that the fiftieth annual meeting of the Arkansas Press Association would be celebrated in Little Rock, in June, 1922, and that he would like to print a two-page history of the newspapers of Arkansas on the day that the meeting convened.

I mentioned a sketch of the press that was written by the late Col. J. N. Smithee in 1877, and a later paper by R. W. Leigh, in 1883, which papers I thought could be obtained and might easily be brought up to date. Mr. Heiskell requested that I do this.

I obtained the Smithee sketch, and the Minutes of the Arkansas Press Association from Mr. Clio Harper, the Secretary of the Press Association; and from those sources, together with the various Arkansas histories, the volumes of the Arkansas History Commission, the Newspaper Directories, and my own scraps, I undertook to compile the data for a condensed history of the newspapers of Arkansas since the founding of the Gazette, in 1819.

The Minutes referred to contained scattering notes by the following historians of the Association: J. N. Smithee, 1873-80; W. Jasper Blackburn, 1881; Robt. W. Leigh, 1883-5; J. L. Tullis, 1886-7; J. W. Underhill, 1888-9; W. S. Eakin, 1900; A. C. Hull, 1891; E. G. Henderson, 1892-3; Miss Lovella Morton, 1894; W. H. Culp, 1895; H. M. Butler, 1896; J. W. Underhill, 1897 to 1902; T. M. Woods, 1903-4; J. M. Raines, 1905-7; C. A. Berry, 1908; L. B. White, 1909; C. E. Cruce, 1910; J. Ross Chambers, 1911; W. W. Folsom, 1912; George Thornburgh, 1914; Mrs. C. E. Kinney, 1915; Mrs. J. A. Livingstone, 1916; Mrs. F. W. Peel, 1917; Mrs. H. B. Creekmore, 1918; Col. W. A. Webber, 1919-20.

I am sorry to state that some of these historians made very meagre reports, while others of them left interesting information. Colonel Smithee's notes were made valuable by his long familiarity with Arkansas newspaper affairs, but his information was of a scattering, general nature. Mr. Leigh was methodical, and was

the first to arrange his material by counties, which made his jottings useful.

I soon found that I had undertaken no slight task. The brief detached facts mentioned in the various minutes of the years had to be pieced together, to be supplemented by information from my own knowledge, or gleaned from the histories and the newspaper directories, or through correspondence; the whole mass to be arranged with some regard to order. Then the list of each county was submitted to some old-time editor or publisher in that county.

I have in many instances spent more time in running down the history of some obscure little paper than a Bancroft or a Macauley would do in preparing to chronicle the history of a city or the story of a battle.

After digging for a while, I found I had enough material for several entire editions of the Gazette.

My time was not altogether wasted, for I feel that the Press should have a history, and that it deserves it as much as the Bench and Bar or any other profession or business. As was said by the late O. C. Ludwig, "The historian of Arkansas who overlooks the great work done in the past for the State by the hard-working and patriotic newspaper men, does an injustice to that body of men who have always devoted their talents and energies to the advancement of the State's interests, and have been paid less for their valuable service than they deserved. Many of them deserve to be mentioned in terms of the highest commendation * * * and I hope the day is not far distant when their names shall be used more generously in the histories of our country."

The doctor passes away, and leaves no written record of his misdeeds. When he loses a patient, he seldom even goes to his funeral. The lawyer leaves no record, except in a few printed speeches, some briefs, or the court records, which few people have access to. But the work of the newspaper man lives after him in the printed page, although that is often the only memorial he gets.

In order that newspaper files may be better preserved from fading and otherwise deteriorating, the great libraries, and news-

papers like the New York Times, are treating the pages of their files with a newly invented chemical foil that preserves their life indefinitely, it is said; showing the value that is placed upon newspaper records.

The state of Kansas has shown its appreciation of the value of its newspapers in a pronounced way. Since the foundation in that state of the State Historical Society in 1875, a copy of every issue of each newspaper published in the state is by arrangement furnished the society for filing purposes. The collection now comprises more than 50,000 bound volumes, which makes it one of the largest newspaper collections in the world.

The Arkansas History Commission, under the capable direction of Dallas Herndon, has made a start in this direction. By donation, more than 500 bound newspaper files and many copies of old Arkansas newspapers are now included in its archives, covering the whole length of the territorial and state history.

People do not always realize how much they depend upon their newspapers. For many years the newspapers of Arkansas have been doing more than giving their readers the news. They have been engaged in writing the State's history for future generations. And a people can be fairly judged by the character of its press. A well patronized newspaper is an indication of an intelligent, law-abiding community. There is nothing that can take the place of the newspaper. Wendell Phillips long ago said that it was a momentous, yea, a fearful truth, that the millions have "no literature, no school and almost no pulpit, but the press. Not one in ten reads books, but everyone of us, except the helpless poor, poisons himself every day with a newspaper. It is parent, school, college, pulpit, theatre, example, counselor,—all in one. Every drop of our blood is colored by it. Let me make the newspaper, and I care not who makes the religion and laws."

Mr. Dana said that the country press was not only the most honest chronicler of events, but the most accurate and reliable forum of the people. "These daily and weekly visitors to the home fireside," he said, "convey all kinds of knowledge, besides the day's news, and tend to promote the diffusion of beauty, to stimulate the arts and sciences and to create a healthy sentiment."

The press now wields a greater influence than ever before in the nation. The Fourth Estate says that the outstanding event of the year 1921 was the transfer of a newspaper man to the executive reins of the government of the United States. "The increasing degree to which newspaper men are taking a leading part in public affairs in the United States," it says, "reached its culmination with the inauguration of Warren G. Harding as President on March 4th."

It would be idle to indulge in platitudes about the acknowledged power of the Press. Many glowing tributes have been paid to its merits, but probably none have surpassed the vivid words of the brilliant Col. Pat Donan, at one time the editor of the Bentonville Advance, and the friend of Albert Pike, in an address which he delivered at an early meeting of the Arkansas Press Association, of which he was a member, before he removed to South Dakota. He said, in part:

"The editor is the soul of the universe. Think of it! What would the world be without newspapers. A locomotive without engine, steam, wheels or caputal luminosity. A lamp without wick, or wickedly non-burstable kerosene. A ship without sails, rudder, grog-tub or pilot. A circus without showmen, trick mules, or a stray monkey to supply vinegar-virtued saints with the pretext of going to 'let the children see the animals.' They furnish its information, its amusement, its morals, and much of its religion. Suspend all the papers, stop all the printing presses, for a single month, and earth would be one vast, gigantic bedlam. Science, art, business, literature and law would come to a dead stand-still. Everything would be wry. Circuit, county and probate courts, judgments, executions, sentences, sheriff's sales, railroad time tables, elections, trades, traffic, births, deaths, marriages and divorces would get into such a tangle, that it would take a legion of Philadelphia lawyers, a Methuselah's granny's lifetime to unravel the brain-twisting muddle. Nobody would know anything. Everybody would know nothing extensively. The whole human and hu-woman race would be profoundly accomplished ignoramuses,—admirably fitted for average legislators or Congressmen. Mercantile establishments would be removed,

—none could tell when or whither. Farms would be sold by mortgagees or trustees, and the hapless possessor would never get an inkling of it 'till the purchaser and his title deeds appeared. The seeker for religion's consolations would stumble into the little church around the corner, to find that it had, weeks ago, been converted into a first-class doggery. Merchants would be nabbed by United States Marshals and stamp-stickers for violating revenue and license regulations of which they had never heard or dreamt. Steamboat departures, home and foreign wars, prices of stocks and produce, times of sales, meetings and removals, tax lists, public assemblies,—all, *all* would be an endless, hopeless, inextricable jumble. There would be no advertising except, as one of Arkansas' legislative solons once proposed,—in wretched scrawls, pinned up on post-office doors, court house fences, blacksmith shops and cross-roads juiceries. Young ladies would not know where to get cheap and lovely bonnets, ribbons, pinbacks, paint-saucers, lawns, laces, barber-pole hosiery, gilt-edged prayer-books, or gilt-spangled fans. Dandified young bucks would be lost in blundering attempts to find bob-tailed coats, plug hats and ear-sawing, flop-over collars to their notion. Old gentlemen, with red faces and big bandanas, much profanity and perspiration, would get left by the train when bound for the city on urgent business; for there would be no means of making known a change of time-table. Old ladies from rural districts would sell their butter and eggs, cheese, feathers and honey, for twenty per cent less than their worth; for there would be no market reports or quotations of sales. Everybody would fleece everybody else; confidence men, swindlers and black-legs would flourish and fatten; for there would be no daily published warnings to the unwary. Congressional and Presidential conspirators and usurpers would be freed from all shadow of restraint; for they could turn the whole country, Constitution and Government bottom upwards, and enthrone any bullet-headed and ruthless adventurer, backed by mercenary bayonets, as absolute monarch of a hemisphere; and the great mass of the people, their constituents, would never hear of it until the armed myrmidons of tyranny had garrisoned their country towns. The darkness of Egypt's miracle-manufac-

tured shadow, the confusion of forty-spinster-power pantaloonatic catawampus, would reign supreme from pole to pole. Sun, moon and stars, Heaven, earth, air, sea and sky, would be in eclipse; until, amid the all-overwhelming blackness, a stack of black cats would look like a snow-drift, and Erebus would be a white elephant.

"Civilization culminates in the power-press. It is the grand total of the difference between a boastful United Statian and a beastly Hottentot,—between Yankee Doodle and Timbucktoodle.

"Who or what builds all the railroads, makes the first suggestion, points out the advantages, pushes the charter through Congress or Legislature, works up the interest, secures the subscriptions, and sends forth its welcome to the first train over the line? The newspaper.

"Who or what makes all our statesmen, our Congressmen, Governors and Presidents,—and, sometimes, God knows, out of woefully small and poor material,—publishes the first call on some insignificant jack-leg to run for constable or legislator, writes up his twaddling, stuttering speeches into thunder-bursts of eloquence, calls meetings to hear him, gets up receptions and serenades, and, finally, makes an elephant of statescraft out of a pismire of stupidity? The newspaper.

"Who or what gives reputation to a State or region, heralds abroad its advantages and resources of soil, climate and productions, and draws immigration and capital to its development? The newspaper.

"Who or what brings trade to the merchant, patients to the doctor, and victims to the lawyer? The newspaper.

"The foundation of every enterprise, material, moral, financial and political, is laid in and by the newspaper. It is the great necessity of the age,—as much an essential of every civilized breakfast table as its poached eggs and muffins, its napkins, hash and Mocha coffee. It is the world guide and banner-bearer, enlightener, counselor and grandest evangel of advancement."

Much of what I write herein may be ancient history to the older members of the profession in Arkansas, but it is written

as much for the younger members, and especially for the general public,—as well as for posterity, I hope.

Errors and omissions will doubtless be found in this sketch, yet many names of newspapers and editors have been rescued from oblivion,—names of men who have assisted in building up Arkansas. There are so many and such frequent changes in Arkansas newspapers that it is difficult to keep up with them. New ones will be born, change ownerships, and others be discontinued while this matter is being put into type.

Interjected biographical mention and comments may be out of place in these sober annals, but it is hoped an occasional reminiscent reference may tend to relieve the monotony of the constant dry repetition of names and dates. As said by A. C. Hull, "it is a field that offers no stirring incidents or events of great moment, in the description of which the historian may soar away into the realms of pleasing verbiage, and make for himself the name of a Bancroft or a Hallam, but in the short and simple annals of newspaperdom is revealed much of the inner history of our great State."

Colonel W. A. Webber, as per a circular sent out in 1920, conceived the idea of publishing a history of the State Press. His plan was original, but perhaps impractical. He requested each editor and publisher to write his autobiography in brief, and, together with a vignette picture of himself, print 500 copies of it, on paper of a uniform size of 6 x 9 inches. All of these sketches were to be bound together, and in this way a history would be preserved in a book.

"With proper co-operation," he said, "we can make this a most notable contribution to the history of Arkansas." But I do not think the editors co-operated. It is difficult to get several hundred men to do a given thing, and under his plan, the history would be incomplete unless all entered fully into the spirit of it.

This good man died April 11, 1921, without having accomplished his worthy purpose,—and a work for which he was eminently fitted.

I am indebted to numerous editors for contributions of data, and especially to J. Frank Weaver of Fort Smith, V. W. St. John

of Mena, W. B. Weeks of Texarkana, Jared Trevathan of Batesville, J. J. Baugh of Searcy, the present historian of the Association; Earle W. Hodges, and to Stanley Crane, representative of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company.

My little book is dedicated to the brave Knights of the Pen in Arkansas, as a slight contribution in return for the obligations that I owe to the calling.

F. W. A.

Little Rock, May 1, 1922.

History of the Arkansas Press for a Hundred Years and More

PART I.

From the day when the capable and heroic Woodruff ventured to establish Arkansas' first newspaper, the editors of the Territory and the State have been leaders, whose efforts have tended to constantly advance the interests of their country. Among the other territorial pioneer editors were Charles P. Bertrand, the founder of Arkansas' second newspaper, who became distinguished in several lines of endeavor; the brilliant and many-sided Albert Pike, John W. Steele, Andrew J. Hunt and Henry L. Biscoe.

Noted editors of early statehood days include W. H. Etter, the founder of the old Washington Telegraph; Charles F. M. Noland, author, statesman and polished gentleman; Charles F. Towns, of the Fayetteville Witness; Col. De la Fletcher Roysden, of the Southern Shield; John F. Wheeler, who established Fort Smith's first newspaper; Thomas Sterne, Francis Van Horn, George W. Clark and Anselm Clark, of the Van Buren Intelligencer; John S. Logan, of the Frontier Whig; James A. Jones and John Ruth, of Camden's first newspaper; Dr. Solon Borland, of the Arkansas Gazette, who laid down the pen to take up the sword in the war with Mexico; Benjamin J. Borden, John E. Knight and C. C. Danley, of the Gazette and Democrat; and Cyrus Weller, of the Little Rock Tribune.

Later editors, antedating the Civil War, include Richard H. Johnson, of the Gazette; Valentine Dell, John Carnall and Major J. H. Sparks, of Fort Smith; Major Charles Gordon Newman of Fort Smith and Pine Bluff; Col. Read Fletcher, of Pine Bluff; J. M. and J. D. Butler, of the Little Rock Whig; Capt. R. S. Yerkes; William Quesenbury, of Fayetteville; John S. Dunham, of Van Buren; A. W. Hobson, of Camden and Hope; Adam Clark, of Camden and Arkadelphia; Q. K. Underwood, William T. Youmans and W. S. Burnett, of Helena.

Among the prominent journalists since the Civil War, some of whom are deceased, may be mentioned Prof. James Mitchell, Col. J. N. Smithee, W. M. Burke, W. Jasper Blackburn, C. C. Colburn, Jacob Frolich, Frank D. Denton, Leon Roussan, George Thornburgh, Dr. M. M. McGuire, John G. Price, J. M. Raines, W. A. Webber, J. L. Wadley, J. R. Cotham, Pat Donan and J. J. Baugh.

The newspaper workers of more modern times in Arkansas who have passed away, and whose names and labors are worthy of mention, include D. A. Brower, Ed L. Givens, Farrelly Kimbell, W. M. Kavanaugh and George R. Brown, who had been connected with the Arkansas Gazette; J. R. Newman, of the Harrison Times; Arthur Murray, of the Pine Bluff Press-Eagle; George Rainey Williams, of Dardanelle and Fort Smith; W. W. Folsom, of Augusta, Brinkley and Hope; W. F. Hicks, Thomas J. Hicks, O. C. Ludwig and E. E. White.

The list of editors who have served Arkansas could be extended indefinitely. The names and achievements of present-day newspaper workers will be included in their proper places in this history. The earlier editors have been succeeded by men of talents and high ideals, who are optimistic and sincere. Arkansas is fortunate in her press, which will continue to represent her people, exploit her advantages, defend her good name and faithfully record events.

It will be found that many of Arkansas' most celebrated men had newspaper experience. Judge John R. Eakin, of the State Supreme Court, had been an editor; Robert Crittenden, Arkansas' first great statesman, owned an interest in the Little Rock Advocate; Chief Justice Henry G. Bunn had been an editor; Governor Elisha Baxter was a printer; Albert Pike became famous through his editorial work; Colonel E. C. Boudinot, the noted Cherokee, of Fort Smith, had been an editor; General Thomas C. Hindman had edited a newspaper. Few know that Father J. M. Lucey, who afterwards became a beloved and noted priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and labored for many years at Pine Bluff, was the editor of a newspaper at Fort Smith for three years or more, beginning in 1869. There have been a number of famous preacher-editors in Arkansas, such as A. R. Winfield, Hor-

ace Jewel, Z. T. Bennett, J. A. Anderson, J. H. Dye, W. A. Clark and A. C. Millar. It would seem that a majority of the lawyers were also editors in the early days. The list of prominent lawyer-editors includes Judge John McClure, J. R. Pettigrew, Geo. P. Smoote, T. C. Peek, J. D. Kimbell, John C. England, E. A. Warren, W. S. Eakin, A. H. Sevier, George Thornburgh, Joseph Stillwell, Charles B. Bertrand, Col. Jno. M. Harrell, Robert H. Crockett, Charles Coffin and John E. Bradley. Dr. W. H. Barry, one of Hot Springs' most famous physicians, was the editor of several newspapers in Arkansas before he located at Hot Springs to practice medicine. State Auditors A. W. Files and John R. Jobe, and Secretaries of State Jacob Frolich, A. C. Hull, O. C. Ludwig and Earle W. Hodges, were editors. There are many other illustrious examples. In fact, one can hardly name a prominent man who was not at some time in his life connected with a newspaper in some capacity. Newspaper training produces great men.

Arkansas Newspaper Statistics.

Not until November 20, 1819, was there a newspaper in Arkansas, and it was more than ten years before the second one was established. By 1870, there were 56; in 1883, 130; in 1885, 151; in 1896, 146; the number had grown to 315 in 1909, but had decreased to about 300 in 1914, while in 1920 there was a further decrease to 254, due to the difficulty of obtaining material and men, on account of conditions brought about by the World War.

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in Arkansas in 1922 is 286, comprising 30 dailies, one three-times-a-week, 8 semi-weeklies, 222 weeklies, 1 fortnightly, 5 semi-monthlies, 17 monthlies, and two quarterlies. The places of publication number 158.

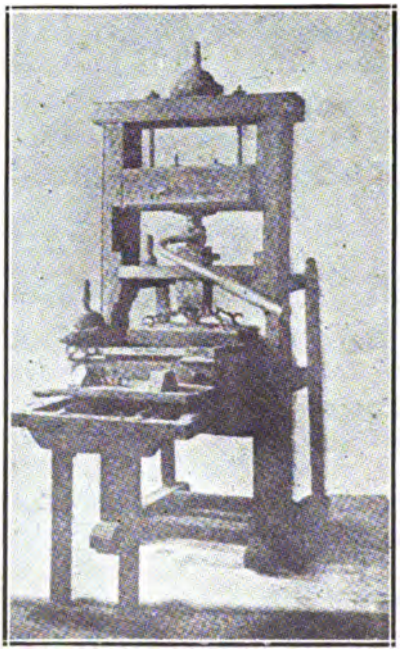
The total circulation of daily newspapers in Arkansas in 1920 was estimated to be 140,000. The total circulation of daily, weekly and monthly publications was fixed at 473,239.

According to statistics gathered by the late Colonel W. A. Webber, the annual income of Arkansas newspapers in 1920, was $3,373,162.00.

The total investment in Arkansas newspaper properties, according to the same authority, in 1920, was $2,402,000.00. As more than $200,000 is known to have been added in 1921, the aggregate estimated investment at this time is $2,602,000.00.

The approximate total valuation of Arkansas newspaper property, in 1920, was placed at $4,757,086.00.

The total number of line casting and other type-setting machines in the state in 1920, was 185.



Wooden Hand Printing Press of the Kind Used in Printing Early Newspapers.

Inking rollers had not been invented. The forms were inked by balls of sheepskin, woolly side in, stuffed with wool. The form was of two pages, but the platen covered only one page, and two impressions or pulls or the lever were required to complete the printing of one form. Crude as this press appears, the most beautiful books of the typographic art were printed on similar presses—books which sell for thousands of dollars as masterpieces of typography. The picture does not show the tympan, on which the paper was placed and by which it was controlled while taking the impression.—Henry Lewis Bullen.

The number of printing presses in the State, not including those in independent job printing offices, is 442. Those in job offices number 366.

In 1884, there was only one perfecting newspaper press in the State, and that was in the office of the Arkansas Gazette. The Gazette now has three, and there are at least ten others in the State. Up to about 1880, there was not a cylinder newspaper press in a single country newspaper office in the State; now there are at least a hundred. Thirty years ago, there was not a single typesetting machine in the State. In 1894, the Gazette, at Little Rock, installed three, and now has twelve; there are more than a hundred in the other newspaper and job offices of Arkansas. Thirty years ago, there were only a few daily newspapers in the State,—and they were unsatisfactory. Today we have newspapers that will compare favorably with those of any state,—and one, the Arkansas Gazette, which is rated as one of the great newspapers of the country, with a circulation grown from about 5,000 in 1800 to over 50,000 in 1922, and doing a business of a million dollars a year.

The progress made by Arkansas newspapers has been marvelous. Up to a few years ago, the average community newspaper outfit consisted of an ancient hand press, a few pounds of battered type, a rickety job press, and a few other items of equipment; while today we see modern cylinder presses, with folders, the latest jobbers, high power paper-cutters, well equipped binderies, and every up-to-date labor-saving convenience known to the business. Steam engines, gas engines, or electric motors are used for motive power, where formerly hand and foot power only were used. The slow and laborious hand composition has been superceded in newspaper and some forms of job printing by the use of Mergenthaler Linotypes and other typesetting machines. No State in the Union can boast of handsomer or better printed newspapers than are published in Arkansas.

There is nothing in the world that is more wonderful than the expansion of the newspaper, especially in the department of its advertising, the volume of which has grown in recent years to almost incomprehensible proportions.

The Character of the Early Press, and Semi-Facetious Titles Given to Editors of Those Days.

The newspapers of Arkansas have grown more impersonal with the years, not that the editors lack the personality and force of early day newspaper workers, but because conditions and the practices of journalism have changed. The newspaper of the early days was the personal product of the editor, and he breathed his spirit into it. The product of today is more impersonal because it caters to a wider field and is made by a greater number of minds.

"The character of the papers in the early days," says Hempstead's History, "was vastly different from those of the present day. In editorial comments they were decidedly able, but they were frequently quite sharp and even personal towards each other. Hard knocks given and taken were the order of the day. The columns were filled with long communications over non de plumes attacking people and measures at great length. "A Voter of Pulaski County" was a frequent contributor. So was "Jawbone," which led one critic to respond, "Yes, Sampson used one of them." Any two or three or four column article signed "Casca" meant Albert Pike, "Devereux" meant Charles Fenton Mercer Noland, and the like.

"Any article having appeared with the name "Nat" in it, the name was sarcastically twisted into "gnat," which led the original to respond that 'gnats always were troublesome to dogs.'

"A semi-facetious way of speaking of men and things prevailed. A. H. Sevier was 'Don Ambrosia,' on account of his Spanish origin; Mr. Charles P. Bertrand, editor of the Advocate, was 'Beau Charlie,' in allusion to his particularity in dress. Colonel Charles C. Caldwell, a wheel-horse in politics, was 'Old Charley at the Wheel,' and so on. Such were the amenities of the press, which had not the rushing tide of events to chronicle and to arrange as exists at the present time.

"At times facetiousness took the place of hard rocks of criticism, a sample of which is shown in one of a series of fair versification entitled "Lays of the Humbuggers," appearing in

the Advocate, under Pike's editorship, which from being published with no name subscribed are taken to be editorial. They relate to the campaign of 1836, wherein Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson were the candidates of the Democrats for president and vice-president, and Judge Hugh L. White and John Tyler were the Whig candidates. Lay No. 5 is as follows:

"LAYS OF THE HUMBUGGERS, No. V.
IO TRIUMPHE.

Air—"Paddy Whack."

"All hail to the hero of Humbug and 'Glory'—
Van Buren the dauntless—Van Buren the bold!
Pop Emmons has written his great deeds in story,
And Holland the tale of his triumphs has told.
Now Crown Prince of Humbug, he soon shall be King,
And we, his bold Mamelukes, round him will wait,
And the White House shall ring,
As we shout and sing,
Hurra for the reign of Grimalkin the Great!

Hail Star of New York! when the famous Thermopylæ
No more shall be sung, Kinderhook shall be named,
And mankind with Washington shortly shall couple you,
The greatest and least man that nature e'er framed.
America's lion-like progeny's done,
And thou hast become our distinguished today—
Humbug's reign is begun,
And the fight shall be won,
And the fox o'er the lion's brood then shall bear sway.

We pray thee, great Mogul, when President made,
Thou wilt give to thy servants the spoils of the foe,
And for thee we'll zealously follow our trade,
And lie till we lay all our enemies low.
We are willing to serve thee, thy collar to wear,
And unto thy Foxship the jackal to play,
But the spoils we must share,
For it wouldn't be fair
To do a dog's work, and receive but dog's pay.

"In the Times, also relating to local as well as the national affairs of the same contest, was a series of 'Chronicles' in biblical style, one of which will serve as a sample of all. It is understandable from the explanations of names that the piece itself

contains: Martin, of course, standing for Martin Van Buren; William, for William E. Woodruff; the Thomas therein referred to being Mr. Thomas J. Pew, who was at that time serving as editor of the Gazette with Mr. Woodruff. No. 7 of the 'Chronicles' is as follows:

"CHRONICLES.

Chapter VII.

1. "Now it came to pass when the election began to draw nigh, that William and Thomas and the office-holders were sore vexed, and their hearts were exceeding sorrowful.

2. "For they saw that the people of the tribe of Arkansas would vote for Hugh, whose surname is White.

3. "And moreover, they saw that the men that they had nominated, would not be elected, and the thing set heavily upon them.

4. "And it came to pass that they communed with each other privately, and William stood in the midst of the congregation and spake unto them saying:

5. "'Men and Brethren, what thing shall we do to secure the election of our brethren, the friends of Martin the magician?

6. "'For I perceive of a truth that the people are displeased with us, and they have determined in their hearts to vote for Absalom, whose surname is Fowler, to be Tetrarch over all Arkansas.

7. "'Moreover, they will vote for William, whose surname is Cummins, and be our wise man in the great Sanhedrim.

8. "'And they will vote for John, whose surname is McLain, to be our wise man in the State Senate, instead of William, whose surname is Field, our brother.

9. "'And they will vote for Lorenzo, whose surname is Gibson, and John, whose surname is Cocke, to represent us in the State Legislature.

10. "'And as my soul liveth, not one of our beloved candidates will be elected, and we shall be ashamed to appear in the streets of this our city.'

11. "Then William fell down and became as a dead man, and all that were with him wept bitterly.

12. "And they resolved to send out private circulars to the people, hoping thereby to deceive them.

13. "And they agreed among themselves that when they should meet with a White man, that they would speak well of Hugh and against Martin.

14. "But when they should meet with a Van Buren man, that they would speak evil of Hugh, and of all his friends.

15. "Now when the people saw all these things, they were wroth against William, whose surname is Woodruff, and against Thomas the Ishmaelite.

16. "And when they had gathered together, at the precincts, on the day of the great election, to vote for their wise men—

17. "Then one stood up in the midst, and cried with a voice like unto

a mighty trumpet, saying,

18. "Let us vote for Absalom, and William, and John the merchant, and John the physician, and Lorenzo, our brother.

19. "And all the people said 'amen.'

20. "Now all the rest of the acts of Martin the magician, and of Thomas and William, are they not written, in the other chapters of the book of Chronicles?

21. "And being of a great age, and full of gray hairs, they were gathered unto their people and drew up their feet in their beds, and yielded up the ghost, and died a political death.

22. "And they were buried in the grave with their fathers, and there they sleep unto this day."

"It all read very amusingly, but when the day of the election rolled around the only political graves that were filled were those of the disciples of Absolom and Hugh."

Ye Print Shop in Ye Olden Days.

In ye olden days, the editor-printer depended more on his job shop than on his newspaper, and more on legal notices than on commercial advertising. It is supposed that the first newspapers were really kept alive by public patronage, as subscription lists were small and other advertising scarce. The Arkansas Gazette for many years was the official organ of the State government. W. E. Woodruff was appointed official printer for the Territory in the beginning, and continued as such until 1833. In that year a rupture occurred between the governor and that paper, because of articles denunciatory of the governor, on account of supposed exorbitant prices paid for public printing, the contract for which was held by the publisher of the Gazette. The Advocate wanted the contract, and made a fight on the Gazette, with the result that temporarily at least the contract was withdrawn from the Gazette and awarded to the Advocate.

In 1834 another row occurred over the public printing. In that year, in accordance with a provision of Congress, Governor Pope arranged for a Digest of the Laws of the Territory, and awarded the work to Col. John Steel, the publisher of the Intelligencer. The editor of the Gazette objected to the appointment, on the ground that Col. Steel was a new-comer, and that he had been given preferment over men as competent who were more

entitled to the honor and patronage, but Col. Steel was permitted to perform the work.

In 1859 Col. R. H. Johnson, of the True Democrat, was receiving a large percentage of the public printing, and this caused another tilt, which was fought out through the rival newspapers. The Gazette charged that the Banner was receiving as much as $20,000 a year from the public till. The Banner replied by publishing the amounts paid to all publishers and printers by the state for several years. In 1852 the amount was $6,985.83, distributed as follows: W. E. Woodruff, $4,497.64; W. H. Hines, $1,000; R. H. Johnson, $885.48; others, $602.71. In 1853, a total of $11,995.55, of which C. C. Danley was paid $3,453.95; Underwood & Cleveland, $2,045.75; R. H. Johnson, $1,712.29; J. M. & J. D. Butler, $1,248.83; W. E. Woodruff, $390.22; Q. K. Underwood, $961.00, and others $168.68. In 1854 a total of $18,740.51, of which C. C. Danley was paid $4,053.00; R. L. Piques, $1,350.60; E. H. Vance, $2,584.00; R. H. Johnson, $2,784.00; J. A. Warner, $1,589.00; Stillwell & Wassell, $668.04; Johnson & Yerkes, $297.00, and miscellaneous, $3,614.41. The printing costs were greatly reduced during 1854, 1855 and 1856.

Up-the-State newspapers also joined in the controversy over the matter of the public printing. The Batesville Balance, among others, devoted a column to the subject in one issue, which caused the editor of the Banner to remark that the editor of the Balance was an Arkansas Joey Bagstock.

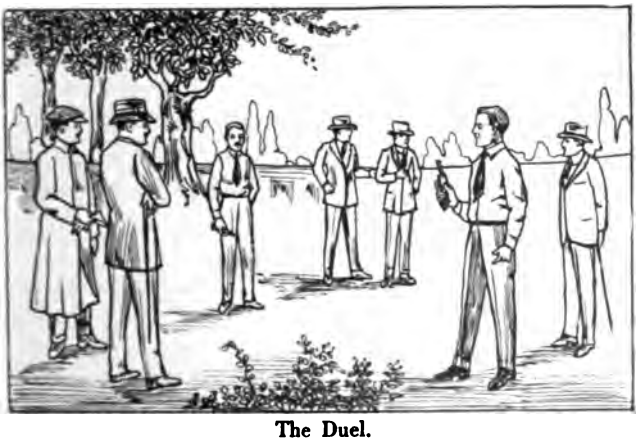
Mrs. Adah L. Roussan, in speaking of the old-time printer, makes this interesting statement, as her memory harked back to Osceola Times days:

"Let me say in passing that the Arkansas editor of the old school looked upon his vocation as something almost sacred, and he had a keen sense of his responsibility and for the good name of his town and people. In most cases, also, he was a printer, and took as much interest in the mechanical appearance of his paper as a sweet debutante of the 20th century takes in the make-up of her complexion. Too often he had only worn-out type faces and obsolete ornaments and cuts, but he worked many hours each press day, and often far into the night by the dim light of a

smoky lamp, to get a neatly balanced make-up. Then on press day, if the office could be made the right temperature for the rollers to take the ink, and the great luminary would come up on the tympan, clean and clear cut, the look of proud satisfaction which would sweep over his face, and the victorious glint of his eye as he hurriedly scanned his columns for possible errors showed the inward joy of the real artist. Publication day was an event in this man's life, for each issue represented an output of energy, patience and intellectual effort that would paralyze a whole union of organized, standardized, specialized printers of today. When the story of heroic lives are told,—when the great book is opened, I think the printer-editor of the one-man office of the '70s and '80s will stand at the top of the column."

Newspaper Duels.

In the early days when a controversy could not be settled through the newspapers, the editors resorted to the *code duello.* Many of the early settlers had cavalier blood in their veins, but



The Duel.

the descendants of the Irish, Scotch and English were equally as punctilious about resenting an insult and maintaining their honor, according to the standards of those days.

Soon after Governor George Izard arrived in the Territory, in 1825, a quarrel arose between him and Robert Crittenden. This

was followed by a series of articles in the Gazette over the signature of "Jawbone" and "A Voter of Pulaski County," which were construed as reflecting on Mr. Crittenden. The people had become divided into two political groups, with Crittenden as the leader of one, and Henry W. Conway of the other. A number of duels were fought in Arkansas at about this period. On October 29, 1827, one was fought opposite the mouth of White river, on the Mississippi side, between Henry W. Conway and Robert Crittenden. It grew out of the Congressional election, held in the previous August, at which Mr. Conway and Robert C. Oden were opposing candidates. Mr. Crittenden was a vigorous supporter of Oden. As was the custom at that time, many bitter political articles appeared in the Gazette in connection with the campaigns of these gentlemen. After the controversy had endured for some time, Mr. Crittenden addressed the following note to Mr. Conway:

"Sir.—I had believed that the newspaper altercation between us had closed with my last publication, and that you would have sought a different issue. Indifferent as to who should make the call, I now announce that I will challenge you on or before the 20th of October next. I regret, sir, that the ill-health of my family precludes an immediate settlement of our differences. Col. Oden will hand you this note and act for me for the present. Col. Ben Desha will act as my first friend after his arrival, which will be in six or eight days.

"Yours, etc.,

"ROBT. CRITTENDEN.

"To HON. H. W. CONWAY."

The Gazette states that Mr. Crittenden sent the challenge, as he stated he would do. It was accepted by Mr. Conway, and the meeting accordingly took place. At the first fire, Mr. Conway fell, mortally wounded. He died later.

Shortly after the Advocate began to be published at Little Rock, in 1832, there appeared in that newspaper some very bitter communications which were signed "Dinwiddie." Major Fontaine Pope, nephew of Governor John Pope, demanded of the editor the

name of the contributor, as the articles reflected on the governor. He was told that Dr. John H. Cocke was their author.

Major Pope at once dispatched a challenge to Dr. Cocke to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted, and the meeting took place in the State of Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river. Major Elias Rector acted as second for Major Pope, and Dr. Robert Watkins was his surgeon. James B. Keatts was Dr. Cocke's second, and Dr. Bushhead W. Lee his surgeon. Three shots were exchanged, one of which Dr. Cocke dodged. After the third shot, Colonel Bowie, of Mississippi, who afterwards fell at the battle of the Alamo, with other friends, intervened and put a stop to hostilities. The two principals are said to have afterward become warm friends. When Dr. Cocke was asked why he dodged one of the bullets fired at him by Major Pope, he replied, "If I had not done so, he would have hit me." It is said, however, that the dodging occurred after the bullet had passed him, and that it was not due to a lack of courage, but was merely an involuntary movement.

Those were the days of personal journalism. There was really no vital question before the people at the time, although any one who read the political editorials and letters which appeared in the newspapers would have been inclined to think that matters of national importance were to be settled.

Controversies had arisen over the settlement of Territorial affairs, and the scramble for the control of the new offices engendered rivalries and animosities which brought about many personal difficulties.

Another duel occurred in 1833, in which Major William Fontaine Pope also took part, and received a wound, as the result of which he died. Congress had passed an act donating to the Territory ten sections of land for the purpose of providing means with which to erect a state house. Robert Crittenden, secretary of the Territory, who had built a handsome residence on about a block of ground in Little Rock, proposed to exchange that residence for the ten sections of land. A bill accepting the offer was passed by the Legislature, but Governor Pope vetoed it, saying in his message that the land was worth vastly more than the block

of ground and the Crittenden house. The governor's action served to stir up opposition to him, and articles reflecting on his administration appeared in the Advocate, as well as in the Helena Democrat, which paper commenced publication shortly after the Advocate was started. A series of letters signed "Deavereaux" appeared in the Advocate. These letters were antagonistic to the administration of the Governor. He was a one-armed man and also infirm. Therefore, his nephew, Major Pope, felt called upon to defend him. Major Pope published a card in the Gazette containing some very strong and forcible language in regard to the writer of these articles. Mr. Charles Fenton Mercer Noland then revealed himself as their author, and replied to Major Pope in a manner calculated to have but one result. Major Pope immediately challenged him. It seems that the challenge was withheld for several days, and Major Pope sent a note to Mr. Noland in which he stated that if his challenge was not accepted, he would post him as a coward.

Major Noland accepted the challenge, and the principals, with their seconds and surgeons, by agreement, traveled to the plantation of Col. Benjamin Milam, in old Miller county, on February 4, 1834. The whole party was entertained for the night on their arrival by Col. Milam, and grounds for the encounter were selected that evening, so as to have everything in readiness.

The place selected for the meeting was a strip of land at the head of Lost Prairie, which was then considered to belong to the Republic of Texas, but was afterwards claimed as a part of Miller county. Mr. Noland's second was Dr. Nimrod Menifee, of Conway county, and his surgeon Dr. William P. Reyburn. Major Elias Rector was to have acted for Major Pope, but he was taken sick while en route on horseback. Major Thomas Scott, of Lafayette county acted as his second.

Arriving at the grounds, the principals were placed in position at ten paces, and loaded duelling pistols placed in their hands. Major Scott was chosen to give the "words," which he did as follows: "Gentlemen, are you ready? One, two, three, Fire!" At the word "two," both fired, and the ball from Mr. Noland's pistol took effect in Major Pope's left leg. Major Scott then

asked Mr. Noland if he was satisfied. He replied, "I am in the hands of my friends." Dr. Menifee then asked Major Scott if his principal was satisfied. Major Pope, who was still prostrate on the ground, replied, "No, I must have another shot." With the assistance of his second, he arose to his feet, but before the second shot could be fired, he was seized with severe cramps in the wounded leg and again fell on the ground.

The bystanders, acting for both principals, among whom were Col. Milam, Judge Powell Ellis, of the Province of Texas, and Jacob Buzzard, seeing that Major Pope was physically unable to continue the conflict, interfered, to put a stop to the duel, whereupon Mr. Noland and his friends left the grounds. The surgeon probed Major Pope's wound, but did not succeed in removing the bullet. The sufferer remained at the residence of Col. Milam, in the neighborhood of the duel, for about two weeks, when he was conveyed to Little Rock, where he died, in great agony, June 17th, aged only 23 years.

When Noland returned to his home at Batesville, after the duel, he refused the congratulations of friends who crowded around him, with tears in his eyes and speechless sorrow, throwing up his hands to indicate admonishment. He is said to have always regretted the acts which led up to the encounter.

Another duel growing out of newspaper cards took place in 1848. When Gen. Albert Pike came back from the Mexican War, he wrote some articles for the Gazette, in which he expressed dissatisfaction with the behavior of a part of the Arkansas Regiment at the battle of Buena Vista. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, John Selden Roane, construed the criticisms as reflecting on himself. A challenge resulted, which was promptly accepted by Pike. The meeting took place early in the morning, on the sand bar, opposite Fort Smith, in the old Indian Territory. Pike's seconds were Luther Chase and John Drennen, while Dr. James A. Dibrell was his surgeon. Col. Selden's seconds were Henry M. Rector and R. W. Johnson; Dr. Philip Burton was his surgeon.

At call, both parties promptly stepped forward. Pike, smoking a cigar, stood up stream; Roane down. They fired simultaneously, as the command was given, but neither was wounded. The

second fire was had, with the same result. A reconciliation was then effected, and the combined parties went to Fort Smith, where they had a big banquet, although some of those present expected a funeral instead.

In 1845, John S. Logan, of the Van Buren Frontier Whig, and George W. Clark, of the Van Buren Intelligencer, fought a duel, with rifles, at 60 paces, opposite Fort Smith. Neither was hurt, although two shots were exchanged. The smell of powder and bad marksmanship are said to have led to a reconciliation.

This duel grew out of a very trivial incident. Editor Logan was of an imperturbable character, while his rival, Clark, was of an impetuous and impulsive nature. At a period when political rivalry was strong, the editor of the Intelligencer undertook to rechristen the editor of the Frontier Whig with the name of a comical Indian Chief, called "Big Mush." Mr. Logan returned the pleasantry, by speaking of his contemporary editor as "Toady Clark." The code was forthwith resorted to.

In 1846, a preliminary war of words between B. J. Borden, of the Gazette, and Solon Borland, of the Banner, resulted in a duel between the belligerent editors, in which Borden was slightly wounded.

J. M. Butler, one of the founders of the Arkansas Whig, was killed in 1854, in a street fight, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Marcus, who was also killed.

Col. J. N. Smithee and Major John D. Adams engaged in a street duel, over affairs connected with the Gazette, in about the year 1880. Adams shot Smithee in the arm, and when Smithee fell on the street, he stood over him, threatening him, with revolver in hand.

As early as October, 1820, the State passed a law against dueling. Death resulting from a duel was declared to be murder. But duels continued by resort to places outside of the State.

After one of these duels, the Gazette said: "We sincerely regret to see a practice still continues which has been universally condemned by every philanthropic mind."

"The day of the duel is passed," said Col. J. R. Pettigrew, of the Fayetteville Sentinel, in a speech to the Press, at Fort

Smith, in 1877; "in the years gone by, the editors used to meet over the river, outside of civilization, and beyond the reach of the law, to settle disputes according to the prevailing custom, which could only be adjusted by an appeal to arms; but I thank God that that relic of barbarism has well nigh passed away."

Wanted—A Fighting Editor.

In a sketch of the press, published in the Pine Bluff Press-Eagle, in 1893, Col. Read Fletcher, relates the following incident:

"I was traveling down the Mississippi river a year or two before the War in company with Gen. Hindman, who got off the boat at Helena. On a blank leaf in my memorandum book, which lies before me, he made the following entry of a message to be delivered by me to prominent Democrats at Napoleon, my destination, and where an editor was wanted: 'Say to Alf Eddington and others, *I can send them in ten days an editor who will fight.*' I thought this a rather singular qualification for an editor; but in those days, pistols and coffee were the usual concomitants of the morning's issue of papers. Now-a-days, brains, tact, talent, good morals, cultivation, mental prowess, and the observance of the 'small sweet courtesies of life,' so eloquently hailed by Sterne, are the powerful weapons which win public applause."

The fighting editor was doubtless wanted at Napoleon because of a crime wave there at that time. In 1859 the Arkansas Planter, published at that place, spoke of the formation of a vigilance committee. Alex Harding, a lawyer, was missing, his hat was found on the bank of the river, and the circumstances indicated that he had been murdered. Many other outrages had been committed in the neighborhood. The Planter denied that the citizens were responsible for the crimes, but declared that they were perpetrated by desperate characters who resorted to Napoleon, at the mouth of two important rivers on the Mississippi.

The Press Censor.

Few are aware that for several years the newspapers of Arkansas had a censor. This despotic position was provided for in a resolution adopted by the Press Association, at its meeting

held in Fayetteville, in 1884. The Censor was appointed by the President at the close of each meeting, his identity was to be unknown, and his duty was to criticise the editorials of and the typographical appearance of every newspaper in the State. He had a job.

"Let every head uncovered be,
Let every voice be hushed;
The Censor comes—great man is he,
A thousand hearts he's crushed."

The Censor's reports as to particular newspapers were confined to the active members, and therefore were not published. It is understood that some newspapers were praised as the best in the country, while others were declared to be of the blacksmith order. Some of those parts of the press critiques which were general in their nature have been made public, and they contain splendid advice. For instance, one censor referred to the fault of the press of the State in being hyperbolical in both praise and censure. He said he was not by any means "a champion of conservatism, for that, too closely followed, leads to inertness—to mental emasculation;" he believed in "the expression of outspoken, aggressive opinions." "But excessive praise," he said, "is apt to become base flattery, and unbridled censure soon aligns itself with slander. Editors are not expected to be more just than other men, but their semi-public vocation should cause them to seriously study the virtues of impartiality and fair play. Too frequently do we see the antagonist, even within the same political party, stabbed with a mean innuendo or hacked to pieces with the cruel blade of a palpably false accusation, while his opponent is lauded in reeking adulation, suspiciously suggestive of the probability of its having been made to order and paid for accordingly. Public men come in for a large share of these evils, and the result can but be detrimental."

He then wisely spoke of the "ficticious array made before the world for the purpose of inducing immigration. It is not the province nor the intention of the Censor to here discuss the subject of immigration * * *. But it is wrong, in both policy and principle, to make untrue statements for the sake of securing

immigrants. The truth is all sufficient for the purpose. To tell a man an untruth, and by that untruth, get him to take root in our ground, is to plant a tree where fruit will be neither sweet nor wholesome. A contemporary in a long and well written editorial on Arkansas says, 'we have no malaria here.' The man of average intelligence should, of course, know better than to implicitly believe this; but the man of average intelligence is apt to conclude that if one assertion thus made is false, there is danger that all is false, when the result would be that he would turn his face in another direction, or, if his zeal to migrate exceeds his discretion, and he comes hither and gets bilious, he will become a discontented citizen and consider himself a victim of false pretenses. For we have 'malaria' in Arkansas, but no more than is found elsewhere in the South, and the man of average health and good habits need not fear it.

"There is another habit, if it may be so called, the result of silly prejudice, or a no less silly passion of the moment which should be quit by all who indulge in it. It is that of speaking slanderously of the great men of the country."

Personal "wars of words" were deprecated. "It were more preferable," he said, that "they should engage in argumentive discussion. Dueling is a dead custom, as it should be; but let editors beware, lest in burying this dead custom they unearth and vitalize a baser one. The editor should always have before him the thought of personal accountability, and let one not assume that he is any better or any worse than other men; let each be ready to stand by his word, and expect all others to do the same. The general public has no taste for editorial mud-slinging; and we who sometimes indulge it—as we all do—should, while constantly striving for a higher plane, stand in our own shoes on the battle-ground of personal conflict; shirking no fray through the assumption of a superior virtue which we have not, and never failing or refusing to right a wrong done or to retract an assertion which honor and truth might demand we should retract."

Another censor says: "I must be permitted to congratulate our association and the general reading public upon the 'new departure' adopted by our esteemed brothers of the organs of the

metropolis for the settlement of their personal differences. That is, transferring them from their columns to the remarkably muddy streets of Little Rock, greatly, no doubt, to the gratification of their many appreciative readers, and I commend their example in this behalf to the press gang of our State." (Refers to a street fight on Markham Street in 1885 between the editor of the Clipper and some of his former associates.)

A later censor in his annual report, stated that a few of his exchanges were so badly printed, from worn-out rollers, that he could not tell whether they were intended for Arkansas newspapers or Hindoo spelling books. He also complained about long-winded editorials, and expressed the wish that he might apply an electric brush to the heads of some of the editors, to make their ideas scatter.

At another time the use of patent outsides or insides, boiler plate matter and syndicated editorials was deplored, because, the censor said, they made lazy editors, who had better use their scissors, if they had nothing original to print.

After three or four years the censor job went begging. One who held the position stated that he really believed the old office of Censor under the Romans was of more importance than the censorship of the Arkansas Press. The Roman Censor held an office which was among the first in dignity and importance, and he was well paid for his services. The Arkansas Press Censor's powers were circumscribed, but at the same time quite irksome, while no emoluments were provided, nor was any arrangement made to even furnish him with the many journals which he was expected to criticise.

Many Newspapers Established in Arkansas.

The lengthy list which follows will show that 1,478 newspapers and periodicals have been accounted for as having been started in Arkansas. According to N. W. Ayer & Sons' 1922 Newspaper Annual, only 286 of them are going publications. Therefore, 1,192 of them have been failures. One hundred and forty-three publications have been started in Little Rock alone. In 1884, thirty-four new publications were launched, and twenty-

six died; in 1886, thirty-two were started, and thirty suspended; in 1887 there were six failures, and the low death rate was accounted for by Mr. J. W. Underhill by the fact that it was a political year. "If there is anything that will make a newspaper struggle for existence, it is an approaching political campaign," he said. In 1889, there were 17 new newspapers, and nineteen failures. This ratio is about the average, or perhaps there are a few more new ones than suspensions.

"Not more than one in every five papers established ever live to be two years old, and not one in 25 ever live to make a permanent success. Of the 70 papers in existence in June, 1877, only 29 are now alive. A handsome majority of the newspapers are like the grass,—'today they spring up and flourish; tomorrow they are cut down and wither,'" said R. W. Leigh before the Press Association in 1883.

As George R. Williams said in an oration before the Press Association, in 1893, "'Every year to the past go more dead (newspaper) faces.' Last year, 17 scintilating stars floated off into ozone space. The editor of today is but the silent memory of tomorrow. He fondles with his journalistic top for a while, closes his eyes and meanders off among the pearly brooks."

This is accounted for by the fact that it is an alluring business, and none is so easy to get into. Anybody can start a newspaper. Material could be bought on a credit. One man relates that he had only $22 when he bought a half interest in a country newspaper. Another says that he bought a newspaper for $400, $25 cash and the balance on payments, and set out to make a living and startle the natives. The detailed history will show numerous similar instances.

Many editors can be traced from town to town. The kaleidoscopic changes in editors and publishers of community newspapers are surprisingly frequent. There have been more than five thousand editors, publishers and owners of newspapers in Arkansas in the last hundred years.

And what a panorama of startling events has transpired in that fateful hundred years! The antique types of early Arkansas

newspapers recount the gradual, but ever upward, progress that has been made, and reveal the stirring days through which we have passed. Within tattered pages we read of the trials of hardy pioneers who passed through the territorial days from 1819 to 1836, into the more secure and independent years of Statehood. We see the Indian slowly receding from the scene, often leaving a trail of blood and desolation in his path.

With an old newspaper file before us, we marvel as we think of the tireless labor expended, with such meagre returns, by the makers of a newspaper a hundred, or even fifty years, ago, when there were no modern appliances; when there was no telegraph, no telephone, no stenographer, and no means of receiving news or of delivering a newspaper, except by the slow stage-coach route.

Brief accounts in old newspapers enable us to pierce through the obscuring mists of other days, and to obtain glimpses of the dauntless early settler. We gain side-lights on the glorious acts of denial and self-sacrifice practiced by genuine patriots, and the brilliant acts of real statesmen, as well as to sometimes see the weaknesses and the sordidly selfish performances of designing politicians, daring desperadoes and reckless adventurers.

The primitive, comparatively quiet, but unsettled ante-bellum plantation days are before us. There bobs up the disturbing element of the War with Mexico, so close to our borders. Then come the horrors of the Civil War, to be followed by the terrible Reconstruction era, with the negro question to be solved.

As the wounds of conflicts are healed, the devastation of war repaired, and a brighter day dawns, we see the State arise, Phoenix-like, to take a proud place among the leading commonwealths of the Union. She makes giant strides in agricultural, manufacturing and mineral development. The sound of the saw and the hammer is heard in town and city building. Educational and religious institutions spread over the land, and we constantly advance in the arts and sciences.

As we read the newspapers of later days, after we have reviewed the years of travail, we feel that the bright visions of the early dreamers of Arkansas are being realized in the magnificent accomplishments of the present,—with alluring possibilities still

in the future; and we know, too, that the newspapers scattered over the State—from the humblest to the greatest—have had the most prominent part in the great changes that have come to pass.

Interesting Facts.

The investigations made in the preparation of this chronicle have developed some interesting facts.

The first newspaper outfit was brought to Arkansas more than a hundred years ago, on a pirogue, made by lashing two logs together.

The two longest lived daily newspapers were both established by W. E. Woodruff. James Mitchell was at different times editor of both; so was J. N. Smithee.

An editor was discovered who was born without arms, and who wrote with a pencil held between his teeth.

A Democratic editor had written political matter for one side of his paper and printed it, when he sold the paper to a Republican editor, who filled the other side with matter devoted to his party's interests; so that the paper came out half and half, to the amusement of its readers.

One Arkansas editor years ago was unable to buy a printing press, but he was ingenious and skillful enough to make one, and with this home-made contrivance he successfully printed his newspaper for several years.

One publisher has thirteen tombstones in the Arkansas newspaper graveyard, and another buried his paper in a nice little grave beside five others in the newspaper graveyard of his town.

Once upon a time another editor bought a Populist newspaper, and made it Democratic, but he found that the printing press which he had acquired with the outfit wouldn't work, so he sent for Hillory Jennings, and said to him: "I want to buy a press, I can't print a Democratic newspaper on that old Populist press."

Many publishers went into the business with money, and came out of it with none; a few who began with nothing got rich; others started broke who admit that they are still in the same condition.

One editor edited an edition of his newspaper while in jail. Another Arkansas newspaper was published for years in the county jail building.

A publisher, who afterwards became a prominent State official, started a newspaper with a second-hand army press, a handful of type, badly worn; a discarded tombstone for an ink-slab, and pieces of a section of a pool table for reglet.

Another editor moved with a part of his plant in his pockets and the balance in his trunk.

An Arkansas editor, who was then a cub printer, set the caption for the first edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

It was learned that a well-known editor started in the printing business in 1875, working the first year for nothing, the second for $5 a month, the third for $10 a month, and the fourth for $15 a month.

Fanciful, Appropriate and Inappropriate Names of Newspapers.

Many fanciful and peculiar, appropriate and inappropriate names have been given to Arkansas newspapers. For instance, there have been Bees, that gathered neither honey nor money; Hornets that did not sting anybody, and others that stung everybody; Little Rock has had the True Democrat, the Old-Line Democrat, the Independent Democrat, the National Democrat, the New Democrat and the Arkansas Democrat; there have been Buzz-Saws, Rip-saws, a Magnet, a Free Lance, and a Lance; a Masonic Trowel, a Wheel, and a Wheel Enterprise; a Scalpel, a Tack-Hammer, a Scimitar, a Blade, and a Forest Blade; a Linch-Pin, a Locomotive, a Horse-Shoe, an Elevator, a Hub; and a Flying Needle, which an exchange says was so-called because that was the only name which the publisher's small font of type would spell; a Prairie Flower which ceased to bloom; there are Guards, Sentinels and Pilots, to protect the people; Banners and Standards to inspire patriotism; Stars, Meteors and Suns,—some to shoot through the newspaper firmament, and others to shine brightly for a while; there are Globes and Worlds, small and

large; a Locomotive that burst its boiler; a Headlight that went out; fast Expresses and Mails; Heralds, Messengers, Couriers and Visitors, to bring the news; Republicans, Independents, Populists and Democrats, to suit all political faiths; a Serpent, that was killed; a Press for a dollar a year, a Free Press, and a Press-Eagle; a War Eagle and a regular Eagle; a Beacon which quit shining; a Ledger, to show newspaper accounts; an American, a Southwest American, and an Immigrant; a Log Cabin and a Log Cabin-Democrat, a Journal and a Western Journal. There has been a Star of Hope, a Panacea, a Cannon Ball, a Newsboy, and a Widow's Mite. There have been Enterprises that were really enterprising, and some that were not. There was a pesky Wasp, and a Kingsland Sauce. There was a Speaker; a Corner Stone that gave way in six months, and a Boulder that rolled away. There have been five Arkansas Travelers which quit traveling, though one of them traveled quite a while. Lately, the students at the Arkansas University have given this title to their college paper, which is a lively one. There was a Prairie Farmer that quit farming; a Spy that must have been caught, for it disappeared; a Watchman that got tired of his job; a Defense that collapsed; a Pioneer that left the place of its adoption; a Radical that must have been too pronounced in its views; a Bugle whose call is no longer heard; a Rocket that went up and disappeared; and an X-Ray Bulletin that evidently burned out. There have been Mountain Echoes and plain Echoes that died away. The Thomas Cat is the peculiar name of a humorous publication at Hot Springs, and there was a Pea Ridge Pod.

There will be found the usual number of the commoner names for newspapers, like the Times, the News and the Press; while there are Gazettes, an Everybody's Gazette, which would indicate that the others were not for everybody; and there was one whose editor wasn't satisfied with having a Gazette, but named it the Gazetteer, which soon became as obsolete as the word itself.

Women Journalists in Arkansas.

The Conway News recently printed this interesting comment in regard to the newspaper women of Arkansas:

"Women journalists in Arkansas are no longer a rarity. Rather are they occupying a commanding place in the 'Wonder State's' rural press. The Conway News would like to see at the June Golden Anniversary of the Arkansas Press Association, at Little Rock, as a feature of the program a paper prepared by Col. Clio Harper, secretary of the association, giving the names of all the women conducting newspapers; also those who write or occupy positions on newspapers in our State. Among these worthy and progressive women are Mrs. M. D. Tweedie, editor and owner of the Lincoln Sun, and who can also set type and make up forms with the best of mere men, and in addition she finds time to mother and carefully rear five interesting girls whose ages range from six to sixteen years. Over at Hartford is Mrs. Maude Johnson, who has for years successfully published the Observer and provided their living and the rearing and educating of her boys and girls, while also taking an active part in church and civic affairs. At Fort Smith the Hite sisters own the Saturday City Item. Upon the death of their loved father, Miss Ada Hite ably succeeded him as editor and publisher. In the same city is another brilliant newspaper woman, Miss Zela Tucker, society and dramatic editor of the Times-Record, one of the State's leading afternoon and Sunday papers. Her facile pen also produces interesting editorial articles upon civic and fashion topics."

The editor of the Conway News, unintentionally, omitted the names of several well-known women editors and publishers, such as Mrs. L. S. Read, managing editor of the Fayetteville Democrat; Mrs. W. F. Barrett of Gillette; Mrs. Sumrow; Mrs. M. M. Hunter of Amity; Mrs. M. A. Dillon of Cotton Plant; Mrs. Gertrude Webb of Hoxie; Mrs. Frances Thatch of Cotter; Mrs. Laura Allen Ruff of Arkansas City, and Mrs. Nellie Trevathan, owner and publisher of the Batesville Guard. These are at present engaged in newspaper work. Others who have creditably filled editorial and newspaper managerial positions in the past included Mrs. F. W. Peel, formerly publisher of the Bentonville Sun, who now devotes herself principally to magazine literary work; Mrs. Adah Roussan, formerly editor of the Osceola Times, after the death of her husband, and who now resides at Hot Springs; Mrs. Sallie I. Stan-

field, who for years edited the Rison Herald. Then there was Mrs. Sue James, who edited newspapers at Hot Springs; and, going back a bit, Miss Laura Brown was associate editor of the Little Rock Life; Kate Cunningham published the Woman's Magazine at Little Rock; Mrs. Mary W. Loughborough published the Ladies' Journal at Little Rock; and doubtless there have been others whose names are overlooked.

The "Old Lady" of Arkansas Journalism.

The Arkansas Gazette has been known for many years as the "Old Lady" of Arkansas journalism,—especially to the State press. The origin of the nick-name is unknown, but it is supposed that some "reptilian contemporary," as Colonel Mitchell would have said, used the appelation at one time, and it chanced to stick to the paper.

PART II.

ARKANSAS COUNTY.

When, in 1819, the Congress created the Arkansas Territory, of course the new Territory had to have a newspaper, and William E. Woodruff chanced to be the man to supply it. When this young man left Brooklyn, N. Y., where he had served an apprenticeship to the printing trade, he probably had no intention of going to the then wilderness of Arkansas. He started out, in 1817, to seek his fortune somewhere in the west. He made his way to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he purchased a canoe, and with a companion journeyed to Louisville, Ky. From there he is said to have gone to Russellville, Ky., where he worked for a year as a printer. Then



The First Home of the Arkansas Gazette, at Arkansas Post.

he went to Franklin, Tenn. Up to this time, he is supposed to have been planning to locate at Nashville, Tenn., at Louisville, or at St. Louis. While considering the merits of those locations, he heard of the creation of the new Territory and then decided to establish a newspaper in Arkansas.

At Franklin, Tenn., he procured a small second-hand screw printing press of the primitive kind in use in those days, together with some type, and this outfit was conveyed to the Cumberland river. His equipment was transported by boat down the Cumberland to the Ohio, over that river to the Mississippi, and down the latter river to Montgomery's Point, at the mouth of White river. There were few boats on the Mississippi, and none on the Arkansas, at that period. The roads through the country were merely bridle paths, and there were no teams to be had. Mr. Woodruff procured a pirogue, which consisted of two hollow logs, lashed together, and with the aid of two boatmen, carried this crude craft and his printing plant through the cut-off and into the Arkansas river. He then propelled his printing material up the Arkansas river to Arkansas Post, where he arrived on October 30, 1819.

The Post, situated about twelve miles south of the present



—Reynolds' "*Makers of Arkansas History*"—Silver, Burdette & Co., Chicago.

Rowing the First Printing Outfit to Arkansas.

town of DeWitt, was a point that was originally settled by the French in about the year 1686. It was a military and an Indian post, as well as a Roman Catholic mission. The village was merely a collection of huts, with a population of not exceeding one hundred souls, and there was no house to be had in which the ambitious and daring printer could set up his press. He was not dismayed, however. He arranged to erect a small log house, of two rooms, fashioned in the style of those which the French settlers occupied there at the time. One of the rooms was about 18 or 20 feet square. In this room he placed his type cases, the editor's table, the bed in which he slept, a stove, and some other paraphernalia necessary to a combined sleeping room and printing office. In a smaller room was his printing press and other appurtenances. In this rude little house on November 20, 1819, he issued the first number of the Arkansas Gazette.

The most popular name for a newspaper in those days seems to have been that of the Gazette. In the pioneer days, almost contemporary with the Arkansas Gazette, newspapers with that title were sarted in Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. Therefore, the name was a natural selection, but the Arkansas Gazette is the only prominent Gazette to survive in this part of the country. The Missouri Gazette was established some time previous to the Arkansas Gazette. It was succeeded by the St. Louis Republican, later called the Republic, which suspended in 1921.

In the founding of the Gazette, Mr. Woodruff immortalized himself, for few performances have so frequently been spoken of and written about in Arkansas. Prof. J. H. Shinn, the historian, said that the starting of the Gazette was the greatest event in the State's history.

Mr. Woodruff's salutatory included these simple but memorable words, which would make a good motto for every man: "It is the duty of every man to be useful in whatever situation he may be placed in life." The complete announcement is as follows:

"After a series of delays in transporting our material to this place and in arranging our office since our arrival, we have, at length, succeeded in issuing the first number of the Gazette.



OLD-TIME EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS—1, W. W. Folsom; 2. Adam Clark; 3. George Thornburgh; 4. J. R. Newman; 5. J. R. Bettis; 6 (at bottom). Major Charles Gordon Newman; 7, Colonel J. N. Smithee.

"The present size and complexion of our paper does not suit us, but this we intend to remedy as soon as our patronage will justify our procuring new materials and enlarge its size. We can not omit this opportunity of expressing our thanks to those gentlemen who so generously volunteered their aid in procuring subscribers for us, and to the citizens, generally, of the village and vicinity for the liberality with which they have subscribed to the Gazette. We have, also, flattering hopes of a generous support in the distant counties of the territory, from which we have not had time for returns. It has long been the wish of many citizens of this territory that a press should be established here. Their wish is now accomplished. We have established one, entirely at our own expense, which we intend shall be permanent, and increase with the growth of the territory. And we look, with confidence, to a liberal public for a generous reward for our labor.


THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

Facsimile of a Part of the First Issue of the Arkansas Gazette.

It is the duty of every man to be useful in whatever situation he is placed in life. We intend to keep this maxim always in view and shall be highly pleased if our exertions for the public good shall meet the approbation of an enlightened people. We deem it unnecessary at this time to make ostentatious promises, or to hold forth inducements to the public for their patronage, which we do not feel ourselves capable of realizing. It is sufficient that we declare our principles to be republican and that we are strongly attached to the free and liberal constitution of our happy country.

The Gazette is now before the public. We leave it to them

to decide on its merits, while we return with pleasure to our labors."

The first issue of the Gazette is said to have set the Post afire, and Lewis & Thomas gave away a barrel of whiskey at the celebration which was given in honor of the occasion by the people of the vicinity. That issue contained five marriage notices, one death announcement, and a notice of 51 advertised letters at the post-office. It also contained, in addition to its general news features, a card from a contributor to the effect that the town had too many lawyers, enough doctors,—unless things got worse, but that what was wanted was more men to work the farms.

As the Post was populated largely by people of French extraction, some of the political announcements in subsequent issues were printed in both French and English.

The third issue told of the arrival, on December 26th, of the United States boat "Arkansas," which had brought the first Governor, with his suite, to the shores of the Territory. This was General James Miller, appointed by President Monroe.

The first issue was about 9 x 18 inches in size, with four pages.

Mr. Woodruff, by resolution of the General Assembly, on April 1, 1820, was appointed official printer for the Territory, and he made the first issue of the Legislative proceedings from his press in 1821.

Daniel T. Witter, in an article written in 1873, which was reprinted in Hempstead's History, says, among other things, that in November, 1819, while making a trip in a keel boat to "the Little Rock," he was marooned at Arkansas Post on account of low water. While loafing about the village, he one day made the acquaintance of a Doctor Kay, who told him that a young printer from New York had arrived a few weeks before, with a printing press, and had commenced the publication of the Arkansas Gazette. He accepted Dr. Kay's invitation to visit the editor, who, at that time, he says, he found to be the sole editor, compositor, pressman, clerk and devil of the office.

Mr. Witter formed an attachment for Mr. Woodruff, and visited him again in a few days, before taking his departure. He

found the editor engaged at his press, but noticed that he now had a young man assisting him. He supposed that the assistant was some printer on a tramp who had fallen into a job. Mr. Woodruff, however, informed him that his assistant was not a printer, but a young lawyer, who had agreed to help him occasionally. This young man was Sam C. Roane, later of Pine Bluff, who, after his printing experiences, became distinguished as a lawyer and held many positions of honor in the Territory, including those of United States District Attorney, Judge of the Circuit Court, President of the Legislative House and of the Senate.

The Gazette continued to be published at Arkansas Post until November 29, 1821, the date of its last issue from that place.

(The history of the Arkansas Gazette is continued under the head of Pulaski County).

It was apparently a long time before another newspaper was started in Arkansas County.

The county now has one daily—the Arkansawyer—and five weeklies—the Grand Prairie News and the Free Press of Stuttgart, the DeWitt New Era and DeWitt Enterprise, and the Gillett Reporter.

The DeWitt Press.

A paper called the Sentinel was published at DeWitt, by John T. and James McMurray, some time about the year 1858. In 1859 the office was moved to Lake Village.

The name of the DeWitt Sentinel seems to have been revived in 1869 by F. K. Lyman, with E. R. Wiley as editor, in a paper started on the material of the defunct Elector. The Sentinel lasted until the spring of 1871, when the plant was sold to a joint stock company.

The DeWitt Chronicle was started in 1861 by Landeny Brothers. It was published from July, 1861, until February, 1862, when it suspended.

The DeWitt Elector was published for a short time, beginning in November, 1866. J. W. Johnson was its publisher; and E. G. Abbott its editor.

In the spring of 1871, R. S. Haywood and Dr. John McLaughlin began the publication of a paper, at DeWitt, called the Democrat, but it lived only a few months. The material was used to start the Enterprise, with W. H. Musgrove as proprietor. Later the paper was sold to a Mr. Johnson, who disposed of it to E. G. P. Tackett & Company, after which Mr. T. J. Seigfried became its editor. It finally went out of existence in 1874.

The Indicator, at DeWitt, edited by E. L. Johnson and A. F. Freeman, was founded in November, 1875, but was soon transferred to T. T. Pitts and J. W. Johnson, who in turn sold it to the Arkansas County Republican Central Committee, a cruel fate which it did not long survive. Mr. Pitts died in 1880.

The Arkansas Gleanor was brought into the newspaper world in 1882, by Crockett & Hagler, with the famous "Bob" H. Crockett as editor. Mr. Hagler withdrew from the publication in about a month afterward, and in 1883 the paper was discontinued, on account of the ill-health of Mr. Crockett.

Robert H. Crockett was a lawyer-editor, a combination that often obtained in Arkansas in the early days, although it is hard to understand why journalism and jurisprudence should have anything in common. Sometimes the lawyer has had an axe to grind in politics or otherwise, and desired to use the newspaper as a grindstone; but Crockett does not seem to have been in this class. He was a man of ideas and he liked to write. His law office was on the first floor of a little old frame building, and the newspaper office was on the second floor.

Crockett was a writer and an orator of ability, had an attractive personality, and was a stickler for dress. He always wore a Prince Albert coat and kid gloves, even when the temperature was up to 102 in the shade.

The Arkansas Post was also started at DeWitt, in 1882, by Wilson Brothers, but it died "a-bornin'."

The Arkansas Democrat, at DeWitt, established in 1879 by W. C. Freeman, to be succeeded by Hagler & Poynter, suspended on February 1, 1882.

The Sentry, DeWitt, a Republican newspaper, suspended August, 1884, shortly after it was launched, by John Lacotts.

The Arkansas County Gazette was brought into existence in 1884. J. P. Poyntor was its editor in 1886, after which date it appears to have been discontinued.

The Arkansas Reporter was started in 1885, by W. C. Freeman. It went the way of so many others.

The New Era, at DeWitt, was founded in 1884 by Chas. H. Spiller, who conducted it until the plant was burned in 1898, when John M. Landis, a veteran newspaper man, who had established a paper at Gillett, moved to DeWitt and acquired the name of the New Era. There was no plant left. Mr. Landis continued to edit and publish this newspaper for a number of years.

The editor of the Stuttgart Free Press calls the New Era "a dear old thing,—the idol of the beloved and venerable John Landis." This newspaper is still alive and kicking, but has had several publishers in recent years. Robert A. Barry, another veteran editor, now of the Stuttgart Free Press, was its editor for several years, and was succeeded as publisher by a Mr. Crockett, of Colorado, when Mr. Barry became the editor of the Enterprise. The New Era is now owned by J. W. Thompson, the present County Clerk, and published by the New Era Publishing Co., with A. F. Thompson, president, and J. W. Wagner, manager.

W. B. Williams, at that time editor of the Stuttgart Free Press, started the DeWitt Democrat at about the time the New Era was burned, in 1898, but the Democrat lasted only a few weeks.

DeWitt had another newspaper along in the early 80's, called the Republican, which was edited by Tobe Rice, who was quite a character. It suspended after a while, but was revived by John LaCotts, only to suspend again.

In 1888, the DeWitt Free Lance commenced and quit lancing in the same year.

The Enterprise, at DeWitt, was founded in 1916, by Pearlie Roberts. C. J. Anderson conducted it until his death. Then W. W. White became its publisher. J. M. Henderson was one of its editors. It is now published by the DeWitt Publishing Co., Inc., J. M. Henderson, Jr., the present County School Superintendent, editor and owner. F. Leslie Anderson is its manager.

The Enterprise and the New Era are the only newspapers now published at DeWitt.

Gillett.

In 1914 the Gillett Reporter was started by Frank N. Henderson, with E. J. Holloway as editor. It was sold in 1916 to a Mr. Hopper, who in 1920 sold to W. F. Barrett. Mrs. W. F. Barrett is its associate editor.

Goldman.

The Prairie Farmer was started in 1884, at Goldman, by W. R. Hagler, but suspended after a few issues.

The Goldman Times was started in 1884, and lasted until the next year.

Stuttgart.

The Stuttgart Free Press was founded in 1889. W. D. Matthews was its editor and publisher for several years, and he made a lively newspaper out of it, being assisted by his two sons. About 1898, Mr. Matthews sold the Free Press to Walter B. Williams, who changed the complexion of it. Matthews then became the publisher and editor of the Little Rock Republican, which he continued with until 1901, when he sold it to the Republican State Central Committee, and announced that from that time henceforth he would affiliate with the Democrats, as he had enough of Republicanism in Arkansas. The "Dook" will be remembered as a live wire, prominent in press gatherings and in politics. He went to Memphis, where for 17 years he has represented the American Central Life Insurance Company, and has grown rich. He was second vice-president of the Arkansas Press Association in 1902.

Walter Williams continued the Free Press for about 18 months, but was not financially successful with it, and he sold to Clay and Ed Williams. They were its publishers up to 1915.

Raymond L. Metzger next became its owner, and he started a daily edition, which suspended in 1921. In 1921 he sold to O. M. Thompson. and later R. A. Barry became associated with him in its publication.

The Wheel Reporter was being published in 1886, with W. C. Freeman as editor.

In January, 1890, the Stuttgart Star was started by Robert J. Brown, of Little Rock, and purchased by Clint L. Price the following April.

In 1892, the Stuttgart Star changed its caption to that of the Republican Star, and "it scintillated under the new name," says a commentator, but it did not scintillate for long. Republican stars, comets and constellations have occasionally appeared in Arkansas, but there have been no Republican fixed stars in the State's journalistic firmament. They have hardly been shooting stars, but rather mere flimsy sky-rockets.

At the time that the Stuttgart Star was published by Robert J. Brown, assisted by his brother, Fred B. Brown, the day of the peripatetic tramp printer was in full flower. It was in the dead of winter and one of the rare severe spells when snow, sleet and ice covered the face of the earth. Like all good country newspaper men of that time, these Brown brothers kept open house for the travel-worn visitors of the craft, and it was no unusual event for a wandering printer to drop in unannounced and make himself at home. They always knew they were welcome and always rendered value received for their entertainment by working at the case or helping grind the paper out on the old army press. On this occasion, Fred said, he opened the office in the morning and found a couple of visitors in possession. When his brother came in a half hour later, he was greeted by an appetizing odor from the region of the big heater in the back of the office, and his ears were assailed by an ill-assorted concert of rumbling snores coming from a tumbled pile of blankets and old newspapers in the corner back by the stove. Fred looked up from the case where he was at work and said, with a sheepish grin, "I found these poor devils here when I came to open up this morning, and caught them just finishing a breakfast of batter cakes, which they had made from our last bucket of office paste. They had been on a freight train and out in the storm all night. I just got the restaurant to send over a tray of stuff for them to fill in with. They are stuffed all right now and good for ten or twelve hours' sleep." They sav

that Robert J. looked the tramps over a moment, took one look into and a sniff of the empty paste bucket and told Fred to "put the boys on the payroll for a week or two, to commence before breakfast today."

The Stuttgart Republican, owned by A. A. Tindall and managed by W. C. Moore, which started in 1915, soon suspended, going the way of most Republican newspapers in Arkansas.

In 1912, a four-column quarto newspaper, called the Review, was being published at Stuttgart by W. C. Moore.

The Grand Prairie News (weekly), Stuttgart, established in 1916, is being conducted by W. L. Kennedy and Mary E. Vore. It is making a good showing, being one of the best weekly newspapers in the state, with a fine plant.

The Stuttgart Chronicle, a weekly, was established in the early 80's with a plant that was moved from Goldman. The Chronicle Publishing Company was its publisher, and W. Theo Smith its editor. Mr. Smith was afterward elected State Senator, and went to live in Little Rock, where he had a connection with a city paper, and was also associated with O. C. Ludwig in some publishing enterprises. Mr. Smith died in New Orleans a few years ago.

It was in the Chronicle office that W. B. Williams, editor of the Brinkley Citizen, learned to set type.

March 1, 1897, the paper was sold by Mr. Soekland to A. A. Tindall, who published it under the same name for five or six years. In 1906 he sold it to Dr. C. L. Fagan.

When Dr. C. L. Fagan bought the Chronicle in 1906, he changed the name of the paper to The Arkansawyer, making it an Independent paper, with Democratic leanings. In 1909 it became a daily, and a stock company known as the Arkansawyer Publishing Company was organized to publish it, in 1910. C. L. Fagan was president, J. M. Drummond, secretary and treasurer. Fagan and Drummond remained in active control until 1913, when they sold the business to R. P. Robbins, now the publisher of the Little Rock Daily News, who continued the paper until the spring of 1915, when it suspended. In the meantime the Stuttgart Republican was revived by A. A. Tindall and W. C. Moore in 1915, but it again suspended in 1920.

Fagan & Drummond bought the Booster and the Republican plants, and, on January 19, 1920, started an evening daily under the old title of the Arkansawyer, which they continue to publish. Dr. C. L. Fagan is not only an editor, but an osteopathic physician and a poet. He saw service as first lieutenant with an artillery regiment in France during the European war. J. M. Drummond is a good newspaper man, who previous to coming to Arkansas from Missouri, which was in 1909, was a traveling salesman for



J. M. Drummond.

the Keystone Type Foundry. He then edited and managed the Arkansawyer for several years, until succeeded by Mr. Robbins, after which he spent more than six years "punching paragraphs" for the Arkansas Gazette, to then return to Stuttgart, where he was married to Miss Mabelle I. Rhodes in 1911.

The Stuttgart Booster, a tri-weekly, at first a free distribution paper, was started in 1915 by W. C. Moore, and when it suspended in January, 1920, Mr. Moore went to Oklahoma.

R. W. Leigh supplies the information that E. G. Abbott, once

connected with the Indicator, died in 1880, at Hillsboro, Texas, and E. K. Johnson, of the same paper, afterwards practiced law at DeWitt. E. A. Wiley, of the Sentinel, became a clerk in the Revenue Department, at Springfield, Ill., R. L. Haywood became publisher of the Williamson County, Texas, Record; John McLaughlin became a Methodist divine; W. A. and Jacob Hagler continued to reside at DeWitt, and J. P. Poynter became connected with the Pine Bluff Press-Eagle.



ASHLEY COUNTY.

Hamburg.

The Hamburg Reporter was started in 1859. It suspended during the Civil War. The Ashley County Times was started in 1865 on the ruins of the Reporter, by W. H. A. Gresham. Early in 1869 he sold the paper to J. W. Clyde, who continued it until 1873, when he moved the office to Chicot County. J. W. Van Gilder, who was State Senator in 1883-5, had been one of the editors of this newspaper.

In 1874 W. S. Lawson and Wm. Prather started a paper called the Enterprise at Hamburg. In November of the same year, A. W. Files, afterwards State Auditor, purchased Lawson's interest and the name of the paper was changed to the Hamburg Monitor. It continued to be published by Files and Prather for several years, but finally died.

The Ashley County Times was founded by Files and Prather in 1876 and continued for a number of years. Hon. A. W. Files severed his connection with the paper in 1878, and was elected State Auditor in 1882, after which time he resided in Little Rock. This paper was sold in June, 1884, by Wm. Prather, who had been its owner for two years, to Keith and Wooldridge, who changed the name to the Hamburg News. In 1885, Wooldridge retired and L. M. Keith assumed control. The Hamburg News (as successor to the Times) was sold to H. R. Downey and L. W. Perdue, who continued it until 1889, when they sold it to S. B. Baird, who had moved his paper, the El Dorado Eagle, to Hamburg and changed its name to the Ashley County Eagle, which was the only paper published in Ashley County for many years.

The Clarion began to blow at Hamburg in the summer of 1901, but its wind soon gave out. Then the Courier was started by M. Phillips, and continued until the office was destroyed by fire a year or two later.

The Hamburg Budget was established in 1912 by Guy Cook-

sey, of Sykesville, Mo., was afterward purchased by G. P. George and R. E. Davis, who changed the name to Ashley County Leader, in 1920, and turned the paper over to Macon and Lowery Dunn, two splendid boys who were reared in Hamburg and who are making a success of the enterprise, Lowery operating the linotype and Macon editing the paper.



S. B. Baird.

The Ashley County Eagle, which made its first appearance in Hamburg in 1889, had a long and honorable career. The paper really dated from 1866. In that year Mr. S. B. Baird started the Monroe County Eagle in Monroe County, Alabama. In 1877 he moved to El Dorado, Ark., and changed the name to El Dorado Eagle. In 1889 he removed to Hamburg and there continued his paper as the Ashley County Eagle until 1920, when it was discontinued and the unexpired subscriptions filled by the Leader. The Eagle was published by S. B. Baird for more than half a century, and he still conducts a fine job printing plant, at

the age of three score and fifteen years. He has been a member of the Arkansas Press Association since 1879, and is one of the oldest survivors in point of membership in that organization.

Crossett.

The Crossett Observer, owned by the Crossett Lumber Co., was established in 1906. H. P. Babb was its editor in 1912. Chas. T. Hedges was later its editor, until his death. It was then published by the Crossett Printing Company. C. A. Begood, formerly of Black Rock, was its editor for some time. C. C. Whittington is now its editor and publisher.

Parkdale.

The Parkdale News began its short career in 1909. It was edited by M. R. White. It has long since disappeared.

Wilmot.

The Wilmot Weekly was established in 1912 by E. J. Doyle. It was soon taken over by a stock company made up of Wilmot business men. A. M. Kellar became manager, and Edward H. Dunning, editor, with D. T. Henderson, associate editor. Mr. Dunning was only 18 years of age when he assumed his editorial duties. The paper was discontinued during the European War, but revived in 1920 by J. P. Hosmer, who is now its editor.

BAXTER COUNTY.

Baxter has not been an extensive newspaper field. The first paper to be published in the county was the Quid Nunc, at Mountain Home, started in 1877, by N. H. Bigger. It succumbed to the inevitable in 1880, when Mr. Bigger went to Bentonville, and purchased the Advance.

In 1883, there was but one paper in Baxter county, the Citizen, at Mountain Home, established in 1880 by J. S. Howard and conducted by him until 1882, when it was sold to A. C. Hull & Bro., and edited by Hon. A. C. Hull, afterwards Secretary of State. J. A. Carter was its editor in 1902. T. M. Davis has been its editor and publisher for a number of years. This paper, the oldest in the county, celebrated its forty-first birthday during Christmas week, 1921.

The North Arkansas Herald, a monthly publication, was started at Mountain Home, in November, 1890, by Rev. T. W. Wright, as editor, and Ben Love, publisher. It has passed away.

The Arkansas News was brought out February 1, 1897, by J. A. Copeland.

The Baxter County Bulletin was issued at Mountain Home, beginning in 1902, by J. G. Copeland. He sold to Joe Doehring, in 1903, and he was succeeded by the Shiras Brothers in 1904. Tom and Enness Shiras, who were born at Ottawa, Kansas, the former in 1879, and the latter in 1883, are making good with the Bulletin. Their parents moved to Kansas City while they were youths, and they made that their home until they went to Mountain Home, early in 1900. Previous to that they had been identified with the Daily Drovers Telegram, at Kansas City, for a number of years, Enness being employed as a linotype operator. Tom Shiras had a year or two's experience in the advertising department of the El Paso (Texas) Herald.

Besides his editorial work on the Bulletin, Tom Shiras is a well-known contributor of fiction to the Munsey publications, and

he writes articles about the Ozarks to other eastern publications.

The Cotter Courier was sent out into the world by J. G. Copeland, in 1903. H. D. Routzong became its publisher, but in 1909 he sold it to Davis & Lovelace. C. E. Hopkins became its editor



Tom Shiras.

in 1914, and J. S. Goodman in 1916. It suspended, but was revived under the name of the White River Headlight, which is now being edited by Mrs. Frances Thatch.

The Cotter Record was started in 1911, by H. D. Routzong, and continued to be published for some time.

A little paper called the Clarion was published in 1912 at Three Brothers, or Vin, in Baxter County.

The Enterprise, at Norfolk, was published for a while by Will T. Moyer.

BENTON COUNTY.

Benton County has had numerous newspapers. In 1912 there were fourteen published in the county. At one time there were 21. Innumerable changes have been made in the names of its newspapers and their editors and publishers. Many efforts to establish newspapers there have also proven futile. Mr. Leigh said in 1886: "The tombs in the newspaper graveyard in Benton County read: 'The Champion, Rogers, established by D. W. Hineman, in 1881, died in 1882; The Fountain, Eldorado Springs, started in 1880, suspended in 1881; The Visitor, Eldorado Springs, started by O. F. Wheeler, in 1882—cholera infantum carried it off in four months; the Cherokee City Star, christened in 1882 by the Cherokee Publishing Company, died in infancy, aged three months.'" There are a score or more to be added to this list, as may be seen from the suspensions enumerated.

The Bentonville Press.

A paper called the Northwest Appeal was published in Bentonville for four or five months, in about 1857, by J. P. Owens and B. T. Perkey, who moved the printing office to that place from Huntsville. Shortly after its suspension it was revived by B. T. Perkey and John R. Cox, with the latter as editor. An issue of this paper of July, 1859, contains the valedictory of John R. Cox and the salutatory of M. E. Harvey, who succeeds him as associate editor. Mr. Cox warns the people against the machinations of the disorganized faction which calls itself old liners, and announced that, while he will devote himself to the law, he will ever be ready to defend democracy. Mr. Harvey asserts his belief in the purity and patriotism of democratic principles, and promises to make the Appeal a good paper. The paper was discontinued in 10 months.

The Democrat succeeded the Appeal in 1859. It was published by W. W. Reynolds and J. A. Arrington. In less than a

year it suspended, and the material was bought by E. B. and W. B. Moore, who removed it to Fayetteville.

The next paper published at Bentonville was called the Beacon, by a Mr. Carter, commenced in about 1866. It lasted only three months.

Col. Smithee stated that in 1868, the first number of a paper called the Arkansas Traveler appeared at Bentonville, with A. Caraloff as editor. (The name of the Arkansas Traveler will appear several times in this history.) The paper lasted only about eighteen months, was absorbed by the Democrat, owned by H. S. Coleman, who at the end of two months sold the paper to A. B. Cory, later of the Harrison Times. This Democrat lasted only three months.

A paper called the Cornerstone was started at Bentonville in 1827 by T. K. Reynolds. It lasted only a few months.

The Bentonian was next started, in 1873, by Gaston & Ham, but lived only a few weeks.

August 20, 1873, the first number of the Bentonville Advance appeared, with Capt. R. S. Hynes as editor and proprietor, who continued it until 1877. N. H. Bigger, of the Mountain Home Quid Nunc, was its editor in 1881. Col. Pat Donan became its editor, and continued as such until he moved to Deadwood, Dakota, in 1878 or 1879. Colonel Donan was one of the most brilliant men that was ever connected with the Arkansas press. He gave this amusing and striking advice to young men:

"Boys, bright-faced, aspiring youths, longing for the shortest and quickest route to fame and fortune, hear a solemn adjuration, and be warned in time:—Never be editors—everybody's picking-blocks, creation's scapegoats and sway-backed pack mules. Dead-beat tickets to circuses, dog shows and strawberry festivals —(paid for at the rate of a five-dollar notice for a twenty-five cent ticket)—are all very well in their way; and daily bouquets from girls who want to get their names in the papers, with stereotyped 'beautiful and accomplished' formula swung to them, are 'just too charming for anything.' But do not let them lead you into that inky den of horror, treadmill labor and squandered opportunities, burlesquingly known as the editorial sanctum.

Stand back! keep out! be bootblacks, chimney sweeps, penitentiary-birds, or members of the maniac menagerie that meets in the gorgeous whited sepulchre of a capitol at Washington. Be mud clerks on a coal barge, deck-hands in a tripe-factory, engineers of a one-donkey power canal boat, dairy maids with an aged ox and two he-goats as your stock in trade, servant-girls in a poor house or an orphan asylum. Be stock-gamblers, railroad directors, presidents of a sausage-stuffing machine, rag-venders, charcoal bowlers, or idiocy-spouting senators, but never, no, never be editors. Never be even one editor, for a half a one is three-quarters too much for any well regulated family to have about the house.

The Journal, Bentonville, started in 1880 by W. M. Bumbarger, was being edited by S. M. Dailey in 1886, and Henry A. Cook was editor in 1887. Mr. Hurds was its editor in 1900 to 1902.

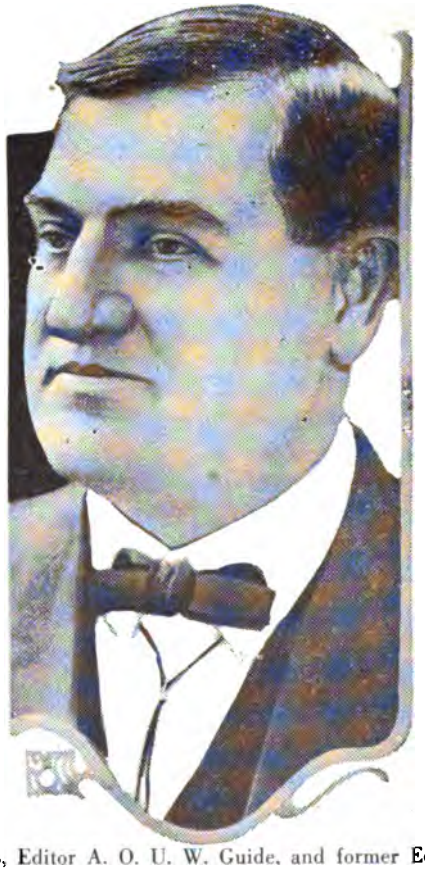
The Bentonville Democrat was founded in 1886, by D. W. Hamon and John W. Corley. J. B. Thompson and Henry A. Cook were among its early editors. In 1900 to 1902, perhaps later, Hulsy and Stephenson were its publishers. Ben S. Terry was its editor and publisher until recently. For the past few years it has been a daily. On June 1, 1921, the paper was leased to J. T. Denton and J. C. Hamilton, of Sheridan, Texas, by its previous owner, Frank P. Harris, who sold in April, 1922, to O. D. Stiles

The New Bentonville was started by Ed Porter Thompson, August 10, 1881. It suspended for a while in 1884, on account of the illness of Mr. Thompson, its editor. It was later revived by S. D. McReynolds and S. M. Womack, who changed its name to the Bentonian. On December 15, 1883, they bought the Advance, and consolidated the two papers, as the Bentonian.

The A. O. U. W. Guide (monthly) was established by H. L. Cross at Bentonville in January, 1893. In recent years it has been published at Little Rock, as the organ of the Grand Lodge of that order.

The Benton County Sun was established by H. L. Cross, in 1890, and appeared regularly afterward for several years as a

daily, until November, 1921. In 1904 Mr. Cross sold the paper to W. J. Douglass, but bought it back in the following June. In 1905 the News, by W. L. Marley, was consolidated with the Sun. A daily edition of the Sun was put out beginning in 1911. For



H. L. Cross, Editor A. O. U. W. Guide, and former Editor of the Bentonville Sun.

some years after Mr. Cross was called to Little Rock by his duties as Grand Recorder of the A. O. U. W., the Sun was conducted by his daughter, Mrs. Frank Peel, who at the same time devoted part of her attention to magazine writing. In 1921 the Sun was sold

by Mr. Cross to W. H. Plank, editor of the Benton County Record, and the two papers were consolidated. The sale marked the passage of one of the oldest newspapers in Arkansas. Mr. Cross is one of Arkansas' oldest and best known newspaper men, past president of the Press Association, and for a third of a century connected with the press of the State.

Mrs. F. W. Peel enjoyed newspaper work, but the call of the home,—the desire to "make cherry pie and crochet by the fire," as R. B. Robbins said in the News, was too strong to be resisted.

'Tis fine to be an editress,
And help sway human minds;
But in her deepest soul's recess
A greater call she finds;
The mother love in woman's life
Tugs at her gentle heart,
And sweeter words than "home" and "wife"
To her no tongues impart.

The Southern Rising Wave of Temperance was started at Bentonville November, 1884, and later moved to Little Rock. Rev. J. M. Clayton was its editor.

The Benton County Journal was established in 1886, by J. B. F. Simpson.

The News, at Bentonville, was put out in 1905, by W. L. Marley, but was not a success.

The Benton County Record, a Republican newspaper, was established at Bentonville in 1916, by Plank & Plank; W. H. Plank, editor. Will Plank, Jr., served in the A. E. F. during the war. He afterwards made a tour of South America, and then bought a newspaper at Marlborough, N. Y., which he now conducts. W. H. Plank, Sr., assisted by his daughter, now operates the Record. Ben S. Terry has also become connected with this paper. The Record absorbed H. L. Cross' old paper, the Sun, in 1921.

Rogers.

The Rogers Champion, established in the summer of 1881, the year that the town was incorporated, was the first newspaper in Rogers. A Mr. Hinman was its editor while he served as post-

master for some six months, up to the fall of that year. When he resigned and left town the paper died.

The Rogers Democrat was founded as the New Era. The New Era, owned and edited by Graham & Mason, came into existence in November, 1881. It remained in their hands until 1890. For several years there were frequent changes, and incident to one of them, the name of the paper was changed to



Edwin Funk, Editor Rogers Democrat.

The Rogers Democrat. John P. Stafford, of Springdale, was one of the editors in those days; Superintendent Pitts Womack, of the Jonesboro city schools, was another. It finally passed into the hands of H. M. Butler, now of Grove, Okla., who sold it in November, 1896, to E. M. and Erwin Funk, who conducted it under the firm name of Funk & Son until August 1, 1919, when Erwin Funk became sole owner and editor, but Mr. Funk, Sr., is still connected with the paper. The Democrat is ably edited by Mr. Funk and has a good circulation.

The Rogers Republican was established April 26, 1888, by Warner & Honeywell. Later it was owned by Roby & Cheynoweth, who sold to Leo K. Fesler in 1891. W. R. Cady and G. Byron Cady, bought the Republican from Mr. Fesler about the year 1900 and conducted it until 1907. Its career from then on was a checkered one and the editors and owners included A. J. Ward, who came from Washington, D. C.; A. P. Coppedge and H. E. Brighton, both from Kansas, and others too numerous to mention. It was consolidated with the Journal in 1909; the name was later changed to the Advocate, changed back to the Republican, and finally, in 1914, was discontinued and the plant broken up and sold.

The Rogers Leader was started by Cain & Merritt in 1896, who ran it about a year, when it suspended, being succeeded for a few months by Cain's Thomas Cat.

In 1897, Dr. W. L. Leister & Sons started the Rogers Enterprise, which lived only a few months. Some years later, Stanley Leister started the Rogers Journal, selling to Marcum & Adams, and Marcum in turn selling a few months later to C. H. Christopher. In 1909, the Journal was bought by J. M. McClelland, who had bought the Republican and consolidated the two offices.

The Cooperative Press, at Rogers, was started in 1911 by J. M. McClelland, who came to Arkansas from Pennsylvania. His first work was done on the Fort Smith Southwest American. He later published the Rogers Republican-Journal. The Co-operative Press was absorbed in 1920 by the Mutual Beneficiary, published in the interest of the Mutual Aid Union. This publication had a circulation up into the thousands and was published in one of the most modern and extensive printing plants in the State. The National Editorial Association was entertained in this plant. Mr. McClelland is now manager of the Parke-Harper Publishing Company, of Little Rock.

The Rogers Daily Post was established by John W. Nance and Ernest Vinson in 1910. They were succeeded in turn by Ed Kruse, E. Audigier and P. M. Kokanour. The latter owned it for six years, selling in the spring of 1919 to W. E. McGehee and Ray Kokanour, C. C. Cunningham and Miss Ruth Beall. It is now

owned by A. P. Ely and E. L. Kokanour of Siloam Springs, Mr. Ely being in charge.

A. M. Merrill owned and edited the People's Friend, a socialist paper, for several years, but it was discontinued in 1916.

At various times there have been agricultural, denominational and school papers issued in Rogers for a short time from some of the newspaper offices, but none of them lasted long enough to secure any claim on fame.

Siloam Springs.

The first newspaper to be established at Siloam Springs was the Sun, started in 1880, by Thomas Gallagher. In 1881, its name was changed to The Dispatch, and it continued to be published for about a year, when it suspended.

The Globe, at Siloam Springs, was established in 1881, by D. O. Bell, who continued to publish it for about a year.

The Arkansas Herald, at Siloam Springs, was started in 1882 by S. Abernathy, and he continued to publish it for about two years, when it was sold to Grammer & Dameron, who published it for a year, and then J. B. Dameron became its sole owner. He continued it until 1889.

The Siloam Springs Herald and Democrat is a consolidation of the above two papers. A. W. Perrine has been the editor for years of this most successful paper.

The Globe, started at Siloam Springs in 1881, and the Dispatch, founded in 1880, were consolidated in 1882 at Siloam Springs by the owner, D. O. Bell, but the town council levied a license on newspapers, and Mr. Bell suspended his paper and went to Missouri until the ordinance was repealed. "In the meantime," said R. W. Leigh, "the place was lost to history and to fame for several months," which shows the value of a newspaper to a town.

A paper called the Arkansas Union, by James Neal, was published at Siloam Springs in 1890.

There was a Locomotive Herald published at Siloam Springs in 1880 to 1902, by J. Van Butler. In 1902 T. C. McArthur

bought a half interest in it. A Herald, with a locomotive ahead of it, should have traveled all right, but it was unsuccessful.

The Siloam Springs Hummer was being published in 1902, but soon thereafter quit humming.

The Daily Register, at Siloam Springs, established in 1911, continues to be published. Sam B. Ogg was its publisher in 1912. E. L. Kokanour is its editor and publisher.

The Free Press, of Siloam Springs, was being published in 1912 by the Revival Publishing Company.

The Philatelic Gossip, by A. V. Dworak, was published at Siloam Springs for some time. Its name has recently been changed to the Hobby Rider, and moved to Holton, Kansas. It is a monthly magazine for collectors.

The Advertiser, at Siloam Springs, was started by Howard S. Ogg in 1918, with the plant of the Pea Ridge Pod. It was taken over by J. D. Barnes, and afterward suspended, when the plant was moved out of the State.

The Tax-Payers Bulletin, the successor of the Arkansas Forum, in the interest of the Tax-Payers' League, is being published by Dr. J. A. Doss, who bought the plant and changed the name, when F. G. Swan left Siloam Springs.

The Arkansas Forum, Siloam Springs, was started in 1921, by F. G. Swan.

The International Evangelist, the organ of the International Federation Publishing Company, an association of evangelists, is being published at Siloam Springs. J. E. Brown is the moving figure, and the printing plant has been moved to his school, which is in the outskirts of the city. It has been made a part of the training school course.

Gravette.

The Gravette News Herald, which has been published for 14 years by Herb Lewis, was started by A. C. Veach, and was published by him for 15 years. In 1920 Mr. Lewis entered the office of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, and was temporarily succeeded on the paper by his son, Wyric Lewis, and later by F. G. Swann, but in seven weeks Herb Lewis was back at his desk in

the News Herald office. He is one of the most prolific writers in the State. The News, with which the Herald was consolidated, was published for a few months by O. W. Kingsbury, during which time Mr. Veach, its former publisher, was issuing the Democrat, a Gravette newspaper which has been discontinued.



Herbert (Herb) P. Lewis, Publisher Gravette News Herald.

The Benton County Gazette was started by A. C. Veach at Gravette in 1908.

The Benton County Record, of Gravette, established in 1911, suspended a short time ago. W. H. Plank was its edtior for a long time.

The I. O. O. F. Beacon Light and Masonic Globe was being published at Gravette in 1914 by A. C. Veach. It was suspended for a while, but has been resumed, as the Sovereign Odd Fellow, by A. C. Veach & Son.

Monte Ne.

The Herald, at Monte Ne, was founded in 1903 by W. H. Harvey, but was suspended in 1905, for lack of mechanical help.

The Palladium (quarterly) was started at Monte Ne, in 1921, by W. H. ("Coin") Harvey. It is devoted to social problems and the money question. Mr. Harvey is nationally known as a writer on economic subjects. He has just published the second edition of "Common Sense, or the Clot on the Brain of the Body Politic." Advance orders for 25,000 copies of it were received. His "Coin's Financial School" had a circulation of a million in 1896.

Sulphur Springs.

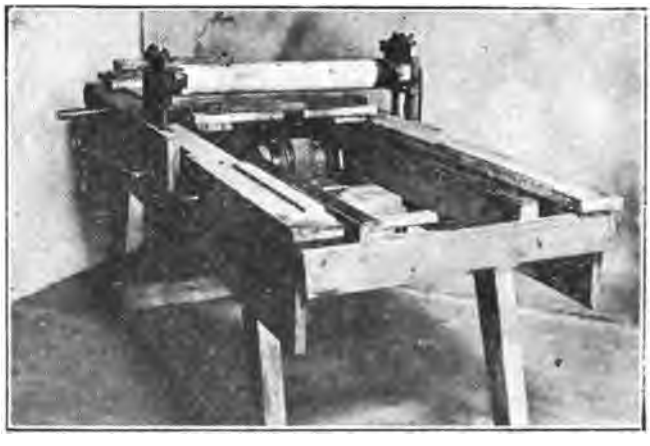
The Sulphur Springs Record was being published in 1912, but appears to have suspended.

The Sulphur Springs Speaker, by John R. Huffman, began speaking in August, 1888. Afterward it had several different owners, but finally returned to its founder, and on September 8, 1920, he sold it to William N. and W. Scott Stranahan, who came to Arkansas from North Dakota.

W. Scott Stranahan is a graduate of Northwestern University. He has been a contributor to the Minneapolis Times, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and has written some poetry. William N. Stranahan had barely reached his majority in 1922, and he and his father had had only ten days' experience in a printing office before taking over the Speaker. The junior Stranahan in May, 1922, purchased the Graphic, at Noel, Mo., five miles from the Arkansas state line, and that newspaper will be conducted in conjunction with the Speaker.

There is in the Speaker office a printing press that is unique. Even the most primitive printing press is a somewhat complicated piece of machinery. It must be substantially built in order that the pressman may obtain an impression from the types. It is usually constructed of iron or steel. Printing presses are manufactured by concerns that make a specialty of that business. They employ expert engineers to design them and skilled mechanics to build them. It is fact that there are few such manufacturers in the world, and there are only about four manufacturers of newspaper perfecting presses in the United States.

Yet it is worthy of note that there is in Arkansas a home-made printing press, constructed largely of wood. This press was used in printing the Sulphur Springs Speaker for many years, and up to November, 1921. The paper was at first so small that it was printed on a 10 by 15 Gordon job press. When the paper was changed to a seven-column folio, its owner made the press on which to print the larger sheet. When the Messrs. Stranahan bought the Speaker, the printing outfit consisted of eight or ten cases of job type, 75 pounds of body type, and the home-made press, the like of which probably does not exist anywhere in the



A Unique Home-Made Printing Press. Used in Printing the Speaker, of Sulphur Springs, Ark., for Nearly Thirty Years.

world. The Stranahans afterward replaced it with a Washington press.

A. C. Veach, of Gravette, started a paper called the Echo, at Sulphur Springs, last year, but it lasted only a short time.

Pea Ridge.

The Pea Ridge Pod was started in 1913, by William F. Beck, and this peculiarly named newspaper added to the fame of the celebrated battle ground of Pea Ridge, where at Elk Horn Tavern, March 27, 1862, 15,000 Confederate troops, under Gen. Earl

Van Dorn engaged 20,000 Federal troops, commanded by Gen. Samuel R. Curtis. Newspapers all over the country wrote up the Pod. Puck reproduced odd and funny sayings from its "Pickled Pods" column. The New York Times said of it: "Not the least welcome of the great sodality of esteemed and valued contemporaries; peculiarly welcome indeed, for the richness and



rarity of its poetic name, is the Pea Ridge Pod, of Pea Ridge, Ark. The Pod is in its third year; may it live for many and many a happy year. Its uniqueness has been infringed. A Colorado concern founded Empson's Peapod last year. But the one and only Pod grows at Pea Ridge, and is full of local news, those little glimpses of country people and places so interesting to the urbanite, even amid the congestion of his own local news."

"A Pod admirer writes," says the Times, "I like your advertisements immensely. The Pod paragrapher failed to see the compliment, but that individual admits that he fell out of a cherry tree when he was quite young and hit his head on a grind stone, since which time he has never been quite right."

Mr. Beck proposed to change the name of his newspaper, but, in alarm, one reader hastened to protest. "Never change the name of the Pea Ridge Pod," said he; "why that name was an inspiration,—no one could see that funny name without wishing to see the paper."

Great men, including the President, governors and congressmen, wrote congratulating Mr. Beck on his publication. But, although it was as full of mental provender as a vegetable pod is of peas, neither outside publicity nor the hard work of its original and witty editor could make it a permanent financial success in that sparsely settled little community, in which there are ten times as many men sleeping in the soldiers' graveyard as there are living in the village. The Pod was moved to Siloam Springs during its second year, but did not thrive after its transplanting, and it was discontinued at the end of its third year. Mr. Beck now lives at Maumelle, Ark., but "rambles around" in the interest of the Pulaskian and other newspapers.

The Advertiser at Pea Ridge was started in 1905 by I. H. Baxter, but has been discontinued.

Cave Springs.

The Cave Springs Progress was established in 1911 by Dotson Barnes, formerly of Decatur. In 1912 he sold to Perry Phillips.

The Cave Springs Star, established in 1912, of which C. Baker was editor and publisher, has been discontinued.

Decatur.

The Decatur Herald was started in 1910 with John L. Buckner as editor and publisher. It continues to be published by Mr. Buckner.

Gentry.

The Gentry Advance and the Journal, established in 1894, were consolidated as the Journal-Advance. Arthur Tallman & Co. were its proprietors for a number of years. It is now owned by M. V. Crockett.

The Index at Gentry was started in 1905 by L. H. Babcock, but it soon suspended.

BOONE COUNTY.

Harrison.

The late J. R. Newman said: "In April, 1869, when Boone County was formed, the town of Harrison, chosen for the county seat, began to look for a newspaper man. This person they found in Thomas Newman, then a job printer, at St. Louis. He responded, and, in July, 1870, appeared the first number of the Boone County Advocate." This was Boone County's first newspaper. The Advocate had a wide territory to itself in its day. It was the only newspaper published in that part of the State between Fayetteville and Batesville, which made it one of the very few papers in Northern Arkansas. Harrison had only 100 inhabitants at that time.

In 1871, the Boone County Record was started, by Ford & Adams, and was continued,—first by B. J. Rogers, and then by Rogers & Beson, until 1876, when it was consolidated with the Advocate, as the Advocate and Record, and continued to be published, at Bellefonte, with Thomas Newman as editor. It was short-lived, and, during the same year, the material was divided between the two owners. Dr. J. H. Robinson became the owner of the Record, and resumed its publication.

Thomas Newman then returned to Harrison, with his half of the material, and, on April 12, 1873, started the Highlander, but in a year sold it to A. B. Cory, an old-time newspaper man from Bentonville, who continued to publish it until 1876, when J. A. Spradling bought a half interest in that newspaper, and the name was changed to the Harrison Times. In the same year, Spradling sold to J. A. Stockton. It was next sold to R. S. Armitage. His editorship ceased in 1878, when he was succeeded by J. R. Newman. He took Mr. Cory in as a partner, but Mr. Cory soon sold his interest to H. C. King, and the firm name then became Newman & King. March 1, 1884, H. C. King sold his interest to Segel Lebow, when the firm became Newman & Lebow,

with J. R. Newman as editor. Mr. Newman finally became the sole owner and editor, and continued with the Times until his death, which occurred in 1919. The Harrison Times continues to be published, by J. R. Newman's Sons, with Thos. M. Newman as manager. The newspaper became a daily in 1919.

J. R. Newman was a member of the Arkansas Press Association for thirty-five years. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he recruited Company K, Second Arkansas Volunteer



J. R. Newman.

Infantry, of which he was the captain. Among his other accomplishments, he was a good musician, and for years conducted the splendid Harrison band, of which he was the leader, and in which were several members of his family. In 1884, he secured the passage of a resolution by the Press Association providing for a censor for Arkansas newspapers, which is referred to elsewhere.

The Elixir Bugle was started by Thomas Newman in 1883.

In 1884, R. W. Leigh reported to the Press Association:

"We have been furnished the following in regard to the mishaps of Thomas Newman, called the 'great walking editor of Arkansas': In October, 1883, the floods coming down the Elixir Valley struck the Bugle office, one of the best and largest buildings in the town, and carried one end of it from its foundations. The large St. Louis jobber, on which the paper is printed, acted as an anchor, however, and held the building to the ground until the waters had subsided. Thomas Newman, its proprietor, being dismayed at the accident and his prospects for the future, loaded the office up at once and moved to Lead Hill, where he is now engaged in publishing the Lead Hill Bugle."

In 1885, the Bugle suspended, for want of patronage.

The reference to the late Thomas Newman as "the great walking editor," in the second preceding paragraph, is accounted for by the fact that before the railroad came to that part of the country Mr. Newman actually walked from Harrison to several meetings of the Press Association, which should make his memory a shining example to lukewarm members.

Mr. Toney, an old man, who was a friend of Thomas Newman's, recently told Thomas M. Newman, the present manager of the Harrison Times, the following story about his grandfather: "Newman and Toney were returning to Harrison from Elixir Springs, a place that now has not a single inhabitant, but in those days was a town of about a thousand people. They had one horse between them, and decided to 'walk and ride.' So, Newman started ahead on foot, and Toney was to follow in a little while on horseback. When the horse overtook the editor, it would be his turn to ride. But Toney rode, and kept on riding, at a stiff pace, and, although he kept an attentive lookout, he was disappointed in seeing no editor in sight. He speeded up his horse to a stiff gallop, and finally caught the walker, about seven and one-half miles out of Elixir. When he came in sight of Newman, he found that he had a long pole in each hand, and with their aid, by means of his long legs, was skimming over the ground at a pretty fast gait." Newman was, therefore, a real "walking editor."

The Boone County Banner was founded in 1885 by H. R. and William Fielding. On September 1, 1888, A. B. Cory and A. C. Hull purchased it, and later A. C. Hull, who became Secretary of State in 1897, became its sole owner and its editor. In April, 1906, Clio Harper, who had been connected with Little Rock newspapers since 1893, resigned from the Arkansas Democrat, and purchased the Banner, for which paper he is said to have set type and written poetry when he was a schoolboy, Harrison having been his home. He edited the Banner for six weeks, when he was induced to return to Little Rock, to become one of the owners of and editor of the Arkansas Democrat, since which time he has continued to reside there. He was succeeded by R. S. Armitage. C. A. Berry later became its editor, and Y. O. York, a graduate of the University of Arkansas, bought the paper; but soon saw that the struggle he would be called upon to make, with two other papers in a town of 1,500 people, would be suicidal, and he therefore moved the plant to Leslie, where it was combined with the Leslie News. In this way the Banner passed out of existence. Young York went west and was killed in a mine accident.

The Methodist Herald was started, at Harrison, in 1889, with A. and Will D. Wright as editors. It did not succeed.

The Arkansas Fruit Grower was started, at Harrison, in 1892, but was discontinued a few years ago.

The North Arkansas Weekly Herald, started a short time before, died in 1890.

The Christian At Work, at Harrison, stopped in February, 1892, a few months after it was started.

The Ozark, was a new paper, started at Harrison, by W. W. Baker, in 1901. It is now a dead paper.

The Little Worker, a religious journal, was started at Harrison, by D. W. Moore, in 1890, but it suspended some time afterward. Perhaps it did not work hard enough.

The Rally Hill Journal of Education, and the Valley Springs School Journal, both started a few months previously, were merged, in 1891, as the Mountain Educator, and in October, 1891,

the publication was moved to Marshall from Harrison. It is now lost to the cause of education.

The Boone County Headlight was established under the name of the Harrison Republican, at Harrison, in 1896, by Felix Baker, who later became Receiver of the Land Office at Harrison. Stanley Crandall, formerly of Siloam Springs, was its editor from 1905 to about 1916, when J. L. Russell, for something like twenty years editor of the Green Forest Tribune, bought the plant and changed the name of the paper to the Boone County Headlight. Mr. Russell is the present successful editor and proprietor of this newspaper.



Alex C. Hull.

The North Arkansas Herald, a daily, was launched, at Harrison, by A. C. Hull, in 1913. Mr. Hull conducted the paper for about a year, when he died. Donald F. Biggs, formerly of the

Arkansas Gazette's staff, was the editor of this newspaper for awhile in 1914. Mr. Buckley also tried his hand at it, and Burton Bunch, who will be remembered as a popular stump speaker on several editorial excursions, was its editor for a few months. Several thousand dollars of stock in a company to publish this newspaper had been sold to local business men.

The Traveler and Homestead was published at Harrison for some months in 1920-21, by Ernest O. Spiers, who had the printing done at the office of the Western Newspaper Union, at Little Rock.

Alpena Pass.

The Alpena Searchlight was established in 1905 by Robert Eddins. It lived for about ten years. The town has no paper at present. It has a bank and some fairly good stores.

Everton.

The Everton Bazoo, published for a short time by Sam B. Jones, has suspended.

The Everton Spokesman was launched in 1912, by J. B. Minor, who was a school teacher. It appears to have been discontinued.

The Everton Enterprise, by E. P. Rochester, started in 1914, seems to have been soon discontinued.

The Everton Star, started in 1915, by J. L. Stevenson, lived for about two years.

Lead Hill.

The Lead Hill Herald succumbed in 1888, after a brief struggle.

The Lead Hill News was started in 1915, by Burton Bunch, and was sold by him in December, 1918. It was a unique publication.

Burton Bunch is reported to have said that he expected to find in the quietness of the inland town of Lead Hill many hours of peace, for use in composing poetry and orations, but in fact the kind of time he found there was best described by short and

unpleasant adjectives. He said that perhaps the only thing that every newspaper man in the State didn't know all about was Lead Hill. "You can find it on the maps,—some maps," he said; "it is a small dot on the map, but to some of us who have lived there for years, it is almost the universe. The town has a main street and a few houses. It has a one-story brick bank building, with a gravel roof, a varied assortment of business houses, with shingle roofs; a postoffice, with a board roof; a hotel with a leaky roof; a mill, with a tin roof; a barbershop, with a rubber roof; a livery barn, with no roof, and, until a few months ago, an editor with an ivory roof."

Mr. Bunch went to St. Louis to live a few years ago, but in 1920 was elected vice-president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and became manager of the Retailers' Association of El Paso, Texas.

Zinc.

J. H. Devereux ran a paper at Zinc for a year or more, but the name of it has been forgotten. It has been dead for eight or ten years. The plant was recently disposed of by a farmer, who had been holding it for a high price.

BRADLEY COUNTY.

Hermitage.

The Hermitage Herald was started in 1908, and died the next year.

The Bradley County Eagle, at Hermitage, was commenced in 1913, by parties who had been in the newspaper business at Warren, but were succeeded by J. A. Watkins of the Democrat-News. It suspended in a year, but was revived at Warren in October, 1914.

Warren.

The Sunbeam was started at Warren, by Tom W. Neall, about the year 1857, but it was discontinued before the Civil War. Mr. Neall was later the publisher of Neall's State Gazette, Dyersburg, Tenn., and was at one time president of the Tennessee Press Association.

In about the year 1869, S. C. Ryan, who had discontinued The Sage of Monticello, moved the plant to Warren, where he started the Eagle. Its publication was continued up to some time during Reconstruction days.

The Whetstone was started at Warren in 1879, by Van Valkenburg & Bradley, but was published for only a short time.

The Warren Free Thought made the plunge in 1881, but gave up the ghost in 1882, after a wrestle with the Greenback doctrine, which deadly disease was prevalent at that time.

In 1882, after the suspension of the Free Thought, there was no paper published in the county.

Swift's Flying Needle, by Swift & Son, said by J. L. Tullis to have been the "originalist" newspaper in Arkansas, appears to have started to fly in 1880, but must have disappeared for a while, and was probably lost in a hay stack. It was heard from later on, and it did not finally quit flying until 1889.

Tradition says that the Flying Needle was founded by Dr. W. T. Swift, a country doctor, with a literary turn of mind. He had a fertile imagination, and published on the home-print side of his paper, in addition to the editorial and local, a serial story of his own authorship. One day, according to the story, the editor-doctor received an exchange from a newspaper published in New Hampshire, in which he read a political editorial which aroused his ire. He jabbed his flying needle into the hook-nosed yankee editor through his paper and sent him a copy of the issue. The yankee editor referred to the editorial in the next issue of his paper but made little reply to it, except to say that it was written by an editor down in the Arkansas swamps, where the alligators roamed, but in referring to the name of the Flying Needle, he said it had been so named because that was the only name that could be spelled with the publisher's little font of type; that the paper was printed on wrapping paper, with apple butter, taken in for subscriptions, etc. But in reference to its title, the editor of The Flying Needle was evidently something of a scholar, and in casting around for a name, although his paper carried no telegraph dispatches, he had associated the idea of the needle telegraph system used in his day with the name of a London newspaper called the Flying Postman.

The Sentinel was stationed at Warren in July, 1896, by Ned Bradley. It was published for quite a while, but is now out of business, having been absorbed by the Democrat-News.

The Bradley County Leader was launched in 1908, at Warren, by Julian Smith, but suspended prior to 1913. The plant went to the Democrat.

The Watchman, at Warren, was founded in 1918, by John E. and Barton Bradley. who sold it to J. S. Goodman. G. S. White managed it for Mr. Goodman. J. R. Wilson was also its publisher for a while. The paper suspended in 1921, but in November of the same year was bought by A. L. Katz and Clarence Hoffman, and they resumed publication. Mr. Hoffman afterward sold his interest to Mr. Katz, who continues to publish this newpaper.

The present Eagle-Democrat, of Warren, now conducted by J. Crawford Jolly, is the successor to several newspapers, which had numerous editors and publishers. The Bradley County Eagle, as stated, was established at Hermitage in 1913, but suspended the next year. Mr. Jolly, upon returning from Columbia University, was induced by R. W. Baxter, a



J. C. Jolly, Warren Eagle-Democrat, Past President Arkansas Press Association.

local attorney, to go to Hermitage and revive the Eagle in partnership with him, which was done by moving it to Warren, but Mr. Baxter withdrew in three months on account of ill-health. All the new publishers got was a book containing a list of delinquent subscribers, and the paper at first was printed at Fordyce, but Mr. Jolly later bought a complete plant. In August, 1917, Mr. Jolly joined an officers' training camp in Texas, leaving the newspaper in charge of his sister. Miss Jolly took good care of the business, and when the armistice was signed Mr.

Jolly was fortunate enough to be in the first consignment of troops to be sent to America. He arrived in New York December 4th, was soon afterward discharged from Camp Pike and back in the newspaper game. The following month he bought the Democrat-News from J. A. Watkins and consolidated it with the Eagle. The publisher is the Eagle Printing Company, and Mr. Jolly is the editor. He was elected president of the Arkansas Press Association in 1921.

The Bradley County News was started in 1885. It was founded by E. A. Bradley, and he was succeeded by his brother, John E. Bradley, well known in Arkansas politics and legal circles. This paper was later consolidated with an older publication called the Democrat.

The Warren Democrat, which was at first called The Wedge, commenced publication in September, 1888. P. H. Thomas was its editor and publisher for a number of years. The Democrat and the News were later consolidated as the Democrat-News. December 1, 1905, J. A. Watkins bought the consolidated paper and became its editor. In 1908 Mr. Watkins became county clerk, and later engaged in railroad contracting. W. C. Clugston became the paper's associate editor. In 1919 it was absorbed by the Eagle.

During its existence the Democrat-News acquired the Sentinel, the Bradley County Sun, the Bradley County Leader and the Bradley County Times; then the Eagle-Democrat gobbled it up, so that an almost unparalleled record has been established by the Eagle-Democrat in that respect.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Calhoun county was the only county in the State that was without a newspaper in 1898. The county has only one newspaper at the present time,—the Arkansas Plaindealer, published at Hampton, by Mack C. Owens. It is probably the only newspaper that was ever conducted under a jail. The office was for a long time, and may be yet, in the rooms on the first floor of the county jail building.

The Arkansas Plaindealer was established at Woodberry, Calhoun county, August 17, 1889, by Andrew Cooper. It did not make much headway in that little village, and Mr. Cooper moved the plant to Hampton, with little better success, and in a short time he relinquished the fight. He had numerous successors who tried to make it go, but they all gave up after varying experiences, averaging about a year each. Among those who have owned it during the past fifteen years are T. B. Thrash, H. B. Dunn, W. C. Dunn, H. B. Dallam, W. A. Wilson, W. L. Furlow, W. R. Watson, S. R. Lee and Sam G. Lee. Sam G. Lee purchased it in 1912 from his father, S. R. Lee, who had had 46 years of continuous experience in the printing trade, but who then went into the drug business. J. J. Morrill was also associate editor of this newspaper for a while.

Finally Mack C. Owens bought the apparently ill-fated paper in 1915, and for seven years he has successfully conducted it. Therefore, he must be the right man in the right place.

A newspaper with the unusual name of the Western Boomerang, which commenced publication at Hampton a few months previously, was in 1892, sold to George H. Dismukes, who moved the plant to El Dorado, and started the Union County Democrat.

Thornton.

Calhoun county's first newspaper was the Thornton Tablet, started in December, 1886, by J. M. Raines, a newspaper man

of ability, formerly of the Fordyce Enterprise, and who had published other Arkansas newpapers. The Tablet soon expired, for want of support.

J. M. Raines, while editor of the Fordyce Enterprise, had this to say about the newspaper business: "If a man wants to play the serpent of paradise generally, just let him dive into journalism, without experience or discretion. He will stir up strife between neighbors, ruin some person's character, get some good man killed, have the churches at loggerheads, split up the schools, cause some innocent person to go to the penitentiary, another to commit suicide, and demoralize the community generally."

The Sentinel was started at Thornton soon after the demise of the Tablet, but also died young.

The Calhoun Citizen, at Thornton, was founded in 1916, by Herbert Shults. It has suspended.

The Tri-County Courier was moved from Bearden to Thornton, by J. J. Morrill.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Carroll county has many newspapers, and the poetical influence of the atmosphere of the Ozarks may be seen in the fanciful names of some of them. Out of eighteen newspapers that have been started at Eureka Springs, only two have survived.

Berryville.

The Carroll County Advocate commenced publication, at Berryville, on December 4, 1875. It was started by Messrs. Moore, of Fayetteville. It was soon afterward purchased by J. C. Hanna, who continued to edit it until November 1, 1876, when Mr. Hanna, having been elected clerk of the county, disposed of the paper to W. S. Tilton, who consolidated it with the Bowlder, which in 1877 was the only newspaper in the county.

The Carroll County Progress, at Berryville, was established in 1879. Hailey Brothers appear to have been its first publishers. January 22, 1884, Clark W. Harrington assumed editorial control, and in the following February bought a half interest in it. He abandoned it during the next April. In 1909, W. L. Crow, who had been the owner for some time, sold to D. B. Eslinger. A. M. Jackson was its editor in 1916.

The North Arkansas Star, at Berryville, was started in 1905. William J. Douglas was its editor.

In 1916, the Carroll Progress and the North Arkansas Star were consolidated, as the North Arkansas Star and Carroll Progress, of which W. J. Douglas continued to be editor. In 1921, Mr. Douglas sold the newspaper to Clint Ashman, of Minnesota, but Mr. Douglas has recently taken it back, and is again its publisher.

The Eagle began to soar, at Berryville, in 1879. R. H. and J. E. Jones were its editors. They sold to Charles & Pittman, they to C. E. Moore, and he, in April, 1881, to W. J. Hailey. In September, 1881, the name was changed to the Intelligencer.

The Berryville Enterprise (Republican) was begun in March, 1883, by C. E. Babo, with the material of the defunct Eureka Springs Herald. Carter D. Hathaway was the editor of the new newspaper. Another newspaper, named the Enterprise, was issued for a short time at Berryville by A. H. & J. E. Jones.

Clark W. Harrington assumed editorial control of the Berryville Enterprise, January 22, 1884, and on the 5th of the following February bought a half interest in the paper. On April 30th of the same year he retired. J. C. Grim succeeded him, to be followed by Jones Bros., in 1884.

In 1884, the Intelligencer and the Enterprise, both of Berryville, changed their names,—the former to the Progress and the latter to the Leader. The Leader also changed its politics from Republican to Democratic.

In February, 1884, J. D. Hailey entered into a partnership with W. J. Hailey, in the publication of the Carroll County Intelligencer, at Berryville.

The Leader, published by Jones Bros., at Berryville, suspended September 1, 1885. The Echo bought the material.

The Berryville Advance, by S. H. Doxey, quit advancing in 1891, after a brief career.

The Carroll County Republican began publication, at Berryville, May 5, 1892, in charge of Caldwell & Smith.

The Berryville Gem, started a short time before, suspended in 1896.

The Democrat, at Berryville, began publication in 1919, by Diehl & Pulliam, who were succeeded by John Pulliam, and he shortly afterward leased the paper to L. G. Garner, of Kansas.

Carrollton.

The first number of the Carroll County Bowlder made its appearance on November 20, 1875, at Carrollton, under the auspices of Marion & Tilton. Mr. Tilton soon bought out his partner, and continued the Bowlder until October, 1876, when it was removed to Berryville and consolidated with the Carroll County Advocate, as the Bowlder. It continued until about 1878, with W. S. Tilton as its publisher. It rolled away in that year.

The Carroll County Farmer began operations in 1874, under the direction of Robert S. Hines, the originator of the Grange movement. This newspaper lasted but one year.

Eureka Springs.

A newspaper called the Enterprise was printed at Eureka Springs for a while, in 1878, by A. H. and J. E. Jones.

The Eureka Springs Herald was founded in 1879, by Hinman & Co., and was sold in 1880 to D. L. Grace and wife. It was issued for a short time as a daily, but suspended publication in January, 1883. The material went to Berryville, where, in March, 1883, C. E. Bogo commenced the publication of the Enterprise, with Carter D. Hathaway as editor.

The publication of the Eureka Springs Register was commenced, by Butler Bros., in 1881, and in a short time it ran through a rapid succession of editors and publishers, as well as changes of its name. In 1882, its name was changed to the Republican, and in 1883 to the Times, which it retained until 1884. Butler Bros. soon sold to H. M. Condeit; he to Penn Bros. & Murphy, who again sold it, in Jaunary, 1883, to Perry & Spear.

The Eureka Springs Times (Republican) was started in 1881. Sweesy & Weymouth were its publishers for some time. Then T. T. and L. A. Spears conducted it. They sold to Henry A. Cook. Don J. Perry, its editor for a while, was succeeded by W. A. Reece in 1884. In 1909 the Times Publishing Company was organized. Clio W. Miller, then the postmaster of Eureka Springs, was president of the company.

In November, 1879, T. J. Hadley moved a printing outfit from Olathe, Kansas, to Eureka Springs and commenced the publication of the Echo, on February 21, 1880. A. B. Adams soon became connected with it, but in September, 1880, the paper was sold to H. A. Nickel and J. B. Lowe. It later became the property of J. R. Snelling, and in October, 1882, he moved it to Ozark.

September 5, 1883, A. B. Adams, who had been connected with the old Echo, started another paper by the same name.

April 23, 1885, A. B. Adams, in partnership with D. P. Cloud, started a daily edition of the Echo, which they called The Echo-

ing Nemesis, with D. P. Cloud as editor. The Echoing Nemesis suspended in 1886,—"on account of too much religion and politics," Bob Leigh said.

The weekly edition of the Echo continued to be published, but was sold to Carrolton & Overstreet. The Echo and the Times (the latter started in 1881), were consolidated in about 1915, with Diehl & Davenport as publisher. They were succeeded by S. A. Diehl, its present publisher.

The Eureka Springs Flashlight began flashing in January, 1897, under the direction of Moore & Overstreet, or Moore & Webster. The Flashlight was purchased by S. A. Diehl in 1909. It is now issued by him as the weekly edition of the Daily Times-Echo.

The Bulletin, by L. Hitchcock, at Eureka Springs, suspended in 1885.

J. R. Purkins started the Advocate at Eureka Springs in 1889.

In 1899, the Eureka Springs Expositor was started by L. E. Smith. H. S. Holden bought the plant and started the Tribune in 1900.

The Eureka Springs Star was established May 1, 1890, by Miller & Sams, and went glimmering, June 30, 1891.

The Sunday Voice was started July 4, and was succeeded by the Republican on November 8, 1921.

The Rainbow appeared at Eureka Springs, November 1, 1891. John C. Betton was its publisher. It disappeared some time in 1903.

The Eureka Springs Republican was started in 1891, by G. E. Miller, and continued to be published until some time in the nineties.

The Medical Journal was started at Eureka Springs in February, 1892.

The Ozark Signal, at Eureka Springs, was started in 1896, by Mrs. Mary A. Browne.

The Eureka Springs Democrat was being published by A. B. Adams in 1900-2.

The Visitor, a Baptist publication, was started, by Rev. J. M. Roddy, at Eureka Springs, in 1902.

Green Forest.

A. P. Berry and W. M. Hull began to flourish the Arkansas Tomahawk at Green Forest in 1888, and it was buried in Eureka Springs in 1889. H. S. Holden bought the material, and with it started the Tribune, in which to tell about it.

The Green Forest Tribune, started in 1889 by W. C. and J. L. Russell, passed to L. H. and Maggie Smith, with Mrs. Maggie Smith as editor. J. J. Pinkerton became its editor and E. O. Alred its publisher in 1920.

The Green Forest News, founded by Ben Freeman in 1890, made the announcement that, "we come before our readers unbiased and unhampered, and ask the co-operation of our readers in making a good paper."

Mr. Freeman was doing fairly well till he expressed himself freely on the Elaine riot cases, when Judge J. M. Jackson, of the Federal court, cited him for contempt, when he would not retract his expressions. His paper soon suspended.

CHICOT COUNTY.

Lake Village.

A newspaper, called the Southern Shield, was started at Lake Village as early as 1840. Its editor and proprietor was Col. De la Fletcher Roysden, who was a prominent citizen of that county. He was a presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1840.

The Chicot Sentinel was started at Lake Village in 1859 by J. C. C. Bayne. After a few months he sold the office to Col. S. R. Walker, who engaged John T. McMurray to edit the newspaper. A short time afterward, James McMurray bought the Sentinel, and, in association with his brother, continued its publication, but changing its name to the Chicot Press, until February, 1862, when it was discontinued, and James McMurray joined the army.

During the war the Federal troops ransacked the office of the Press, destroyed Mr. McMurray's library, which was attached to the office, and threw more than half the type into Lake Chicot. The remainder was smeared with ink and left in almost inextricable confusion.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. McMurray, in connection with Major P. W. Gatewood, concluded to re-establish the Press. Major Gatewood fished up a quantity of the drowned type, and put in order that which had not been thrown into the lake, sorted out and distributed the material, restoring enough to start an issue of the Press, which was dated January 1, 1866. Mr. McMurray sold his interest to Major Gatewood, who continued the paper until he was arrested by Federal troops and imprisoned at Vicksburg for several months, on account of sentiments expressed in his newspaper.

In the fall of 1875, Major P. W. Gatewood resumed the publication of his paper at Lake Village, under the name of the Lake Shore Sentinel. In 1876, Mr. Balance became a partner in the enterprise.

The name of the Chicot Press was revived in a newspaper which began publication in May, 1890. G. C. Shell was its editor.

The Incubator began hatching, at Lake Village, April 14, 1893. It was published by John H. Page, who published the Warren News at one time, and has been connected with other Arkansas newspapers.

The News, at Dermott, was started in 1905, by J. L. Kanaga, but soon suspended.

The Chicot Spectator was started at Lake Village in 1906. R. P. Sopenbarger, who came from Kansas, bought this newspaper in 1910 and remained with it for about two and one-half years. (He will be remembered by his pumpkin uniform.) A. D. Avery became its owner and he has successfully published it since that time.

Dermott.

The Dermott Industrial Chronicle (negro) was started in 1909. A. R. Raiford was its editor and owner. It was suspended for a while, to be revived, and in the spring of 1921 the outfit was burned, when the paper permanently disappared.

The Dermott News was commenced in 1910 by J. A. Watkins. G. E. Kinney, who came from Los Angeles, Calif., purchased the paper in 1921, and continues to be its publisher. On July 31, 1914, the office and plant were destroyed by fire, but a new plant was installed, the paper being printed at the Chronicle office in the meantime.

Eudora.

The Eudora Independent was being publihsed in 1912 by H. W. Dunning. C. W. Bing later became its editor.

The Eudora Item was started in 1912 by H. W. Dunning. It has been discontinued.

Eudora Herald was also a short-lived publication.

CLARK COUNTY.

Arkadelphia.

Fay Hempstead's History says that the first newspaper to be started at Arkadelphia was the Sentinel, and the second the Arkansas Traveler.

The Arkadelphia Sentinel was started in September, 1850, by R. L. Pegues. Its editor was Col. F. S. Barkman, a relative of J. S. Barkman, of Little Rock. Mr. Pegues was at one time elected State Printer of Arkansas.

The Arkansas Traveler was started at Arkadelphia in 1852 by James A. Warner. He conducted it for eighteen months, and then sold it to Sam M. Scott, who was connected with it for about three years, when he sold it to Harris, Davenport & Company. John Messenger then became its editor. This newspaper was afterward sold to Rev. J. E. Cobb. It was discontinued during the Civil War, but was again published at the close of the war by Lou T. Kretschmar as editor, and J. N. Harris and D. Dyer as publishers. It did not long survive. The Mr. Harris referred to was the father of S. Scott Harris, the founder of the Gurdon Times. The Traveler is said to have at one time been removed to Camden. The Arkadelphia Traveler is said by J. N. Smithee to have been the original newpaper of that name.

The Ouachita Conference Journal, by Rev. J. E. Cobb, was published at Arkadelphia prior to and during the early part of the Civil War. It was removed to Little Rock after the war, with John R. Walker as publisher, and J. E. Cobb, editor. It went out of existence in 1869.

In 1863, the War Times was published at Arkadelphia by Rev. N. P. Moore. It was a religious publication of the Baptist denomination.

Beginning about 1863, John Messenger issued the Arkadelphia Intelligencer. It lived for about ten months.

The Index, by Rev. S. Stevenson, was started at Arkadelphia in 1865. It was published but a short time.

The Southern Standard, at Arkadelphia, edited by Adam Clark for a quarter of a centry, was established February 5, 1868, by Gaulding & Clark. John R. Sanders became a partner in its publication in 1874, or thereabouts, and George M. Beck was a partner up to 1888, but Mr. Clark soon succeeded to the business and was sole owner and editor for many years. John E. Bradley was associate editor for a while, beginning January 1, 1889. When Adam Clark died, in 1910, his son, Charles M. Clark, succeeded to the business. S. B. Lee was manager for a few months in 1909, and Chas. E. Shankle conducted it under a lease for some time, when Mr. Clark became secretary to Congressman Wallace. Charles M. Clark is now editor and publisher. Charles E. Shankle is the manager of the newspaper's job department.

Prof. J. H. Reynolds, in Vol. 1 of the Publications of the Arkansas Historical Society, says that during the Reconstruction period, when citizens were arrested, jailed or fined on any slight pretext, J. W. Gaulding and Adam Clark, publishers of the Southern Standard, were arrested and fined on one occasion for criticising in the columns of their paper bills found by the Grand Jury. Mr. Gaulding, as senior editor, was fined $50 and given a ten-day jail sentence, while Mr. Clark was fined $25. The Judge, whose name was Searle, in his instructions to the jury at the trial, said, "No one has the right to criticise the acts of this court."

Citizens offered to pay the fines assessed against the editors, and the action of the Judge in the matter raised such a stormy protest from the people that the jail sentence against Mr. Gaulding was modified.

The Standard of December 23, 1869, interestingly discussed the new status of the negro in connection with jury service. "The county has been fortunate in escaping the infection of negro juries up to this time," it said, "but the prospect is that the ridiculous farce will be enacted at the term of the circuit court. Judge Searle appointed a negro jury committeeman, and in his instructions said. 'Jury commissioners must not be governed in their

selection by any prejudice against color, previous condition, political or religious opinion.' This sounds very well and proper, but the judge has introduced an element that will prove a firebrand and greatly retard the progress of justice. The sentiment of the white man of the South has not been educated down to the point where he can regard the negro as his equal in the social scale, the political arena, the temple of justice or anywhere else; and if forced by the law to consort together in the jury box, the negro will be a mere puppet in the hands of the white man, or a barrier to advancement of the ends of justice. His opinions will be entirely ignored by his fellow jurymen, and he will either have to yield to theirs, or else make a mistrial by holding out to his own opinion. So far as his influence in the jury box is concerned, he might as well be a man of straw or a prairie bull. In cases where negroes alone are concerned it will do for negroes to act as jurors, but in cases where white men are concerned against negroes in the very nature of things they cannot be impartial jurors. The idea has been instilled into their minds by carpetbaggers and scalawags that the white man is their natural enemy.

"From the indiscriminate manner in which jurors have heretofore been selected, it has been a perfect mockery of justice, the verdict of the petit jury being, as Judge Dooly of Georgia used to say, being 'the only thing beyond the fore-knowledge of God.' But with negroes on juries, their verdicts will be more uncertain. We therefore regard their introduction into the jury box as the worst curse of all the curses that Radical rule has inflicted upon the country."

The Tribune was started at Arkadelphia on June 19, 1869. H. A. Timmons was its editor and proprietor. Frank Pease was its publisher. It lived a little over a year.

The Ouachita Commercial was started at Arkadelphia in 1871; C. W. Tankersly, editor; Frank Pease, publisher. It lived until 1874.

The Southwestern Republican was started by D. C. Casey in 1872. It suspended in 1873.

The Arkadelphia Signal was put out in 1881 by J. W. Miller, J. N. Miller and Isom P. Langley. In July, 1882, it was renamed

The Arkansas Clipper, and in 1883 was sold to Stephen P. Meador, who published it for five years, and in 1888 sold it to George M. Beck, who changed the name to The Herald, which was later consolidated with the Siftings.

The Arkadelphia Siftings-Herald is a consolidation of the Siftings, established in 1886 by Claude and Ed. W. McCorkle, and the Herald, which was started in 1881 as the Signal and changed its name several times. Claude McCorkle retired, and Ed. W. McCorkle became the publisher of the Siftings-Herald, and so continued up to the time of his death in 1918, when Philip McCorkle succeeded his father. He commenced a daily edition in 1921.

The name of McCorkle has been known in South Arkansas print shops for many years. W. H. Halliburton is the city editor of this newspaper.

The Arkadelphia News, a weekly, was started in 1886 by J. S. Townsend, but it lived only a short while.

The Daily News, established in 1917 by Roy L. Elliott, had no connection with the old newspaper of that name. The Daily News is now in its fifth year, and seems to be thriving.

Arkadelphia has two college newspapers. The Ouachita Signal, established in 1892 by the literary societies of Ouachita Baptist College, and the Oracle, started in 1907 by the student societies of the Henderson-Brown College.

The Ouachita Ripples began rippling at Arkadelphia in 1890, and was published by Conway & Riley. W. T. Conway later became its editor. It suspended some time ago.

The Arkansas District Methodist (semi-monthly) was started in 1888 by Eva L. Thomasson, with Revs. C. C. Godden, J. McLaughlin and M. B. Hill as editors. It was discontinued in the same year.

The Arkadelphia Index appeared April 12, 1908. It was an eight-page, all-home print, five-column paper. It was published under the auspices of the Woman's Literary Association of Arkadelphia. W. T. Rowland and C. C. Jackson were the editors. It is regretable that this publication did not long continue to be published.

Amity.

The Four-County Courier, at Amity, started in 1915, owned by S. M. Sampson, and sold to S. H. Branch, suspended in November, 1921. Mr. Branch went with the Conway Times.

The Enterprise, at Amity, was started in 1906 by Dr. and Mrs. P. S. Holmes, who were succeeded by Lewis G. Holmes.

The Owl, at Amity, is one of the new 1922 newspapers. It commenced publication January 19, 1922. It is published by "The Hunters"—A. J. Hunter, publisher; his wife, Mrs. M. M. Hunter, business manager. Its heading includes the picture of a "wide-awake" owl, sitting on a limb of a tree. Mr. Hunter learned to set type in the Arkadelphia Standard office nearly forty years ago.

Gurdon.

The Advocate, at Gurdon, commenced publication in 1886, with J. D. Ellis as editor. He was soon succeeded by I. Nash and Scott Harris. Scott Harris retired in April, 1886.

The Widow's Mite was started by Mrs. Anna Nash, at Gurdon, in 1892, after the death of her husband, Ithey Nash, but was soon discontinued.

The Gurdon Times was founded in 1894 by S. Scott Harris, who had worked at the printing trade at Arkadelphia, and also on the Arkansas Gazette for many years. He continued to publish it, and to make a good newspaper of it, until 1909, when he sold it to A. H. Evans, who was succeeded by G. W. Cross, who sold it to Roy L. Elliott. Bernard Neil was recently made its manager. The Times was converted from a weekly into a daily some time ago. It has recently been sold to B. H. Thomas.

The Clark County Banner was started in 1903, but soon suspended.

The Gurdon Cannon Ball was published in 1896 by Mrs. Anna Nash.

Okolona.

The Okolona Messenger was established in January, 1886, by J. J. Thomasson, who sold it to Ross & Hays in 1890. It was

soon afterward sold to Stephen P. Meador, the "old reliable," who has represented Clark county in the Legislature for so many terms that he has been called "the perpetual member," and it has been published continuously by him ever since. Mr. Meador in 1922 celebrated his 33rd year as editor of this well-known newspaper.



CLAY COUNTY.

The Corning Courier commenced publication in 1874. T. M. Carter was the editor as early as 1890. Clyde C. Estes, who had owned the Index, bought the Courier in 1893. For the past six years Mrs. C. C. Estes has been its editor and publisher. Mrs. Estes is a practical printer, and before her marriage was Miss Jessie Neely, of Camden, a niece of W. P. Holmes.

The Corning Express was started May 6, 1875, with Chas. H. Ireland as editor, and J. J. Winston as publisher. July 22, 1876, Mr. Ireland retired, and was succeeded by T. P. McGovern as editor, with Mr. Winston as joint publisher. March 10, 1877, Tom T. Ward succeeded McGovern and Winston. The paper had passed away before 1890.

The Advocate, at Corning, made its appearance in 1879, with T. F. Ray as editor and proprietor. C. A. Robertson succeeded him and the paper was moved to Rector. In the following September Mr. Robertson sold to J. W. Dollison.

The Corning Index was started in 1887. C. C. Estes was one of its editors. Z. T. Daniel was its editor for more than twelve years. It is not now published.

The Clay County Times, at Corning, was established in 1906, F. B. Sprague was its editor for several years. Bill Winters then bought it and the Times Printing Company became its publisher. Mr. Winters recently sold to W. S. Tussey, who combined it with the Success Enterprise, making it the Times-Enterprise.

The Clay County Republican, at Corning, was started in 1911 by G. E. Williams, and was by him sold soon afterward to C. T. Bloodsworth, an attorney. Its politics soon killed it, but Mr. Bloodsworth became postmaster at Corning before that happened.

Peach Orchard.

The Peach Orchard Press was started in 1911 by the banker, teacher and orator, Lafayette Maynard, assisted by Col. E. M.

White, a good printer. He published a bright newspaper for a while, but the field was limited, and the Press did not succeed.

Piggott.

The Banner is the newspaper at Piggott. The Clay County Argus was started at Piggott, September, 1891. It ceased to exist in January, 1893, and the Piggott Banner began to wave in its stead, with J. K. Banning as its editor. Louis Spence, in 1912, became its editor. This paper was suspended for a few weeks in 1921, but it was revived by Louis Spence and Boyd House as its publishers. Mr. Spence continues as its editor. Chas. L. Payne is its business manager.

The Critic, at Piggott, was published for a short time, beginning in 1912, by the Clay County Progressive Publishing Company, with Charles N. Walker as editor, but it was merged with the well known Banner.

Rector.

The Rector Star was founded in July, 1890.

The Pilgrim's Progress was moved from Rector to Piggott in 1897.

The Arkansas Citizen, at Rector, began a short career on April 4, 1893, with J. M. Copeland as editor.

The Post, started at Rector in 1895, H. M. James, editor and publisher, is the only paper now published at Rector.

The Rector Vitascope was projected in 1895 by L. F. Maynard. Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Cox were its editors and publishers for a long time. Paul Jones succeeded to the paper in 1915, but in 1920, it was sold to H. H. James of Kammett, Mo.

The Clay County Newsboy, at Rector, Frank M. Daulton, proprietor, began circulating about 1899. G. W. Ray was its editor in 1916. It has quit selling papers. Ben D. Daulton of the Newsboy, started in the newspaper business as a printer's devil when ten years old, in the office of the Gainsville Bee, which was owned by his brother, W. A. Daulton. This paper suspended, and in 1905 the plant was moved to Rector.

St. Francis.

The Watchman was started at St. Francis in 1903, by Nash House.

Success.

The Enterprise, at Success, started in 1920, by Tussey Bros., was soon consolidated with the Corning Times, as the Times-Enterprise.

CLEBURNE COUNTY.

Cleburne county does not appear to be a profitable newspaper field. Out of fourteen newspapers started in this county in the past forty years, only one continues to be published.

R. W. Leigh wrote: "It is said that the first thought of an Englishman after establishing a new place is to start an ale manufactory; of an American, a church and a newspaper; but I am inclined to think that with the average Arkansan the first thought is to discover a health-giving spring, and then establish a newspaper; hence, on March 24, 1883, Watkins & Patterson sent out to the world the Sugar Loaf Springs Leader, from the new county of Cleburne. Unfortunately, the office was destroyed by fire in 1884, and the paper was never revived."

Heber.

The Bulletin, a newsy little paper, was commenced at Heber in 1884 by D. A. Brewer. He afterwards sold it to Moore & Case, a real estate firm, and they operated it for one year to advertise the resources of the county. It was then sold to King & Watkins, but it soon suspended.

The publication of the Jacksonian at Heber Springs was begun in 1888 by Geo. W. Reed. Elmer Baker, who learned the printer's trade in that office, became its owner in about the year 1911. He was later succeeded by John E. Dunn, who served in the European war. T. E. Reeves afterward became its publisher, and in 1915 he sold to R. L. Brawner.

The Headlight, of Heber Springs, was founded in 1907. Carl Snowden, a booster, who also published newspapers at Shirley and Pangburn, was its editor and publisher. He was succeeded by John E. Dunn, who, in August, 1918, sold to R. L. Brawner. Mr. Brawner thus became the owner of both the Jacksonian and the Headlight, and he consolidated them under the present name of the Jacksonian-Headlight. Mr. Brawner says, "this newspa-

per has survived the perils of war, the vicissitudes of financial depression, and the publisher,—like all country publishers,—is getting rich."

The Toiler's Advocate was started at Heber by T. R. Brice in July, 1888, and if all the toilers had supported it, it would have been a great success, but it soon ceased printing.

The Heber Advocate was launched in 1888. A. M. Barlow was its editor in 1900-2.

The Commonwealth took up headquarters at Heber in 1900, with J. F. McDowell as editor. It is not heard of any more.

Quitman.

The Light began to be seen at Quitman in 1884, and was published by a stock company, with Rev. Jerome Haroldson as editor. He was succeeded May 24, 1884, by H. L. Dodge & Son. They in turn sold to E. H. Miller, in 1886. The Light went out shortly afterward.

The Quitman Monitor started out July 1, 1890, with Hammand & Mances at the helm. L. R. White later became its editor, and continued as such until 1902. This newspaper has disappeared.

The Quitman Anchor (educational) was cast by Prof. A. C. Boyd in 1892. It is out of service.

The Quitman College Author began its work January 1, 1892, and though it put out some good stuff, it did not live a long life.

The Quitman Times began in 1910. Wm. V. Goforth was its editor.

The Quitman Enterprise set out in 1912. W. V. Goforth was its editor and publisher. After publishing a good five-column quarto for a short time, it was compelled to follow its predecessors to the newspaper graveyard.

J. G. Woods established The Democratic Guard at Quitman in 1887, but moved it to Malvern, Hot Spring county, February 1, 1889.

The Quitman Tribune was established in 1897 by J. B. Higgins, and continued by him for eighteen months, when he moved to Conway.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

In 1879, Sam Treadwell began the publication of the Toledo Blade, in what was then Dorsey county. (The name of this county was changed from Dorsey to Cleveland in 1885.) Mr. Treadwell sold to J. Harrison, March 1, 1882, and Mr. Harrison changed the name of the paper to the Advance.

The Kingsland News was started early in 1897.

The Rison Band Saw began work in 1900, with B. P. Stone as proprietor. "Long may she saw," said J. W. Underhill, but she seems to have been discarded.

The Southern Times was started by J. C. Graham in 1899.

The Arkansas Journal was started at Kingsland in 1902.

The Kicker went at it, at Kingsland, backed up by Raines & Dannby, in 1885, and in a few months was sold to Sam Treadwell. It soon "kicked the bucket."

The Immigrant was started in August, 1886, and was moved, later, by J. M. Taylor, from Toledo to Rison. J. M. Wharton and Chas. Adamson were among those who edited it at different times.

Arkansas Siftings was started at Toledo in 1886 by B. F. Hunter, now of Lewisville, and R. F. Foster. In October of the same year, it was moved to Lewisville, and in 1887 from there to Buckner, eventually to suspend.

The Cleveland County Herald, at Rison, was founded in 1888. Mrs. Sallie I. Stanfield edited it in 1892, and bought it the following year. Her husband, W. J. Stanfield, later assumed the management, continuing until his death in 1906, when Mrs. Stanfield sold the Herald to J. M. Raines, of Fordyce, who leased it to Walter Scott Busick, but in 1912 Mrs. Stanfield bought it back. This lady not only edited the paper and managed the business, but she educated her children in the printing and newspaper business. H. B. Dixon was next owner of the Herald, in 1916. He died in 1919, and the paper then became the property

of Mrs. Ethel M. Sumerow, who died at the Davis Hospital at Pine Bluff on June 11, 1922.

The Kingsland Leader was started in 1915 by Frank N. Henderson, later of Lonoke, and now publisher of the Arkansas Oil News at Hot Springs. The Leader died.

When the World War broke out, Frank N. Henderson was on the way to become a newspaper king. He was publishing this newspaper, the England Courier, the Gillette Reporter, the Dermott Enterprise, and the Altheimer News. He sold or gave away all of them, to join a training camp in May, 1917.

R. L. Cabe was the editor of the Leader for some time, in 1885, or thereabout, but it was soon discontinued.

The Kingsland Democrat was being published by S. S. Dykes, as early as 1885.

The Rison Alliance Advocate was being published in 1888, by George H. Tisdale.

The Cleveland County Democrat, at Toledo, was started in September, 1886.

The "Kingsland Sauce" was dispensed, beginning in 1886, by W. T. Swift, of Warren "Flying-Needle" fame.

The Toledo Lance suspended in 1887, after being published for only a short time.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Buckner.

The Arkansas Siftings, started at Lewisville, Lafayette county, in 1886, was sold by T. J. Julian to J. L. Birch, who moved it to Buckner, Columbia county, where it died after a few months.

The Buckner News, by W. A. Story, was started September 15, 1887, but was not a permanent success.

Emerson.

The Emerson Times was born in 1919, but hardly got out of its swaddling clothes. W. D. Wingfield was its publisher, and D. A. Linton its editor.

Magnolia.

The Courier at Magnolia was published for a short time in 1858. It was succeeded in July, 1859, by the Weekly Southern Clarion, of which George M. Turner was the publisher.

A newspaper named the State Press was founded at Magnolia in May, 1859, by J. B. Payne, who stated in his address that he would not enter the field of politics. It was published for only a short time.

Colonel Smithee states that a newspaper called the Vindicator was published for a short time after the Civil War at Magnolia, by John R. Ward, as publisher, with George P. Smoote as editor. This newspaper closed its career at the commencement of the Reconstruction period. Mr. Smoote became a lawyer at Magnolia, and afterward moved to Prescott, where he became the senior member of the law firm of Smoote, McRae & Hinton, which included Gov. Thomas C. McRae, who at that time was a member of Congress. Colonel Smoote was also a poet. He was the author of a book of poems, entitled, "Songs of the Mississippi and Other Poems," which contains some rare verses.

The Weekly Magnolian was being published in 1859 by Ben Abbott. This newspaper took a prominent part in politics against Rector and Hindman in that year.

In June, 1869, The Magnolia Flower, in full bloom, was given to the world by that brilliant and caustic writer, W. Jasper Blackburn, who had just come from Louisiana, where he published the Homer Iliad, and whose name will several times be mentioned in this history. Mr. Blackburn was the editor, but J. T. Story was the publisher. Three months afterward, Mr. Blackburn returned to Homer, La. The Flower was conducted by J. T. Story until December, 1873, when it suspended.

In October, 1873, J. B. Blackburn acquired the material of the Flower office and commenced the publication of a newspaper named the Border Sentinel, which suspended in October, 1874. Frank M. Thompson was the editor of this newspaper. The outfit was purchased by Charles S. Blackburn, son of W. J. Blackburn, and by him taken to Hope, where he started the Hope City Times.

During the campaign of 1872, J. T. Story published a small daily at Magnolia, but its name has been forgotten.

The Vindicator appears to have been revived, at Magnolia, in 1867, for in that year, and the succeeding one a newspaper of that name was being published by W. W. Wiggs, who moved to Hot Springs, and was county judge of Garland county in 1883.

The Columbia Banner, of Magnolia, was established in 1879 by Jourdan & Co. It was sold in May, 1879, to R. L. Emerson & Co. Mr. Emerson published this newspaper up to shortly before his death, which occurred in 1910, although he leased in 1888 to Dismukes & Davis. Mr. Emerson was also a merchant. He died a wealthy man. W. B. Sorrells edited the Banner in 1911. Geo. H. Dismukes had been connected with it in an editorial capacity, and at one time the publishing firm was known as Emerson & Davies. The property was sold to W. H. Nabors by the Emerson estate in 1911. W. H. Nabors sold to W. M. Jones, January 1, 1914. He has continued the paper since that date as owner, editor and publisher.

The Columbia Record, of Magnolia, was started in 1883, by John Appleby, who sold to Dr. A. L. Appleby, December 24, 1884. It suspended five weeks later. In another two months, however, J. H. Pollard acquired the outfit and revived the newspaper, to go out of business again in 1885, but before this occurred Mr. Pollard had sold a half interest to Prof. A. C. Willey, of Maryland, only to take it back.

The Magnolia Journal commenced publication in 1896. O. S. Barrow was its publisher.

The Magnolia News was started in 1901. Curry & Barron were its successful publishers for years. They built a new brick office in 1909. This newspaper was sold by Cubage & Barron to James A. Scarborough and E. H. Ives. J. A. Scarborough then became editor. They sold to J. B. Turner in November, 1921. The present publishers are Turner & Turner, and F. B. Turner is the editor.

McNeil.

The Columbian, at McNeil, was launched in 1903, by D. B. Langford.

Taylor.

The News, at Taylor, Columbia County, was published for a short time by J. A. Thomas.

Waldo.

The Waldo Vindicator was started by E. A. M. Webb in 1896.

Everybody's Gazette was the name of a paper put out at Waldo, by Elbert Clarke, in 1903, to die in 1905, which would indicate that it was misnamed.

The News, at Waldo, began to appear in 1909. J. A. Thomas was its editor and publisher for four years, when he sold it to a Mr. Taylor, but bought it back in a year and continued it another year, when it suspended.

The News was followed by the Waldo Times, by L. R. Fackler, who had moved from Lewisville. The News suspended after six months.

Then came the Columbia County Leader, by the Smith-Hurley Printing Co., who printed the paper at Camden. Rev. Mr. Glass was its publisher. After about a year it was consolidated with the Magnolia News.

The Columbia Herald, at Waldo, was first issued in 1921, by the Smith-Hurley Printing Co., of Camden. J. N. Thornton was its editor. Curtis C. Lambert is now its editor.

The Commercial, at Waldo, was started in 1921, by Carleton Parker, but he couldn't make it go.

CONWAY COUNTY.

Lewisburg.

The first newspaper published in Conway County appears to have been the Wide-Awake, started in January, 1872, by Chas. E. Isham, at Lewisburg (Lewisburg, which is not even a postoffice at this time, was the county seat of Conway County until 1883, when the comparatively new town of Morrilton became the county seat). The Wide-Awake lived about two years.

The Western Empire was started at Lewisburg about the first of May, 1872, by Chas. C. Reid, Sr., whose son afterward became a Congressman, and died in Little Rock in June, 1922. The Empire, in 1874, passed into the hands of Sam T. Watson and B. F. Kerney, who continued to publish it until May, 1874, when Eugene F. Henry became its editor. It suspended in June, 1874.

The Weekly State, was started at Lewisburg, on April 8, 1874, by Rev. W. C. Stout. In the third year, Mr. Stout sold the paper to Edward H. Feltus, who became the publisher, with Mr. Stout as editor.

Morrilton.

The only papers published at Morrilton in 1922 are the Unit, a twice-a-week paper; the Democrat, a weekly, and a monthly, called the Voice.

When Morrilton came into prominence, in 1878, The State, published at Lewisburg, was moved to the former place. In January, 1882, the name was changed to the Clipper, with G. G. B. Davis as editor. After two issues had been put out, it went into the hands of Robert W. Leigh, and the name was changed to the Headlight. Thos. J. Hicks was its editor in 1886. Mr. Leigh owned the paper until 1889. J. O. Blakeney then became the owner, but on June 1, 1891, on account of ill health, he leased it to Vandeventer & Wiley until January 1, 1892, when he again took charge. R. E. L. Turner published it for some time under a lease.

W. H. Hines also owned it. He sold to Geo. L. Parker. Claude Snowden seems to have been its next publisher. He sold it in 1908 to Virgil A Beeson. He continued it until he went into the World War, when Mrs. Beeson took charge. The paper was recently suspended, and the plant was sold to J. H. Beerstecher, of the Malvern Daily Record.

Since his return from the war, Major Beeson has served as adjutant of the Arkansas State Guard, and in 1920 he accepted the position of State Manager for the Children's Hospital campaign.

The Plebian was started at Morrilton, in 1878, by H. C. Warner, and edited by Col. E. B. Henry. In 1879, it was renamed The Dollar, with J. H. Coblentz as editor. He was succeeded by Dr. Frank Gordon. This Dollar ceased to circulate in May of the same year, and the material was bought by the Conway Log-Cabin.

The Morrilton Messenger was started, in 1881, by a stock company, with Rev. John W. Boswell as its editor. In September, 1882, it was consolidated with the Arkansas Methodist, which was established at Morrilton in May, 1882.

In 1881, the Southern Youth, a children's paper, was printed at the Messenger office by Porter & Boswell and issued simultaneously at Morrilton and at Verona, Miss. After a few months Mr. Porter bought the paper and moved it to Verona, Miss.

The Pilot was established, in 1889, by Robert W. Leigh, former publisher of the Headlight. He continued to make a good paper of it until 1895, when he sold the property to Thomas J. Hicks, formerly of the Lonoke Democrat, and moved to Paducah, Ky., where he was connected with Leigh Bros. in the publication of the Daily Standard. Mr. Leigh had represented a printers' supply house before he embarked in the newspaper business. He was a good business man, as well as an editor of ability.

The Arkansas Republican was started, at Morrilton, March 1, 1884, by Frank Connelley & Co. After publishing six issues, it was suspended, but was revived by J. T. Garland. It breathed its last in September, 1884.

The Evangel was moved to Morrilton from Russellville, in January, 1885, but it later removed to Little Rock.

The Morrilton Star, started in 1885, by A. F. Livingston, of the Conway Log Cabin, and the Morrilton Clarion, started a short time before, both suspended in 1888. Mr. Livingston died April 3, 1888.

The Springfield College Collegian was started in October, 1888. It was soon discontinued.

The Democrat, at Morrilton, was established in 1896, by C. E. Cruce, who had edited the Greenwood Democrat, and went to Morrilton from Fort Smith, where he had edited the paper which afterward became the Fort Smith Times-Record. He was for 26 years the able editor of the Morrilton Democrat. He died December 28, 1920. He retired from actual service eight years before, to be succeeded by his son, Robin A. Cruce, who had edited the Perryville News.

The Voice (negro) was started in 1919. J. H. Williams is its editor.

The Conway County Unit, at Morrilton, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, was among the new papers to be started in 1920. W. C. Moyers and Anna and G. A. Ward, formerly of Leslie, are its editors. The Ward-Moyers Printing Company is its publisher. V. C. Harley, who went to Morrilton in 1917, and who had been employed on this paper, was found dead in that city, on February 19, 1921.

The Gospel Searchlight was started at Morrilton in April, 1922, by W. T. Wilkinson.

Plummerville.

The Plummerville Enterprise, started by C. M. Hoskins, in 1896, died in 1898.

The Plummerville News was started in 1920 by Henry J. Miller, and Miss Lucile Nesler was its manager. It has suspended.

The Pilot was published at Plummerville for a while by Mr. Hopper some years ago.

CRAIGHEAD COUNTY.

Jonesboro.

The Jonesboro Times was moved from Gainesville, Greene County,in 1874, and for years was edited by J. D. C. Cobb. For a while in 1882 W. D. Cobb was also associated with his father in its publication. In 1883 Henry R. Wrenn became a partner in the business.

The Craighead Times was started, at Jonesboro, in 1874. J. D. C. Cobb was its editor in 1886. Cobb & Mackay owned a half interest in July, 1891.

The Jonesboro Democrat was started in March, 1883, by J. A. Taylor, of Dyersburg, Tenn. In April, 1885, it was leased to Penn & McNeil, with G. H. C. Penn as editor.

In the early 90's a newspaper was started in Jonesboro called the Evening News, which is claimed to have been the city's first daily. It was founded by Revs. W. E. Rutledge and Frank Barrett. The paper and plant were leased soon afterward by James Holt, at present the traveling representative of the American Type Founders Company, and he changed the name from the News to the Journal. He continued to publish it for about 15 months, when he sold it, during the smallpox epidemic which visited the place. It soon suspended.

The Jonesboro Enterprise, now out of business, was started in 1896. It was owned for a long time by a corporation, of which Hon. T. H. Carraway was president. In 1903 the Times was consolidated with it. R. P. Robbins was the editor of this paper from 1896 to 1908. In 1900 Mr. Robbins purchased the interest of the other owners. Chas. P. Dement bought the paper in 1908, and changed the name to the Jonesboro Daily News. It soon suspended. R. P. Bobbins afterwards became the editor of the Little Rock Daily News.

The Jonesboro Sun was established as a weekly newspaper in 1888 by the late Emmett Rogers, who was a well-known figure in

law and politics, as well as in the newspaper business. In 1896, Mr. Rogers sold the paper to W. H. Cone, who died after being its publisher for about six years. In 1902 it was purchased from the Cone estate by J. O. McNary and W. O. Trout. They continued it as a weekly until December, 1903, when the Daily Sun was launched, as an evening paper. It was started as a six-column, all-home print, but later was made a seven-column, patent irside sheet, this being necessary on account of the small patronage given a daily at that time. After about a year, it was made a four-page, six-column all home print, and remained that size for ten years, when the page was increased to seven-column, four to twelve pages—its present size, all home print. It is a member of the Associated Press.



W. O. Trout, Publisher Jonesboro Sun.

In 1907 the present owner, W. O. Trout, purchased the interest of J. O. McNary, the latter going to the Pacific coast, to engage in the newspaper business, and the former has conducted it successfully since that time. Mr. Trout is assisted by his two sons, Fred D. Trout being the editor, and John W. Trout, foreman of

the mechanical department. These splendid sons are now partners in the enterprise.

Mr. Trout states that in the 18 years of its publication since he became connected with it, the Sun has come in contact with almost every phase of opposition, and various attempts have been made to suppress it, but it goes merrily on, increasing in its business and prestige from year to year. Among some of the obstacles that the Daily Sun encountered were threats of assassination, the organization of certain financial interests against the paper and numerous boycotts. At one time in an effort to suppress the policy of the Sun, it was made to face a libel suit in the United States Court for $100,000. In the days of the open "Blind Tigers" and other lawlessness in Jonesboro, it was not uncommon for from one to three policemen to go into the Sun office and tell the editor that if a certain statement was printed in the paper there would be a funeral, at which the editor would be the corpse. In the face of these threats, the editorial columns would contain stronger statements than otherwise would have been printed. Lawlessness in the community was finally suppressed, and the Sun has triumphed, but not without many a nervy fight. It has deservedly won the confidence of its readers, and is enjoying the fruits of its determined efforts to properly serve the people with an enterprising news service and a fearless, outspoken policy. Its political policy was often unpopular, yet it usually had the backing of a majority of the people. Its support of Jeff Davis when he was in power cost the paper patronage and support that it might otherwise have had but Mr. Trout states that he believed the Jeff Davis policy was the best for the people at the time, and he never bulged an inch from his position.

Mr. Trout's reference to the Jeff Davis policies raises the question as to what the policies of this Napoleon of politics consisted of. Mr. Davis was not a great constructive statesman, but he was a remarkable man, and one of the greatest politicians the South ever produced. The editor of the Arkansas Gazette, who was politically opposed to him, said that he was "a political prodigy who had won his battles against odds and under circumstances that would have sent down to defeat any other man in the

whole state of Arkansas." He did not need an issue. He was capable of making a new one on the impulse of the moment at each appointment, from the surroundings, and at the expense of his opponents, wherever he met them. His resourcefulness on the stump was astonishing. He was the avowed enemy of special privilege, which he said had honey-combed our social fabric. He was the champion of the common people—the "red-necks" and the "hill-billies," as he called the farmers in the hills. His principal target was the so-called trusts, at which he continually fired hot-shot. He antagonized the bankers, whom he said belong to the money trust, the greatest trust of all. He was against the insurance agents, or rather, they were against him, on account of his fight on the companies, which he said were in a combine. He fought the railroads, because he claimed that they did not pay their just share of taxation. He criticised the Supreme Court for being three years behind with its docket. He raised many issues, which kept the state in a continual turmoil. The time intervening since his death has not dimmed his reputation, and many people, like the editor of the Jonesboro Sun, still think that the Jeff Davis policies had a beneficial effect.

Jeff Davis perhaps furnished more subjects for discussion by the Arkansas newspapers while he was before the people, beginning in 1889, than any other man has done in the same length of time. The most of the newspapers were lined up for or against him during his several campaigns, and he was one of the hardest propositions that the opposition ever encountered. He tried to make capital out of opposition, by denouncing those that opposed him as corporation mouthpieces. According to his peculiar brand of logic, any newspaper that did not support him was bought up by the other side. Sometimes he or his campaign manager would offer for publication matter which was libelous or of such an otherwise objectionable nature that it could not be printed in a newspaper, when he would have it printed in circular form, with a note at the bottom to the effect that the newspapers were so unfair that they would not print it,—even for pay.

Jeff Davis delighted to call the newspaper editors "Squirrel-Heads," and he ridiculed them in other ways. He said: "I used

to keep a pack of hounds, and among them was an old blue speckled dog, with long ears. We called him Old Lead. He had a mellow, gentle voice, and when you heard his bugle voice on the mountain side, you could swear that a fox was at hand. At the same time, I had a dozen black-and-tan hound pups, just old enough to train, and when these puppies would hear Old Lead open up, they would break through the woods, barking, 'yow, yow, yow!' They didn't smell a thing on earth, but they heard Old Lead yelp. That is the way with these newspapers in Arkansas. The Gazette and Democrat emulate Old Lead in this campaign; open up, and the little country papers over the state break out, 'Yow, yow, yow!' They do not smell a thing on earth, but hear Old Lead bark." Then he would "light in" to give the newspapers "fits." And he could do it as gracefully as anybody in the State. He was a wonder on the stump. In fact, his power over an audience has probably never been surpassed.

The Jonesboro Tribune was established as a weekly by Williams & Mack, in 1905, and in 1909 became a daily. H. L. and J. R. Williams have been its publishers for a long time. It was burned out in 1921, but did not lose an issue. It is a good newspaper.

The Sun and the Tribune both put out big special editions on Christmas, 1919.

Lake City.

The Lake City Times was started in 1916. John T. Fopay, the publisher, in 1921 sold it to C. C. Watson, who disposed of the plant and moved the paper to Monette, where he combined it with the Sun.

Everybody doesn't know that United States Senator Caraway was once the editor and publisher of a newspaper. In 1889-1890, he published a paper called the Dispatch, at Lake City, Craighead County, when he was a lawyer, a school teacher and the owner of a sawmill. In the Congressional Directory, in which a senator may insert as lengthy a biography as he desires, Senator Caraway simply used these few words, which Arthur Brisbane says is the shortest biography on record: "T. H. Caraway, Democrat,

Jonesboro." He might have written volumes about his experiences as a lawyer-school-teacher-sawmill-owner-editor-statesman, etc., but his modesty is commendable, as well as his fearless, active service in the Senate.

Monette.

The Monette Sun, established in 1909, was edited for a long time by I. M. Hammock. He retired in 1920, to be succeeded by C. R. Raymond. Then L. A. Ross became its editor, and enlarged the paper from four to eight pages. In 1922 the Lake City Times was absorbed by this newspaper, and the Sun is now published by the Sun-Times Company, with C. C. Watson as publisher, and Gilbert Yarbrough as editor.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Alma.

The Herald, at Alma, was founded in 1877, by M. L. Yeatman. Two years later it was taken over by a stock company, composed of Col. M. F. Locke, J. T. Hollowell, L. C. Locke, D. W. Brodie, W. T. Black, B. P. Renfroe and F. B. Hassett. This company leased the newspaper for two years to Geo. S. Thayer, of the Van Buren Argus. He changed the name to that of the Crawford County Democrat. At the expiration of his lease, it was leased for another two-year term to John S. Renfroe and R. R. Wood, who changed the name of the paper to the Arkansas Farmer. Two years later Robert Stonecipher acquired control, and he and Frank Ibbotson were its joint publishers for a short time.. J. S. Renfroe again took charge, and during some of these numerous changes the name became the Leader, to be again named the Crawford County Democrat. In March, 1887, Mr. Renfroe sold to Col. M. F. Locke, who then replaced "Crawford County" with "Alma" in the title. In June, 1888, D. B. Locke and J. A. Garner assumed control. J. W. Higgs later took charge, and continued the Democrat until 1902. It has since gone out of existence. Col. M. F. Locke was State Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture from 1889 to 1892, and then made his home in Little Rock.

When G. S. Thayer retired from the Herald, in 1881, he started a paper called the Independent at Alma. It ceased to exist in 1882.

The name of the Leader was revived in a paper at Alma in the early 90's. R. A. Ramsden was conducting it in 1896, when it was removed to Mulberry.

The Alma Effort was started by J. W. Higgs, in 1902. It was not a successful effort.

The Alma Tribune, founded in 1902 by R. H. Burrow, is being published by J. R. Webster.

The Crawford County News was started, at Alma, in 1912. R. H. Burrow became its editor and continued with it until some time in 1916. The News had a good slogan, which was, "Here Shall the Press and People's Cause Maintain, Unawed by Influence, Unbribed by Gain;" but it appears to have availed it nothing.

Mulberry.

The Mulberry Weekly Times was started by Frank Ibbotson in 1886.

The Crawford County Siftings was started at Mulberry in 1905, and was printed at the Alma News office. It suspended in 1909.

The Mulberry Democrat was started in 1911 by J. B. Lawless & Son. R. H. Burrow soon became its owner, and was succeeded by A. Lawless, who had been connected with the Van Buren Argus for two years. W. C. Harris and Tom M. English were connected with this paper for a while, up to 1917, after which year the paper appears to have been discontinued.

The Mulberry Times is a new newspaper. It was started in 1921, by Ed J. Higgins.

The Mulberry Messenger was the name of a short-lived newspaper.

Van Buren.

The Arkansas Intelligencer, at Van Buren, is said by Judge W. F. Pope to have been started in the month of January, 1842, by Van Horn & Stern, afterward to be published by Washburn & Pryor. The editor in his salutatory said of the paper: "It goes east from a point farther west than paper was ever before published in these United States." The Intelligencer is said to have been neutral in politics when first published, but it afterwards espoused the Democratic cause, and was then edited by Mr. Geo. W. Clark, a very able editor, who had attained prominence in Kansas during the contests between the abolitionists and the pro-slavery men before coming to Arkansas. He retired from the Intelligencer upon receiving a government appointment to the

Pottowatomie Indian agency, and was succeeded by his brother, Anselm Clark. George W. Clark after the Civil War removed to the City of Mexico, where for a number of years he published a newspaper named the Twin Republics. He died in the City of Mexico, and was buried there. Anslem Clark died in 1859, and the Intelligencer was discontinued, the plant being bought by Gen. A. G. Mayers, who moved it to Fort Smith, to be used in starting the Thirty-Fifth Parallel, which Gen. Mayers published up to the commencement of the Civil War.

The Western Frontier Whig, which was an advocate of the party whose name it bore, was published at Van Buren from 1842 to 1846, by Logan & Sterne. Thomas Sterne had withdrawn from the Intelligencer, and with the forceful John S. Logan as his chief editor, he expected to make a successful rival newspaper. It also had some strong contributors, such as the well-known Jesse Turner, Sr., and James H. Simpson. The Whig and the Intelligencer had some bitter controversies, and while Geo. W. Clark was the editor of the Intelligencer, he and Logan, of the Whig, fought a duel with rifles, which is referred to elsewhere. The Whig suspended in 1846, and the plant is said to have been shipped to Victoria, Texas, and finally to San Antonio.

The Van Buren Press was founded July 6, 1859, by J. S. Dunham, who came from Middleton, Conn., and is said to have had a continuous existence, except for a time during the Civil War. Its first editorial said, "We believe in extending our territory, peacefully by annexation or purchase, if we can, but in any event we go for our country, right or wrong." The Abolition question was uppermost at that time, and the Press urged the people of Arkansas to make preparations for any event that might arise. An article in this newspaper of November 9, 1860, said: "From our telegraph reports, which are quite full, it is certain that Abraham Lincoln, 'the rail-splitter,' is elected President. With both houses of Congress opposed to him, we do not see, for the life of us, how he can carry out his Abolition doctrines, if he is so disposed. Give him a trial, and then if his administration is so obnoxious that we can not honorably live under it, let us cast it off. Let us ponder well before we give up a good government,

without the certainty of bettering ourselves. Examine well this subject of a Southern Confederacy, fellow-citizens,—carefully and practically, without prejudice, and we are willing to abide by your decision."

The September 21, 1859, issue of the Press states: "Owing to the discontinuance of the Arkansas Intelligencer, we change our publication day to Friday, instead of Wednesday."

The Press was unable to obtain an adequate supply of print paper during the Civil War, and many issues were printed on the reverse side of fancy wallpaper. This paper's report of the Battle of Shiloh, in 1862, was a wallpaper edition.

In December, 1892, the Press office was destroyed by fire, but the newspaper was silent for only fifteen days.

J. S. Dunham continued to have charge of and to edit the Van Buren Press from 1859 up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1912, a remarkably long career, during which he exercised a strong influence with his newspaper. After his death, R. S. Knott, who had been associated with him, conducted the paper for a time, as also did R. D. Holbrook, until Frank Anderson purchased it in 1914. The paper was converted into a daily in 1897, but the weekly issue was continued, and later the daily was discontinued.

The Van Buren Argus was established December 25, 1875, by Messrs. George Thayer and John Cass. Later Mr. Thayer acquired Mr. Cass' interest, and was its publisher until it was sold to its present owner. The Press espoused the cause of Baxter in the Brooks-Baxter war, and the Argus was established in the interest of the Brooks faction, thus making it a child of the Brooks-Baxter embroilment.

In 1912, the Argus was purchased from the Thayer Brothers, by Frank Anderson, who had been employed by Thayer Bros. as editor since May 1, 1897. In 1914 the Press was purchased from the estate of Colonel Dunham, and consolidated with the Argus, under the name of the Press-Argus. By virtue of its continuous service for 63 years, the Press-Argus is easily the oldest newspaper in Northwest Arkansas. It is a notable fact that these two old newspapers have never changed ownership or editorial control but once.

Frank Anderson, the present owner of the Press Argus, who was born in Clark county, Missouri, October 25, 1855, entered the newspaper field at Nevada, Mo., in 1888. He went to Van Buren in December, 1896, and from that date until he became the sole owner of the Argus in 1912 he was a salaried employe. Since his purchase and consolidation of these two old established, and once rival newspapers, he has modernized the plant until it is now one of the best equipped country newspaper offices in the State. From April 6, 1918, to August 15, 1919, Mr. Anderson was superintendent of the U. S. Employment Service for Northwest Arkansas, with headquarters in Fort Smith. He was appointed Supervisor of Census for the fourth congressional district during the 1920 census taking period.

Hon. Granville Wilcox had a long connection, as associate editor, with the Press and the Argus. Mrs. Granville Wilcox wrote, June 1, 1886: "Mr. Wilcox was connected for many years with both the Van Buren Press and the Argus, conducting and managing the political portion of the paper in both instances, but not in either case as local editor or publisher. His connection with Mr. J. S. Dunham on the Van Buren Press began in 1859 or 1860. The late war interrupting, he subsequently resumed his association with that paper, which continued until the spring of 1874, when it was discontinued.

In January, 1875, he became associated with Thayer Bros. in the editorial department of the Van Buren Argus, in which he continued until some time in 1885, when he retired for a short time. He wrote with ease and fluency, and with never-failing interest. His style was clear, strong and forcible, and he never indulged in invective."

Mr. Wilcox died at his home in Van Buren, March 4, 1886, aged 50. His wife took an interest in his work, and often assisted him in his writing, which was done in his library at home.

The Graphic, a Republican newspaper, was started in Van Buren, in 1881, with J. J. Warren, as editor, and W. N. Bradley, publisher. In 1888 they sold to J. Wells and H. E. Stotzell, but the latter soon withdrew.

The Daily Optic was started, at Van Buren, by Ibbetson &

Cloud, in February, 1885. This paper was suspended late in 1885.

The Van Buren Graphic, started in 1886, by Z. Wells, suspended in 1891. This was the second newspaper of that name at Van Buren.

The Crawford County Democrat, at Van Buren, was started April 1, 1886, by Robert Stonecipher, who was succeeded by P. B. Renfroe, one month later.

The Republican Venture, at Van Buren, was being published in 1901-2, by Wm. C. Yoes, but the venture seems not to have been a permanent success.

A negro paper, started in Van Buren, in 1889, lasted only a few weeks.

The Van Buren Trades Review was being published in 1921, by O. D. Stiles.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY.

Crittenden county has a very brief newspaper history. The county has no large towns, and for many years its principal business was transacted with Memphis.

The Marion Reform was started in 1889. J. F. Cox was its editor. He was succeeded by H. M. Phelps. The Reform Printing Company is its present publisher. In 1905 Mrs. N. M. Gibson was its publisher.

The Crittenden County Times, at Crawfordsville, was founded in 1902, by W. A. Thomason. C. L. Campbell succeeded him.

The Marion Herald, started in 1903, failed in the same year.

The Earle Enterprise was started in 1907, by H. M. Phelps, and continues to be published by him, although he leased it for a while to C. O. Wahlquist.

The Turrell Citizen was published for some time in 1912.

The Crittenden County News was launched, in 1919, by C. O. Wahlquist, and it suspended early in 1920.

CROSS COUNTY.

Wittsburg.

The Arkansas Traveler seems to have stopped and established newspapers in several towns in Arkansas, before the starting of the celebrated paper of that name which was published at Little Rock, beginning in 1882. Col. Smithee stated that he was under the impression that a paper called the Arkansas Traveler was published for a short time during 1853, or 1854, at Wittsburg. (Wittsburg in the early days was a Cross county town of some importance.)

The Wittsburg Gazette was started by T. O. Fitzpatrick and W. H. Cole, on June 2, 1871. Mr. Cole soon sold his interest to H. S. Johnson, who after a few months sold to Mr. Fitzpatrick. The latter continued the paper until January, 1874, when he sold to Elisha Ferry The office was completely destroyed by fire, November 6, 1874, when the paper was discontinued. Mr. Fitzpatrick still lives, and attended the 1922 jubilee celebration of the Press Association at Little Rock.

The Wittsburg Phoenix was started July, 1875, by E. Ferry and his son, C. E. Ferry. In the following December, C. E. Ferry retired, and was succeeded by S. B. Going. E. Ferry died in November, 1876, and the Phoenix was then discontinued.

The Wittsburg Standard was started in December, 1875, by S. B. Going. On March 17, 1877, the paper was discontinued and the office moved to Forrest City.

A Chronicle was started, at Wittsburg, in 1879. Fletcher Roleson, who was afterward on the staff of the Arkansas Gazette, was its founder. He sold it to Black & Killough in January, 1887.

Wynne.

The Pilot (negro) was started in 1897, at Wynne. E. G. Ferguson was its editor. He died two years ago and the paper suspended.

The Wynne Ripsaw began operations in October, 1888, and ripped away until 1891, when it was sold to Wrenn & Phillips, who, not liking the name, changed it to the Gazette. But, what's in a name? A newspaper by any other name would smell as sweet and tell the news as well. There did not seem to be much demand for either a Ripsaw or a Gazette in those days, and so it was discontinued.

The Cross County Democrat, at Wynne, was founded in 1895. W. A. H. McDaniel was one of its early editors. T. E. Wood purchased it from him in 1901. J. W. Bolin was later connected with it. J. C. Brookfield, its editor and publisher for some time, recently leased it to Frank Jones.

A paper called the Blade was started at Wynne, in about 1894, and later was consolidated with the Democrat, as the Blade-Democrat, but later the "Blade" appears to have been dropped from the title.

The Epworth News was started at Wynne in 1896, but soon suspended.

The Cross County News was tried, in 1899, by Burke & Phillips, but they did not make a go of it for long.

The Wynne Progress was founded in 1904. R. H. Waddell was its editor for a number of years, to be succeeded by W. S. Osborn, who operated the plant until he died at his desk, in December, 1921. The plant was then purchased by H. J. Bradfield and A. T. Benton, both of Helena, on February 1st, 1922, and is now under their management. It has grown to be one of the most influential and prosperous weekly newspapers in the State.

The Life Line, a negro paper, was published for awhile at Wynne, but has suspended.

Parkin.

The Parkin Sentinel was started in 1911. Buford Holmes was its editor for quite awhile. He sold to L. F. Maynard. The Wahlquist Publishing Company then became its owner, and M. A. Bowers its editor. They have some high water at Parkin, but it has never drowned out the Sentinel.

DALLAS COUNTY.

Carthage.

The Herald, at Carthage, had only been running a short while, when it suspended, in 1909.

The Dallas County Patriot, at Carthage, was being published, by J. J. Morrill, in 1912, but he suspended it and moved to Bearden, Ouachita county.

Dalark.

The Dalark Dispatch was started in 1896, but was dispatched in a short time.

Fordyce.

The Dallas County News, at Fordyce, one of the Smith-Hurley papers in South Arkansas, was started in 1915. J. J. Morrill managed it for a while. M. W. Taggart of Pine Bluff became its editor in 1921, to succeed Curtis B. Hurley. The News Publishing Company is its publisher, and A. H. Chapin its editor at present.

The Primitive Baptist, now published at Fordyce, was started at Fulton, Ky., in January, 1886. In October, 1919, it was moved to Fordyce from Martin, Tenn., where it had been published since the summer of 1886. It is a religious publication, Primitive Baptist in faith, but does not claim to be the official organ of that denomination.

The Tri-County Advocate, of Fordyce, was founded in 1884. O. F. Cayce is its editor. It is published by the Cayce Publishing Company, of which C. H. Cayce is president and R. Miller, secretary. Previous editors and publishers were Smith Bros., G. D. Smith, Jr., Wynne O. Peters, and W. O. Patterson. The plant was partially destroyed by fire in 1908.

The Enterprise, at Fordyce, was started February 7, 1884, by

J. M. Raines. T. B. Morton, a well known lawyer, was its editor in 1900-2. It was consolidated with the Advocate in 1909. J. M. Raines was connected with several Arkansas newapers. He was elected Historian of the Press Association in 1905-7.

Judge T. B. Morton, who was one of the founders of the Pine Bluff Dispatch, was a lawyer-editor, whose fingers always itched to write. He has been associate editor of several newspapers, is the author of "Daniel Hovey," a novel, and has written some good poetry. While the editor of the Fordyce Enterprise, he composed a lengthy poem, of four or five hundred lines, entitled "The Assembly at Lisles," which was read before the Press Association in 1893. In highly poetic language, with pleasing rhymes, in this poem he describes an imaginary conclave, at which Newspaper, Gossip, Lecture, Sermon, Humor, Brief, Poem and other characters compete in a contest to decide the question of "which has the sphere most useful and wide," which the chairman decided was won by Newspaper.

The Commonsense, at Fordyce, was edited by J. M. Raines, in 1890.

The Fordyce Labor Advocate, established a short time before, ceased its labors in October, 1888.

Sparkman.

The Sparkman News was started in 1915. J. J. Burdine was its editor, beginning in 1920, but the paper has been merged with the Fordyce News, and Mr. Burdine has moved to Camden.

DESHA COUNTY.

Arkansas City.

The Arkansas City Post, with Rev. John Pryor, editor, was the successor to the Chicot Times. Mr. Pryor was soon succeeded by J. L. Groffe, who died in September, 1876. John T. Head then edited the Post until October 15, 1876, when C. W. Garland became its editor, and continued as such until 1877. J. W. Clyde died of the yellow fever in 1873.



David A. Gates.

The Journal was started, at Arkansas City, in 1880, by Smith & Peck, on the ruins of the Post. G. B. Dickinson was connected with this newspaper in 1883, and later A. B. Grace became its editor, but retired in April, 1886, when Thane & Gates succeeded

him, and changed the policy of the paper from Democratic to non-partisan. In 1887 Mr. Gates bought Mr. Thane's interest. Rev. Dr. Withers was at one time the editor of this newspaper. David A. Gates, well-known in connection with the Government Revenue Service, was its editor from 1889 to 1890. The Journal has been discontinued.

The Arkansas City Mail was first published in 1882, by Mose C. Harris, later of Hot Springs newspaper history, and he sold to Layman & Bro.

The Vindicator, at Arkansas City, was started in August, 1886, but did not live a month.

The Arkansas City Democrat was founded in 1891, but under another name. It has absorbed several newspapers. Blaine Hunt Wendell was formerly its editor. Mrs. Laura Allen Ruff has been its editor and publisher for a number of years. She is one of Arkansas' successful woman publishers. A few years ago the water from the river flooded the office of the Democrat, and submerged the newspaper press, so that, in order to not miss an issue, the paper was run off on a job press, which at the time was also partly under water.

The New Enterprise, Arkansas City, was published beginning in 1905, by W. A. Bridewell. J. W. Davis, who was at one time its editor, was a member of the Legislature in 1905. He sold the paper in 1909 to Wm. Downey, who changed the name to that of the Democrat. In 1911, it was purchased at sheriff's sale by Mrs. Laura Allen Ruff. She continues to own it. B. H. Wendell and Britt Adams have at different times been connected with the work in this office.

The Mississippi Valley Pilot, a new paper, commenced in 1921, at Arkansas City, by Britt Adams. It has suspended.

Allen's Magazine, at Arkansas City, was commenced in October, 1920, by Mrs. Laura Allen Ruff, also publisher of the Arkansas City Democrat. It has a circulation of 25,000, scattered over 25 states.

Chicot City.

The Chicot Times was started, at Chicot City, in 1873, by J. W. Clyde. It was afterwards published by Clyde & Bro., as

the Chicot Herald. Clyde & Bro. were succeeded by J. L. Groffe and Toby Holt. In 1875, this newspaper was sold to J. M. Mitchell & Co., and removed to Arkansas City, three miles distant.

Dumas.

The Desha Democrat, at Dumas, was begun by Ed Lucas, in 1897. The plant was moved to that place from Star City. Mr. Lucas continued the paper for about one year, when he sold to C. H. Lyman, who in six months sold to his son, F. K. Lyman. Early in 1900 the paper suspended, and the plant was bought by Jack Bernhardt.

The only newspaper published at Dumas at the present time is the Desha County Democrat, established in 1910. M. A. Bridewell was its founder and first editor, continuing its publication until 1914, then he was succeeded by Moore & Stainback. and they by Stuart & Jacobs, who have continued to publish it up to the present time, with the exception that in 1920 it was leased for one year by W. A. Bridewell.

The Dumas News was established by Jack Bernhardt and F. K. Lyman, in 1897. Up to that time there was not a printing office on the main line of the Valley Division of the Iron Mountain between that point and the Louisiana line, and none north until Pine Bluff was reached. The copy for the first issue was printed by the Vicksburg Newspaper Union, at Vicksburg. After that it was printed with its own plant.

The News Printing Company, of Dumas, while the plant was in charge of M. A. Bridewell, was in 1912 awarded the first prize at the Arkansas Press Association meeting for job printing in competition with job offices from all over the State.

January 1, 1900, the News bought the Desha County Democrat plant, continued that paper, and discontinued the News.

The Dumas Enterprise was started late in 1920 by W. A. Bridewell, and was published for about eighteen months, but has suspended.

McGehee.

The Desha County News, at McGehee, was founded in March, 1910, by Jack Bernhardt. It was printed at the Dumas News office and sent to McGehee for distribution. The business interests of McGehee wanted a newspaper printed and published in



Jack Bernhardt.

the town, and therefore the News Printing Company was afterwards organized to purchase the Dumas printing office and move it to McGehee. Jack Bernhardt remained as editor of the new paper, with S. P. Dixon as manager. Commencing in 1912, it was successively leased to different parties, until it was sold in 1916 to H. R. Downey, who in turn sold it to H. T. Johnson in 1920.

Jack Bernhardt, lawyer, banker, editor, who was connected with Desha county newspapers for 11 years, now resides at Pine Bluff. Mrs. Jack Bernhardt, who was associate editor of the News,

was elected poetess of the Arkansas Press Association at its 1911 meeting at Hope. She is a native of New Orleans, and is a grand niece of Admiral Raphael Semmes.

Napoleon.

The village of Napoleon is no more, as the waters of the Mississippi river now flow over the former site of it.

Colonel Smithee refers to a newspaper which was published at Napoleon as early as 1842 or 1843, but he could not recall the name of the paper or its publisher.

Colonel Smithee also stated that in 1848 or 1849, a newspaper was published at Napoleon, but he did not remember its name. It did not exist long, and was succeeded by another newspaper, edited by a Mr. Shannon. It suspended, and the office was purchased by Robt. H. Tucker, in 1857, and he started the Weekly Planter. He soon afterward sold the paper to John L. Bowers, who continued the Planter until 1862, when the Federals took possession of the place and destroyed the material. George Russ Brown once showed the writer a copy of this paper, dated March 18, 1859.

There were abolitionists at Napoleon. An issue of the Planter of December 22, 1859, states that an attempt was made to toll the city hall bell in commemoration of the execution of John Brown. The bell was struck only a few times, when Mayor Harrington appeared in the belfry and ordered the Brown sympathizers to desist. One refused to do so, and the mayor dropped him down through the scuttle, as the most convenient way of enforcing his exit.

The Napoleon News was founded in 1869 by M. C. Harris.

DREW COUNTY.

Monticello.

Monticello has only one newspaper, the Monticellonian-Advance. The early newspapers of Drew County appear to have had the usual run of hard luck. Dr. W. H. Barry, one of the State's brainiest men, had edited two of them.

The Sage of Monticello was started in April, 1857, by S. B. Nunn, and edited by Dr. H. Wallace. In October, 1859, C. F. Hemingway, a very prominent man in those days, took charge of this paper. In doing so, he said, "The Sage will always be found advocating those great cardinal principles so ably maintained by that Apostle of America, "The Sage of Monticello." The Sage seems to have suspended before 1868, but to have been re-established in that year by Preddy & Putney, to succeed the Monticello Guardian.

The Monticello Guardian was founded in the fall of 1865, by Dr. W. F. Bessellieu. After a few strenuous months he rented the office to Barry, Little & Dickson. Soon after this, Mr. Dickson withdrew, and Berry & Little then continued the publication for a year or more, when the property reverted to Dr. Besselieu. Mr. Little died in the fall of 1868, and Dr. Barry then edited the Guardian for several months. Dr. Besselieu again took charge of it for a while, and afterwards leased it to J. W. Graves, who returned it to Besselieu in four or five months thereafter. In the fall of 1868 it was sold to Preddy & Putney, who discontinued it.

The Monticellonian was established in 1870, by Dr. W. H. Barry, who later edited newspapers at Little Rock, and finally became a celebrated practicing physician at Hot Springs. J. R. Cotham bought an interest in the paper in 1874, and in 1875 A. A. Ramsey purchased the remaining interest of Dr. Barry, the firm then becoming Cotham & Ramsey. In about 1880 J. R. Cotham became the sole owner and editor. He continued to conduct this newspaper, with one or two short intermissions, until

January 1, 1919, when the paper was purchased by the Wilson Publishing Company. Col. Cotham's connection with the Monticellonian was an unusually long one, which has been equalled by few newspaper men of the State. The Monticellonian has never missed an issue.

In 1892, a newspaper called the Drew County Advance was launched in Monticello by J. P. Burks and J. D. Welch, the former being now the editor of the Helena World. This publication was acquired a few years later by F. P. Walker, who conducted it until July, 1905, when he sold it to W. A. Moffat. In 1910, a half interest was sold to C. C. Whittington, at that time foreman of the Crossett Observer, but who sold back his interest to Mr. Moffat. Later, in 1916, Mr. Moffatt was compelled to retire from newspaper work on account of ill health, and he sold the entire business to C. C. Whittington, who has conducted it with unvarying and increasing success since that time.

In 1920, the long-established Monticellonian, and the Advance, which had been published for 28 years, were consolidated, as the Monticellonian-Advance, with Mr. Whittington as editor and publisher.

In 1881, a religious publication called the Advance was started by Rev. S. C. Colburn, at Monticello, but the next year was merged with the Arkansas Methodist, at Little Rock.

Wilmar.

In 1898, the Wilmar Messenger was born, but it appears to have been discontinued after a short time.

Winchester.

The Winchester Independent began publication in 1914. C. A. Myers was its publisher for some time. It was discontinued in April, 1917.

FAULKNER COUNTY.

Conway.

The Spyglass was published at Conway in 1876. Jo Frauenthal, the merchant-prince of that place, who is not generally known to have once been an editor, and a Mr. Petway, then the local depot agent of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway, were its editors and publishers. The story of this little paper is interesting, especially as the heads of horseshoe nails had to be used as substitutes for "I's" and "l's" in its composition, but it is best told in Mr. Frauenthal's own words:

"I experienced a feeling of relief when I read the list of papers accredited to Faulkner County as compiled by you; the Spyglass was omitted. The ghost of a 'horrible example' had been laid. You can imagine the shock produced by your letter—guilt has a way of being found out. Following the method of Lasker, of the Shipping Board, admission must be made after discovery, and made boldly. Yes, the Spyglass was published here.

"The depot agent at this place, now dead, collaborated with me in the manufacture of its drivel—I do not wish to desecrate his memory by recalling his name. Harry C. Warner, publisher of the Arkansas Traveler, permitted us to use his type and hand press. The office was in a dense forest where now a magnificent business house stands. It was reached by a not too well trodden trail. The wanderlust printer in his sober moments stuck the type, in the dim candle light. This 'Ancient Mariner' was sworn to secrecy and managed to get out several hundred copies between two suns. This occurred weekly, but the days of publication were variable. Its typographical appearance was not handsome, as Warner, being frequently short of 'I' and 'l' type, had to substitute the heads of horseshoe nails.

"The Spyglass 'catered' (I use the word advisedly) to the cultured moderns of the town. Even at that time we had literary

'revolters,' and murmurings were loud and maudlin before the Volstead Act was dreamt of. There were no Menckens, Lippmans and Amy Lowells, but we had visions of coming events, and the Spyglass was born.

"The Spyglass was human—all too human. It was personally conducted and conducted personally. It fed upon the foibles of the 329 people who ventured here from civilization. Its wood-cuts tried to faithfully reproduce each of them. Some resented these cuts as caricatures, and hunted for the unknown editors. Upon the appearance of the paper, the refreshment stands on the four corners of the only block were filled, and the atmosphere was electric. The circulation was fair; each of the 329 had to have it. It was sold on Theo Hartman's De Luxe L. R. & F. S. Railway by the 'butchers,' and had a respectable exchange list. The Spyglass was evergreen and flourished for the twelve months of 1876.

"The depot agent and I were the only criminals. Opie Read was innocent. Need I say the editors were not then known, and may I be permitted to hope that none of those who made sport of it are now among the living.

"The Arkansas Traveler appeared on the streets when the publisher could find enough change to pay the express charges on the white paper. Opie Read was the heavy, C. W. Cox and I contributed the light and imaginary stuff."

The name of the Arkansas Traveler is found to have been used again as the title of a newspaper commenced at Conway in 1875, by Jamison & Bro., who moved the material from Clarksville, after the Vanguard suspended at that place. George E. Jamison was the Traveler's editor. In November, in 1876, the newspaper and plant were leased to H. C. Warner, who afterwards associated with him Opie Read, as editor. Mr. Read retired in the following May, and went to Kentucky. Mr. Jamison died about that time. (The Arkansas Traveler was later established at Little Rock, by Opie Read and P. B. Benham.)

Opie Read is known to be a droll fellow. One day in the summer time, when he was in charge of the Conway Traveler office, he went for a bucket of water to the well on the town

square, where everybody drank. When he had drawn the water from the well, an acquaintance stepped from the sidewalk and asked for a drink. Others joined them, and when the gourd had been passed around a few times, and about ten minutes had been consumed in swapping jokes, Opie drawled, "Well, gentlemen, I don't want to hurry you, but the printing office is on fire, and I just came down for a bucket of water to put the fire out." All then went to the fire.

The Currency, a Greenback advocate, in 1879, began to circulate at Conway. J. F. Adams was its publisher and editor. It survived only a few months.

The Conway Log Cabin was founded in 1879 by A. F. Livingston. On his death, in 1883, the paper was taken over by his brothers-in-law, Zol and T. M. Woods. On March 16, 1885, J. E. Underhill became a partner and editor of the paper. In March, 1886, Zol Woods sold his interest to the other partners and in about 1888 Mr. Underhill became sole owner. January 1, 1894, J. W. Robins, father of the present editor, bought the paper. He died in the following June, and after operating it for a few months his widow sold the paper to O. C. Ludwig, then editor of the Little Rock Press, and afterward secretary of state. Mr. Ludwig later sold an interest to W. M. Carr and in 1897 he sold his own interest back to Mrs. M. F. Robins. Mr. Carr then transferred his interest to J. W. Underhill, who was then publishing the Democrat, and the two plants were consolidated. Both papers were published for a while from the same office, but they were consolidated under the present name, Log Cabin-Democrat, September 14, 1901. In 1905, Mr. Underhill was stricken with an illness which caused his death in 1906, and Frank E. Robins became the editor, first leasing and afterwards purchasing the plant. Mr. Robins went to work on the paper when his father bought it in 1894, when only 13 years of age, since which time he has been actively connected with it, except for about three years spent in school and college and one year in other printing plants. An evening edition was started in September, 1908, and a telegraph news service was secured in 1917. In 1921, the newspaper became a member of the Associated Press.

About 1881, Col. G. W. Bruce began the publication of the Conway Democrat, but it was soon sold to Joel H. Pollard, who changed the name to Pollard's Democrat. In 1884, its ownership again changed and Mr. Pollard's name was dropped from the title. In 1885, the Democrat was hyphenated with a short-lived newspaper called the Ledger, whose plant was burned November 14, 1885. J. J. Flahiff, who had become its owner, sold the salvaged material to the Log Cabin and went to Newport to publish the Newport News. Upon the death of the Populist, in 1895, C. M. Hoskins, W. S. Farmer and J. A. Livingston bought the plant and began the publication of the Democrat, taking up the old name, volume and number of the paper which suspended 10



Hon. O. C. Ludwig.

years before. About a year later J. W. Underhill bought the paper from them. As stated above, it was consolidated with the Log Cabin in 1901.

The Daily Light, at Conway, was published by O. C. Ludwig during a part of 1896, and in January, 1897, when it suspended.

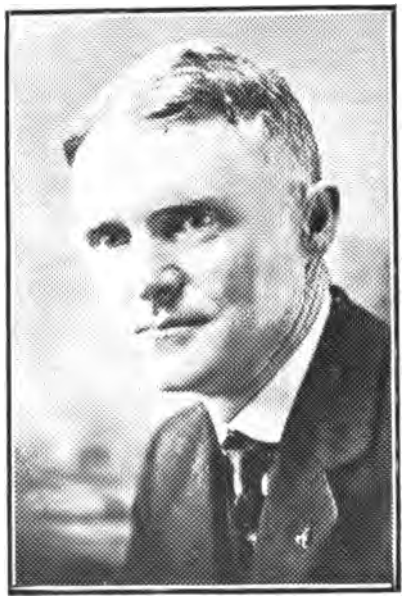
The Hendrix College Mirror (monthly), begun in 1890, continues to be published by the Franklin and Harlan Literary Societies of Hendrix College, Conway.

The Bull Dog, weekly college newspaper, founded in 1912, is published by students of the same institution.

The Faulkner County News was started in 1896, by R. E. L. Turner and Henry Miller, but died in 1898.

The Reform Journal, a populist newspaper, suspended in 1896, after a brief existence.

The Union Tribune, a Farmers' Union advocate, commenced publication in 1906, under the management of Ben L. Griffin, who was a member of the Legislature for a term.



Frank E. Robins, Log Cabin-Democrat, Conway.

The Normal Echo (semi-monthly) was started in 1908, by the students of the Arkansas State Normal, at Conway. The Scroll, a college annual, is published by the same students.

The Fin de Siecle (monthly), was a literary publication published in 1912, and for a short time thereafter, by G. O. Agee.

The Arkansas Teacher was established at Conway, in 1913, under editorial control of Prof. J. J. Doyne, well known in Arkansas educational circles. It was later moved to Little Rock.

The Faulkner County Tribune was started in 1887, by Wood Brothers.

The Populist, first known as the Faulkner County Wheel, started at Conway, in 1887, by G. B. Farmer, who died June 19, 1893. He was succeeded by Young McKinney. The paper died in 1895.



J. B. Parker, Conway News.

The People's Advocate, established a short time before, was, in 1896, bought by L. Sharpe Dunaway, who changed its name to that of the Faulkner County Times. He says that, 28 years ago, he swapped a lot in Conway and $170 in cash for a Washington hand press, with a jobber and a handful of type, which comprised the outfit. In 1903 he leased the newspaper to K. W. Bullion. It was later leased to J. B. and Edgar B. Parker, who conducted it for a number of years. J. G. Cubage was its editor for some time, until early in 1922, when he removed to El Dorado, and was succeeded as lessee and publisher by Miss Belle Sullivan.

The Times' name was changed to The Arkansas Farmer for a few years.

"Sharpe" Dunaway, the owner of the Times, is really an institution in Arkansas. He is generally known to every newspaper man, and probably has the largest acquaintanceship of any man in the State.

The Conway News was started at Conway in 1920 by E. B. and J. C. Parker, with J. B. Parker, who has been connected with several newspapers at Conway and elsewhere, as editor. Its motto is, "We don't make excuses, we make good."

The Conway Troubadour, a Hendrix College Annual, was edited by Amil A. Taylor, in 1920.

The Central College Magazine, established in 1895, was succeeded in 1915 by the Centralian and is published quarterly by students of Central College. They also publish a college annual under the name of The Ark.

Pinnacle Springs.

In 1881 the Pinnacle Springs Ledger was launched by Volney Jamison. In the following November, the newspaper was removed to Conway, but Jamison moved to Little Rock to go with the Arkansas Democrat, and the paper passed into the hands of J. E. Martin. Louis C. Lincoln was its publisher in 1883. In 1885 it joined its fortunes with the Democrat.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Altus.

The Altus Rural Record and Fruit Grower was begun in 1878, by Rev. O. H. Gregory. In 1879, J. W. Barnett became its publisher, and he then moved the paper to Ozark, also changing the name to that of the Industrial Advocate. J. V. Bourland, Joel H. Pollard and J. W. Barnett successively owned it, and it was finally moved to Charleston, to become the Vindicator.

The Albion commenced publication at Altus, in February, 1883. J. W. Barnett and P. C. Hill were its publishers. Rev. I. L. Burrow succeeded them in 1885. E. M. Denney followed him, and he sold it to W. L. Jamison in 1886. It is now dead.

The C. C. T. Telegraph was started in 1885, at Altus. R. S. Bridgeman was its founder. It suspended in 1886.

The Altus Advance, started a short time before, was edited by Mr. Austin in 1889, and soon after that ceased to advance any farther along the newspaper highway.

The Altus Wide-Awake went to sleep in 1890.

H. T. Hampton started the Altus News, January, 1897.

The Altus Cracka-Jack was born in 1897.

The Altus Banner was started in 1905. R. H. Burrow bought it, when he was but 15 years of age, and continued it for several years, when he sold it, and it was moved to Lamar, where it died.

The Altus Reporter, of which Winifred Higgins was the publisher up to 1916, was started in 1915. It appears to have been discontinued.

The Altus Argus, a new newspaper, started by J. R. Webster and later published by J. W. Head, suspended in 1921, and its subscription list was taken over by the Ozark Democrat-Enterprise. The town is now without a newspaper.

The Mountain Sun, at Altus, was being published in 1920, by J. R. Webster, but this newspaper is not in the 1922 lists.

Branch.

The Franklin County News, at Branch, began to circulate in 1910. Edward J. Higgins was its publisher. It has suspended.

A new newspaper, called the Argus, was started at Branch in 1921, by B. F. Renfroe. Its present editor is C. B. Matheney, who moved from Scranton.

Charleston.

The Charleston Mercury was founded in February, 1857, by Heart & Taber. Some time afterward, R. B. Rhett, Jr., purchased the interest of Wm. R. Taber, and the firm then became Heart & Rhett.

At Charleston, the Sunbeam and the Vindicator both ceased to function in 1890, and the Herald was started in the same year, to tell about it.

The Charleston Express was established in 1901. R. H. Southard was its editor for a long period, and then the firm of Southard & Son succeeded him. They sold to Carter & McCausey in 1913. Mr. Carter withdrew in a few years, and B. J. McCausey continued the publication. He was succeeded by B. J. and D. L. McCausey in 1920. B. J. McCausey is now its sole editor again.

The Charleston Vindicator, which grew out of the Ozark Industrial Advocate in 1882, was in the summer of 1883 sold by its then owner, Charles Knoble, to M. Stroup. Mr. Knoble then purchased the Express, at Paris, Logan County. Mr. Stroup continued the publication of the Vindicator at Charleston until April, 1884, when he moved the office to Ozark, and began the publication of the Ozark Sun.

Cass.

The Christian Herald (monthly) commenced publication at Cass in 1921. A. L. McQueen is its editor and publisher.

Levaca.

The Levaca Reporter was started May 2, 1913, by Carter & McCausey, proprietors of the Charleston Express at that time. Guy A. Clay was its editor.

Ozark.

The first newspaper at Ozark was the Southwestern, started in 1858, by Squire Boone. It suspended a year later.

The Ozark Tablet was founded in 1869, by H. R. Withers and W. P. Griffin. It was published until the fall of 1870, when it was sold to J. N. Sarber and N. W. Patterson. In a few weeks it was sold by them to Judge Withers, who continued it for several issues, when it was discontinued.

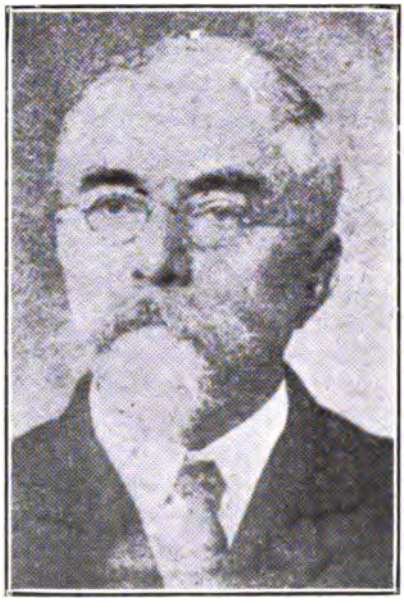
The Franklin County Advocate, at Ozark, was started by E. J. Ellis and L. L. Wittich, in 1874, but in a few months, like its predecessors, "it went to join the angels."

The Banner, at Ozark, was flung to the breeze in 1874, by George L. Brown, who purchased the material of the Advocate. He and J. V. Bourland have been named as its publishers. Judge Bourland, in a printed card, dated Fort Smith, October 31, 1921, tells this story of its founding and its struggles:

"George L. Brown held the Banner for some years. He was a sick man, however, and Mrs. Brown edited the paper. Mr. Brown died (in May, 1876); Mrs. Brown kept the Banner still waving. A Mr. J. W. Cummins, a good printer, in due time married Mrs. Brown, and the Cumminses ran the paper for some short while. It was finally growing thin, stricken with the disease of non-support, a disease that used to be epidemic amongst country newspapers. That was in 1877 or 1878. It died,—poor thing." * * *

The Ozark Democrat succeeded the Banner, in 1878. Judge J. V. Bourland tells its early history, which was interwoven with that of the Banner. "Ozark was a small place," says he. "There were but few merchants, but such as there were, you may know they were of the highest type." They wanted a newspaper, and they made it possible for the Democrat to be founded on the ruins of the Banner. "They came to the rescue," continues Judge Bourland; "Captain M. F. Freeman, P. F. Webb, Mr. Quaile, Dr. Carter and some others. They bought the plant of the Banner, with the object of helping Ozark and the county; and they ran it, at their own expense, for some time. Mr. Webb and Mr. Freeman

were an executive board. They organized the little craft. Little Jack Nichols was selected as printer, and the writer (Judge Bourland) as 'editor'; from this you may know what straits those good men were in. Anyway, we set sail, you bet your life; and we, Little Jack and I, made her hum. By and by Mr. Colburn came; he was hunting a printer's job; the editor referred him to the executive board; Mr. Freeman asked if we needed another printer;



C. C. Colburn.

the editor said we did; and Mr. Colburn took the place of foreman. The writer was editor just for the fun of the thing, and in due course, Mr. Colburn being an experienced man, the owners sold to him on credit, and the subsequent history of Mr. Colburn and the Democrat is woven into the familiar history of Franklin county, a monument forever to the nobility of man. Early in the career of the new venture, the question of a name coming up, Capt. M. F. Freeman suggested the 'Ozark Democrat,' and so it was named. He, with the others, were Democratic both in poli-

tics and in general. These little bits of history, small as they are, relatively, I feel should be noted, lest we forget." Mr. Colburn continued to publish and edit the Democrat.

The Ozark Enterprise was started by Wagner Bros. & Benson in 1900. Eugene Stevens became its editor some time later. D. A. Ransom bought a half interest in May, 1908, and remained with Mr. Stevens until July 1, 1909, when it was consolidated with the Democrat, as the Democrat-Enterprise. W. S. Williams had an interest in the paper, which Colburn and Ransom bought July 1, 1910. Mr. Colburn was the senior editor of the paper, and continued to edit it until his death, May 11, 1912. D. A. Ransom and S. J. Forrest became the editors and publishers of the Democrat-Enterprise after his death and continue as such. "You kids," says Judge Bourland, in referring to them,—"you Ransom, and you Sidney, good worthy boys that you are,—worthy successors to so noble a man as C. C. Colburn, who held the spotless emblem of 'The Democrat' for so many great years in the moral history of Franklin County."

Previous to going to Ozark, Mr. Colburn had edited newspapers at Fort Smith. He was one of the best known editors in the State. His services in journalism extended over half a century, beginning at a time when a newspaper man had a rocky path in Arkansas. He was born in an adjoining county, near Ozark. He had been a soldier in the Confederacy. He became a member of the Arkansas Press Association in 1878, and was elected President of that Association in May, 1884.

The Ozark Sun, begun in 1884, was in December, 1885, moved by its owner, Mr. Stroup, from Ozark to Fort Smith, when he called it the Border City Item, but, in 1886, he moved it back to Ozark, and restored the name of the Ozark Sun. In 1886 it was sold by Mr. Stroup to M. Dewey, who soon sold it to Bridgeman Bros., one of whom retired in a few weeks. J. C. Berry was connected with Mr. Stroup on the Sun, as associate editor. The Sun finally died in 1887 and the material was sold to C. C. Colburn.

The Echo was moved from Eureka Springs to Ozark in 1882 by D. R. Snelling. In March, 1884, H. A. Nickell succeeded Mr. Snelling. This newspaper suspended in 1885.

The Ozark Rustler started in December, 1896, and suspended operations in 1897.

The Agricultural News was started in January, 1886, by Lafe C. George. It soon suspended, but was resuscitated by D. N. Snelling, who later sold to W. G. Merritt. Jno. W. Head was also connected with it.

The Union Labor Bulletin commenced at Ozark in 1886. W. G. Merritt was its editor.

The Twice-a-Week Spectator, at Ozark, was founded by R. H. Burrow in 1911, and is still looking on. Prof. Burrow succeeded the firm. He has also been the publisher of the Altus Banner, the Mulberry Democrat, and the Alma News. For a while he conducted a chain of four newspapers, but in March, 1912, he sold the Mulberry Democrat. Edward F. Cox conducted the Spectator for awhile when Mr. Burrow was located at Alma.

FULTON COUNTY.

Elizabeth.

The Elizabethan Leader was being published in 1884 by Lee Davis.

The Pioneer Republican, at Elizabeth, was commenced in 1885, by C. W. Hudgins. It suspended in 1886.

Mammoth Spring.

The present newspapers in Mammoth Spring are: The Mammoth Spring Monitor, established in 1888; The Mammoth Spring Democrat, 1890-1914; re-established in 1920; Morning Daily, established in 1914.

The Mammoth Spring Monitor was founded by W. H. Culp, February 2, 1888. Two years later it was sold to D. S. Deaderick, who ran it a few months and sold it to P. P. B. Hynson, who edited it until 1892, when Mr. Culp again became the owner and continued its publication until his death in May, 1900. His widow conducted it, with the aid of Earle W. Hodges, Marcus H. Sly and Will H. Barrett, successively, until April 29, 1901, when she sold it to Barnett & Wallick. Six months later W. F. Barnett sold his interest to F. Wallick, who has continued as owner and editor to the present date.

On October 12, 1914, F. Wallick began the publication of the Morning Daily, at Mammoth Spring, and continues to successfully edit and publish it.

In 1893 W. H. Culp began the publication of the Daily Monitor, which was discontinued at his death.

In 1896 Mr. Culp began the publication of the North Arkansas Farmer and Fruit Grower, which was also discontinued at his death, in 1900.

In 1880, E. L. Hutchinson began the publication of the Mammoth Spring Democrat, and continued its publication until 1898,

when it was sold to W. H. V. Wahlquist, who continued it as its editor until July, 1914, when it was discontinued. In June, 1920, W. H. V. Wahlquist revived the Mammoth Spring Democrat, and is its present successful owner and editor.

In 1890, I. N. Miller began the publication of the State Line Republican, at Mammoth Spring, and after his death, two years later, it was published by his daughters, Gladys and Alice Miller, who sold it in 1905 to R. S. Dills, who continued as its owner and editor until July, 1914.

In 1909 Luther Frazier began the publication of the Mammoth Spring Record, and continued it for five years, after which he sold it to F. M. Daniel. It later went out of existence by being consolidated with the Monitor.

In July, 1914, The Mammoth Spring Democrat, the Mammoth Spring Record and the State Line Republican consolidated, under the name of the Mammoth Spring Progress, with R. S. Dills editor, and F. E. Daniel, R. S. Dills and C. O. Wahlquist, owners and publishers. In 1916, F. E. Daniel became sole owner. Messrs. Dill and Wahlquist retiring, and Carl Robinson was its editor until it was discontinued, a few months later.

In 1916, John T. Hall, editor of the Salem Sun, purchased an interest in the Progress plant, and began the publication of the Mammoth Spring Sun, which he edited until November, 1919, when it was discontinued.

The Herald, at Mammoth Spring, was started in June, 1883, by Buckley & Stone, with J. T. Stone as editor. It suspended in 1886.

Salem.

The Salem Informer began to give out information in 1879. It was published by Jesse Matthews, but the newspaper has been discontinued. Mr. Matthews' printing office was unique, in that it was located one mile out of town, in the midst of a blackjack forest.

The Salem Banner was founded as the Fulton County Banner in 1884, and has had an eventful history. Lee Davis bought it from Jesse Matthews in 1888, and in 1894 sold it to Lehman Kay,

afterward Secretary of the State Capitol Commission. Mr. Kay operated the Banner for two years, and then sold it to A. H. Andrus, who came to Salem from Oklahoma. In the meantime Lee Davis had begun the publication of the North Arkansas Nugget, which he later leased to the Southworth brothers of Evening Shade. Mr. Andrus finally secured control of both papers, which he consolidated under the name of the Banner-Nugget. George H. Trevathan had come from Melbourne and bought one of the papers, as they were again separated after consolidation. Mr. Trevathan revived the Nugget, and Lee Davis used his old plant and started the Banner when Trevathan dropped the name. Mr. Trevathan sold an interest in the paper in April, 1902, to I. L. Franks and went to Batesville, where he purchased the Bee from W. W. Powell, and later the Guard from E. L. Givens. Before going to Batesville, however, he employed for a year or so a man who was said to be the "finest job printer" who ever worked in North Arkansas, Harry B. Dallam of the defunct Sulphur Rock Mirror. Mr. Dallam had been connected with many papers in that section. When George Trevathan went to Batesville, after having built up the Salem Banner for a year or so, he sold his Salem interests to his brother, H. A. Trevathan, formerly of the Melbourne Times. H. A. Trevathan had established the Melbourne Times about 1897, and he sold it to R. J. Estes, who had purchased the Izard County Register from Dave Graige, and Estes, who is now the treasurer of Izard County, continued the publication under the name of the Times. Kay died in Oklahoma, Davis at Mountain Home, where he had gone after buying the Baxter County Citizen; Andrus died at Salem, Powell at Batesville, Givens at Batesville, Dallam at Batesville or Cotter, Dave Craige at Melbourne; Estes and H. A. Trevathan are yet living.

Mr. Trevathan in April, 1922, retired and transferred the Banner to the Banner Publishing Company, a corporation organized with $10,000 capital. The paper is now edited by R. W. Keck, who was for seven years engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Salem.

The only original model of the Mann Cylinder Press ever brought to Arkansas was used for many years by this paper. It

was a big roller, operating back and forth for about twelve feet on a track, and the roller was filled with earth or sand. The press was made in Iowa, and was used by Jesse Matthews in the publication of his three or four Populist, Wheeler, Republican and Democratic papers, which later became the Banner and was purchased by Lee Davis. Matthews published his papers at his home, about two miles from town, and after selling the Banner to Davis, he continued a job printing business until about 1890, when he moved to Bakersfield, Mo., just across the state line, and published a Republican paper there.

The Sun, at Salem, began to shine in 1906, edited by John T. Hall, but went into eclipse some time after 1916.

John T. Hall established the Sentinel-Republican at Salem in 1898 and operated it for about fifteen years. It is the only Republican paper to ever "weather the storms" in the county for any length of time. Mr. Hall is left-handed, and yet he managed to make fair speed in sticking type in a right-handed "stick." He finally moved the plant and paper to Mammoth Spring, and published it there for a few years, where it suspended. Mr. Hall served as postmaster at Salem for twelve years while running the paper and doing all the work on the paper himself. He began the publication with the smallest army press ever brought to Arkansas, and the press was said to have been the one General Price used during the war and on his famous raid through Missouri in publishing his little army newspaper, a few copies of which are still in existence. The press is said to have been carried on a big pack-mule from place to place, but no record has been kept as to how the type was carried and kept in cases. John Hall is a genius. He has been and is yet a good sign-painter and quite an artist, and he often printed cuts made of wood to illustrate various articles, the cuts having been whittled from a pine block by himself with his pocket knife. He is a stone-mason and bricklayer, and he used to dig and plaster cisterns. Hall is not highly educated, but he is one of the most prolific and versatile writers the state ever produced. Eight or nine years ago he came to Little Rock and appeared at one of the theatres, making humorous and original talks, in his own inimitable way. The

last few years of the paper's life it was known as the Salem Sun and the Mammoth Spring Sun. John Hall still lives at Salem. He has always been an ardent Republican, and has been nominated many times by his party for public office. His last race was for Congress against Congressman Oldfield about ten years ago. He is a good speaker and well posted on affairs of the day.

The Arkansas was started at Salem in 1886 by W. T. Barnhouse, with the plant of the Viola Tack-Hammer. It fell by the wayside.

"About thirty years ago Joe McElyea, then a school teacher and later circuit clerk until his death," says Earle W. Hodges, "wrote a brief history of Fulton County, and he mentioned the fact that a newspaper named the Fultonian had been published for a few years at Salem, about 1875. The history stated that the paper was published by a man named Barnes, who had come to Fulton County as a member of the militia from Kansas during the latter part of the Civil War.

Viola.

A newspaper with the unusual name of the Tack-Hammer commenced hammering at Viola in about 1884. Geo. W. C. Haun of Wisconsin was its publisher. It was sold in 1886 by E. R. Wiseman to W. T. Barnhouse, who discontinued it.

The Tack-Hammer had trouble with the postmaster-general about being admitted to second-class postage rates, because it was published by the owner of a general store, and might, therefore, in the opinion of the department, be used primarily to advertise the business.

The Telephone, at Viola, was started in 1893, by H. B. Hawkins, but the 'phone went dead in the course of a short time.

The Viola Ledger was established by I. L. Franks in May, 1895, and continued until 1901. At the time Bryan was nominated for President in 1896, the Ledger carried at its masthead this ticket: "For Preside t, Dick Bland of Missouri; for vice-president, William J. Bryan of Nebraska," and it had been carrying these names for a year before the convention met.

The Enterprise, at Viola, by T. E. Franks, made an ineffectual try of it in 1905.

The Viola News was started in 1920, by W. J. Baty, but suspended in 1921, and Mr. Baty went to the Salem Banner.

GARLAND COUNTY.

Robert W. Leigh, historian of the Press Association, in 1883, said: "Hot Springs has been the birthplace and burial ground of many a newspaper. The bones of some 15 journals lie bleaching in this beautiful valley. It is also the home of more ex-journalists than any place in the state. The Baden Baden for physical ills has proven a Pandora's Box to newspapers." Many Hot Springs newspapers have been born and have died since those words were written.

The Sentinel-Record and the New Era are the only general newspapers which have survived. The humorous Thomas Cat, a labor paper, the Oil and Mineral News and a negro weekly are the only other publications.

Many of the early editors of the Hot Springs newspapers were among Arkansas' prominent men. Major T. C. Peek had at different periods edited the Old Line Democrat, the Daily Journal, the Republican, the Herald and the Gazette, at Little Rock. Judge J. D. Kimbell was a well known figure who served in the State Senate, and also edited newspapers at Little Rock. J. L. Bowers had been connected with newspapers at Pine Bluff. White, Webber and Sumpter are well known names. Farrelly Kimbell was a splendid newspaper man and a lovable character.

Among the well known newspaper workers and correspondents of Hot Springs are Douglass Hotchkiss and Walter Ebel. Mr. Hotchkiss has been associated with Mr. Higgins in the Sentinel-Record for nearly 20 years, doing all sorts of general newspaper work, and at the same time serving as special correspondent for the Arkansas Gazette, the Commercial-Appeal and other newspapers. Mr. Ebel, who was a member of the 1921 legislature, has also done general newspaper work, and is well known as a publicity man.

On June 25, 1869, the Hot Springs Courier made its appearance. W. G. Musgrove and J. D. Huston were its publishers.

This paper was published, but not continuously, until January 20, 1871, when A. S. Allard took charge of it and continued its publication until January 20, 1874.

In the fall of 1873, J. S. Allard and his son, H. Cad Allard, who came from the Fort Smith Elevator, commenced the publication from the Courier office, of a daily called the Press. This paper suspended April, 1874. The Courier-Press office was then leased to Dr. C. V. Meador, who started a daily and a weekly called the National Democrat. It suspended in July following.

Frank Pease leased the Courier-Press office and started a paper called the Daily Advertiser, following the suspension of the before mentioned papers, in 1874. The Advertiser suspended in March, 1875, when Mr. Allard again took charge of the office, and started the Daily Courier and Advertiser, likewise suspended January 1, 1877, when the office was again leased—this time to J. W. Howell and G. W. Mann, who started the Daily Visitor. Mr. Howell soon withdrew. The Visitor suspended in 1877.

In May, 1873, John J. Sumpter and George G. Latta purchased an office, and started the Hot Springs Times—Phil W. Gatewood, editor. The paper was published, but not continually, until February, 1874, when it suspended. In the fall of 1874 J. L. Bowers took charge of the Times office, and in connection with John Angel, published an advertising paper for a short while.

The Daily and Weekly Telegraph was started in the fall of 1874, by J. L. Bowers and Dr. T. F. Linde. In a few months Dr. Henry M. Rector, son of the war governor of the same name, became its editor and publisher and continued as such until about 1878. George H. Lower was his city editor. The Telegraph was then edited successively by John M. Harrell, Phil H. Thomas, Thos. C. Peek, C. C. Thrower and Mose C. Harris. In 1880 Dr. Rector sold the Telegraph to W. A. Webber, who published it until the following fall. The Telegraph suspended in 1881.

During W. A. Webber's administration of the Telegraph, one day a Confederate flag, by mistake, got placed at the head of a write-up of a G. A. R. celebration. The veterans of the two camps did not in those days march in the same procession, as

they do now, and the incident created a furore. Most of the edition was suppressed, but stray copies sold for a dollar each.

T. C. Peek and T. C. Mays purchased the Telegraph outfit from Webber, and February 1, 1881, commenced the publication of the Evening Star. In April, 1881, Mr. Mays became sole proprietor and continued as such until February 1, 1882, when the Star was purchased by a stock company and consolidated with the Daily Sentinel, the consolidated paper being called the Sentinel-Star, with Charles Matthews as editor. In September, 1882, the establishment passed into the hands of Ellis Woolman, who changed the name back to the Sentinel.

The Hot Springs Sentinel, now known as the Sentinel-Record, was commenced by J. L. Bowers and Kit Ousley in 1877 as a weekly newspaper. In October of the same year it became a daily, and was issued from the office of the Courier. On February 25, 1878, the Sentinel passed to Maj. Wm. R. Burke of Helena, and George Russ Brown of Little Rock became its local editor. Ten days later it was swallowed up by the great fire which swept over the city on March 4, 1878. In April following the paper was revived and continued by Bowers & Matthews. Ellis Woolman became its proprietor and continued to own it for a number of years while it was conducted by numerous editors and publishers. George H. Lower managed it for several years, beginning in about 1882, as stated above. Then John G. Higgins, together with Harry O. Reno, leased and operated the paper for a year or two, sub-leasing it for a part of the time to Word H. Mills and George R. Lower, until Mr. Lower became deputy county clerk and Mr. Reno left for other fields. Mr. Higgins then took it over again and published it until he started the Record, when he turned the Sentinel back to Ellis Woolman, the owner, who continued it for only a short time.

John G. Higgins started the Record December 1, 1899, and soon afterward bought the Daily Sentinel and merged it with the Record, since which time the paper has been known as the Sentinel-Record. Mr. Higgins has not only built up a good newspaper and printing plant, but has become a large property holder. The Sentinel-Record is a morning paper, with Associated Press service.

For the second time in its history, the Sentinel-Record plant was crippled by a serious fire on May 10, 1922, and, on account of this misfortune it failed to issue a paper on May 11, but on the day following it made its appearance as usual.

A newspaper called the Democrat was published for a short while by Geo. H. Lower, but it was also absorbed by the Sentinel. Mr. Lower was a veteran of the Hot Springs newspaper field, beginning his services in about 1875. He began with the Morning Telegraph, later edited the Horse Shoe, and became managing editor of the Sentinel. Together with Farrelly Kimbell, he established the Graphic, which was absorbed by the News. He then started the Democrat. After several years in politics, he returned to journalism, and went with the News, but his health failed, and he died in about 1914.

The Weekly Horse Shoe was established in April, 1882, and the Daily Horse Shoe was begun in the following August, by H. Cad Allard. The editor of this newspaper, Charles Matthews, on September 22, 1882, was shot to death in a street duel. The paper was continued by W. A. Brower, edited by L. S. Allard. W. H. Morphy was also its editor for a time, and T. F. Kimbell was its city editor.

In November, 1883, while Major Mose Harris was editing the Horse Shoe, he was placed in jail for contempt of court, on account of an article written by him in which Circuit Judge Wood's rulings were criticised, during the trial of the Fordyce, Rugg and Flynn case, for the killing of Charles Matthews. Harris served his term, but afterward, when the Flynn-Doran affair occurred, he was again so caustic in his criticisms of the officials of Hot Springs that a committee of citizens waited upon him, and, without subjecting him to any personal violence, politely but firmly invited him to leave town. He did so, going to San Antonio, Texas, where he engaged in the newspaper business. He is said to have afterward sued the city of Hot Springs through the United States Court for damages in the amount of $2,500, which he was awarded judgment for and collected.

Major Harris was a sensational, iconoclastic journalist, who was always in hot water, but Hot Springs in the early days was

sometimes a scene of strife between contending factions, and a little newspaper hot shot did not go amiss.

J. L. Wadley commenced his newspaper services at Hot Springs as city editor of the Horse Shoe. After selling his newspapers in Howard and Sevier Counties in 1882, he went to Hot Springs, with the intention of practicing law, but the lure of journalism was too strong, and he was soon back in the harness.

Mr. Wadley states that freak names were a fad in those days. The Horse Shoe was consolidated with the Hornet, under the ridiculous name of the People's Hornet-Horse Shoe. Not believing that it could survive under such a handicap in its name, Mr. Wadley persuaded the owners to change the name to the Daily News.

In 1884 Mr. Wadley bought a half interest, with full editorial control, in the News, and gave Hot Springs a good Democratic newspaper in place of "the only Republican daily in the South." A year later Mr. Wadley bought out his partners, Allard & Langley, and continued to successfully publish the News for 27 years, during which time his paper had much to do with cleansing the city of gamblers and "transient" men. He made for himself an enviable reputation for vigorous and fearless journalism.

Cad Allard retired from the News in 1886. C. T. Brainard was Mr. Wadley's associate editor for a while.

In 1913 Mr. Wadley bought the Texarkanian, and removed to Texarkana, where he has continued to publish that newspaper ever since. George H. Lower, who had been Mr. Wadley's assistant, bought the News, but it was soon afterward absorbed by the New Era.

In 1883, while the Horse Shoe was having tempestuous times, Eugene E. ("Bunk") White, of the Nevada County Picayune, of Prescott, established the Daily Herald, with Judge T. C. Peek and Col. John M. Harrell as editors. The Herald gave promise of a brilliant career, under such capable management, but it suspended in June, 1884, and the plant and good will were transferred to Ellis Woolman, who owned the Sentinel.

The newspaper called the Visitor was started in 1877, but died in the year of its birth.

In 1878 Charles Cutter commenced to publish the Hot Springs Illustrated Monthly, which was continued for about three years. Mr. Cutter afterward was the publisher of the Hot Springs Guide, which had a large sale among visitors.

The Sunday Morning News, by J. E. Kinch, was published for a short time in 1877.

In about the year 1878 Geo. H. Lower and T. F. Kimbell commenced the publication of the Hot Springs Graphic, a morning newspaper. It was later absorbed by the Sentinel.

The Excursionist was started at Hot Springs in 1883 by F. T. Linde. It has been discontinued.

The Arkansas Mansion was started at Hot Springs in 1883, by Henry Simkens. It soon suspended.

The Arkansas Review, a negro weekly publication, was started in 1898, and continues to be issued. R. S. Lockhart is its editor.

The Diocesan of Arkansas at Hot Springs began publication in 1885. Rev. M. J. Miller was its editor up to 1902.

In 1906 Robert O. Schaefer, who had been a reporter on the Daily News for two years, and who was then 20 years old, quit the News and established the Semi-Weekly Bulletin, which later became the Daily Bulletin. It was a political venture in the interests of what was termed the "reform ticket," which was eventually successful and caused the closing of twenty-six gambling houses, race track gambling and other "wide open" features which had made Hot Springs attractive to some and objectionable to others. At the close of the political campaign in the fall in 1906 the Bulletin Publishing Company was organized and the Semi-Weekly Bulletin became the Daily Bulletin. The late Judge J. B. Wood, Hamp Williams, V. H. Hallman, Hugh Hale, and others were directors. Harry Davis, now publisher of the State Capital at Phoenix, Arizona, was business manager, and Mr. Schaefer was editor. On account of his youth he was called "The Infant Editor" by the other Hot Springs papers. The Rev. W. T. Amis, pastor of the First Baptist Church at that time, who had precipitated the "reform movement" through his weekly called the "Temple Messenger," soon leased the Daily Bulletin, releasing Davis and associating himself as editor. These were stormy times

and the pay roll included the names of two old residents of Hot Springs who had the reputation of knowing how to shoot and shoot straight. The editorial rooms were constantly protected by fire arms. In attacking local politicians in connection with an election contest case (the famous "gunny-sack and excelsior case," so called because excelsior was found instead of ballots in the boxes when they were opened on court orders), the editors made slighting references to some Hot Springs attorneys. One attorney seized upon this editorial as an alleged reflection upon the county court of which he held the local bar was a part and the county judge ordered "The Infant Editor" and the "Fighting Parson" before him, on contempt of court charges. The Rev. Amis and Mr. Schaefer refused to appear, when warrants were served upon them, and they were actually confined in the city jail, then being used by the county, for several hours, until released on writs of habeas corpus from the Circuit Court. They were later victorious when the case was tried. The following Sunday the St. Louis Post-Dispatch ran a full page feature story illustrated with drawings of the "Infant Editor" editing his paper from behind the bars. A. R. Guthridge, business manager of the paper, had moved tables, typewriters and other office equipment to the jail for the use of the editor during his sojourn behind the bars. Later Mr. Schaefer and George H. Adams, publisher, then and now, of the Graphic at Pine Bluff, purchased the Rev. Amis' lease on the Bulletin. The former sold his interest to Adams a year later, and Adams in turn sold to A. R. Guthridge and J. P. Burks. Guthridge is now publisher of the Lonoke Democrat and J. P. Burks is editor of the Helena World. R. O. Schaefer has since 1908 published a trade paper in Little Rock, the Southern Construction News. The Bulletin was sold in 1911 to Jno. A. Riggs.

How a woman reporter went out one morning on her run and created her own news story of the day is related by "Bob" Schaefer. The reporter was Miss Alta Smith, now a member of the national publicity staff of the Y. W. C. A. in the New York office. In a recent article in the Gazette Bob was given credit for having discovered and trained Miss Smith. He tells this story about one of her first assignments:

The assignment was to go out and dig up a first page story on a dull day. Miss Alta said she would. She did.

In an hour she came back with the story and a headache. She had gone to the court house and found nothing to write about. She boarded a street car to return down town. The court house in Hot Springs is located at the top of a long incline running down Ouachita Avenue to the business district into which the car line makes a turn at the bottom of the hill.

The day was cold and damp. A light snow was sticking to the windows of the motorman's vestibule. He reached around to wipe the windows clear and fell off the front platform. He was unhurt but his car had escaped while he was busy rolling in the slushy street. Miss Alta and two other women were passengers. The other two screamed as the car gained momentum down the long hill. Miss Alta did not scream. Being a newspaper person, she acted. She stepped to the front platform. Afterward she described her actions as follows: "I moved one little thing around, but as that seemed to make the car go faster, I moved it back where I found it. I looked ahead and saw a wagon on the track, and as I couldn't stop the car, I found the gong and rang it. The wagon moved off. I saw some friends on the street but did not speak to them. Then I pulled another thing and turned a wheel and the car stopped. It's a good thing it did as we were almost to the curve at the bottom of the hill. I wonder what my friends thought, seeing me ringing that gong and running a street car."

Miss Alta insisted that her experience was not the story that she had been sent out to get, but the street car company insisted that she was a heroine and presented her with a gold badge good for lifetime free rides on the Hot Springs Street Railway System. The story was published in all the nearby metropolitan newspapers.

"Governor" John A. Riggs' newspaper, the New Era, was the successor to the Bulletin, which he purchased in 1911, and the next day brought it out under the new name. The New Era later took over the Daily News, and is now the only afternoon newspaper in Hot Springs. R. O. Schaefer remained with Mr. Riggs

as manager of the New Era for two years, when he was succeeded by Charles C. Goslee. E. Marion Riggs is an assistant to his father as publisher.

In naming his newspaper "The New Era," Mr. Riggs states that he intended it to represent in fact a new era in Hot Springs journalism, for the newspaper fights of that city had been numer-



John A. Riggs, Publisher Hot Springs New Era.

ous; and he determined that such controversies and the bad feeling which had existed for years among the newspaper men of the city was unnecessary, and bad for both the town and those engaged in the newspaper business.

Hot Springs newspaper men appear to go in for politics. Mr. Riggs, the publisher of the New Era, was a Democratic candidate for Governor in 1919, and Mr. Goslee, of the same paper, had a narrow escape in 1921 from being taken bodily out of the

newspaper business, when about 200 of his friends voted for him for Mayor of the city, although he was not a candidate.

Charles Goslee, of the New Era, is a son of Tom Goslee, an old time printer, who was a policeman at the time of the big fight when so many men were killed at Hot Springs.

Another Bulletin at Hot Springs was started by Mrs. Sue L. James in 1890.

A religious magazine called "Send Me" was started in Hot Springs, in July, 1890, by Mrs. L. A. Hotchkiss.

The Republican, a weekly, was started by Hon. Chas. G. Greaves, in 1906. It was the organ of what was known as the insurgent wing of the Republican party, and it quit surging some time ago.

In 1898, J. B. Story and W. E. Shannahan started a new weekly.

In 1896 the Life was established by Mrs. Sue L. James.

The Arkansas Thomas Cat (weekly), at Hot Springs, Arkansas' humorous publication, was founded by J. Davis Orear in 1890, and for thirty-two years this "Journalistic Highball for people now on earth" has continued to be published by the inimitable "pastor" who calls himself a "heathen," and believes in loving his friends and brimstoning his enemies. Orear says the Thomas Cat is "a periodical for pensive people and lacks a good deal of being a bon-bon box. At times it is hotter than the famous Hot Springs, and is not built for babies or convention club women. Every issue is a Necromatic Narrator of the Nigescent, Noxious, Nozzling Nuisance of a Nation swollen with ignorance and pride. It reads the Roasting Riot Racket and spreads sulphuric language occasionally, but for all that, it is a publication that can be taken into any family."

As intimated, The Thomas Cat, some times in parts drops out of humor, and with hammer and tongs goes after a serious subject. In 1917, it undertook to expose the misdeeds of a certain man in Hot Springs, which it did in no uncertain manner, with the result that it had a $40,000 damage suit filed against it. Eighteen attorneys are said to have tendered their services to defend the suit.

The jury awarded the plaintiff a verdict for $1.00, and the Clerk of the Court donated the court costs.

The Temple-Messenger was published from 1904 to 1906 by the Rev. W. T. Amis. It merged with the Daily Bulletin, now the New Era.



Jefferson Davis Orear, Editor of the Arkansaw Thomas Cat.

The Hot Springs Magazine, a monthly, was published by R. O. Schaefer for one year, starting in 1905. It was purchased by Brodie Payne and A. R. Guthridge. It later suspended, due to mal nutrition.

GRANT COUNTY.

R. W. Leigh states that the first newspaper published in Grant County was styled the Sheridan Spy, and was dated September 1, 1881. Its first publishers were Bales & Cleveland, with W. N. Cleveland as editor; after which he says: "It changed hands with nearly every change of the moon." Cleveland retired in just 29 days after the first issue came out, when Prof. F. V. Winston became the editor. On December 29, 1881, the paper was bought by W. H. Rutherford, who continued to edit it until March 2, 1882, when he sold it to Bales & Reese, who continued it for two months.

Hon. J. S. Williams, who was State Senator in 1883, bought Mr. Bales' interest in the Sheridan Spy in 1882, and renamed it the Sheridan Headlight. Isaac McClelland succeeded to the paper in 1900, and sold it to Wallace & Nixon in 1901. R. R. Adams was its editor beginning in 1902 and until a few years ago, when Britt Adams succeeded him, and latterly R. W. Blanchard has been its editor and publisher.

The Gazette, at Leola, came into existence in 1905. It was sold in 1909, by W. P. Goldman to N. S. Phillips, who continued it for some years, but it appears to have been discontinued.

The Lance, at Leola, was started about 1910, and was being published in 1912 by Charles Hopper, but appears to have suspended.

The Grant County News was started, at Sheridan, in 1916, by William Goforth, who continues to be its publisher.

GREENE COUNTY.

Delta Plains.

The first newspaper published in Greene County seems to have been the Courier, published beginning in 1873 or 1874, at De la Plains, the birthplace of W. Jasper Blackburn. Its editor and publisher was James D. Wray, who died many years ago. The Courier lived only a few months.

Gainesville.

The Gainesville Times was started by J. D. C. Cobb, in 1875, but in 1876 was removed to Jonesboro.

In 1879, the Democratic Press was started, at Gainesville, by F. M. Daulton and Dr. M. V. Camp. In the fall of the same year, Mr. Daulton's interest was sold to John M. Johnson. In 1880, Mr. Bull became its owner and editor. Johnson repurchased it in 1880 and continued to edit it until April, 1882, when D. B. Warren became editor and C. H. Ford publisher, but changed its name to the Press.

The Gainesville Events was started in 1883 by F. M. Daulton. It was moved to Paragould in 1885.

The News, at Gainesville, was started in 1898, by Frank Daulton.

Marmaduke.

The Messenger, at Marmaduke, was started in 1908. L. A. Sullendix was its editor for some time.

The Cackler, at Marmaduke, was a new newspaper in 1912, published weekly, by R. B. Dunn.

The Observer, at Marmaduke, was recently started by Ben F. Daulton, but it soon suspended.

Mound City.

The Mound City Post, by John McLaughlin, was published for about a year in 1973-4.

Paragould.

The Paragould Linch-Pin was being published in 1880.

The Paragould Daily Times was also one of the newspapers of 1880 or thereabouts.

The Paragould Events was being published in 1882 by F. M. Daulton.

The Paragould Press was founded in 1883 by J. R. Taylor, who afterward bought the Soliphone. Geo. E. Critz bought it in 1884, but was succeeded by P. W. Moss in the following November. W. A. H. McDaniel was connected with this newspaper in 1885, and T. C. Mays in 1894. It was finally discontinued, but the name was revived in 1911 by J. R. Taylor as the name for the daily edition of the Soliphone.

The Paragould Democrat, by W. A. H. McDaniel, was being published in 1884, but it was soon consolidated with the Press."

The Paragould Record was founded by Taylor & Carter, in 1889.

The Soliphone, at Paragould, was founded January 1, 1893, by W. P. Adams. It soon afterward became the property of J. R. Taylor of the Press. He conducted the Daily Soliphone up to 1911, when its name was changed to the Press, and the Weekly Soliphone up to the time of his death, October 30, 1917. His name stood at the mast-head of the Soliphone for more than 20 years. He was an able editor and a man of fine character, who had been connected with the Jackson, Tenn., Whig, and the Arkansas Gazette. When he took charge of the Soliphone, he said that Paragould was then nothing but a village and the country was thinly settled. It required systematic effort and great concentration of thought to fight the wolf from the door and to prevent the sheriff from exercising the rights of foreclosure. But Mr. Taylor had friends who stuck to him. He is said to have often borrowed money to meet the pay roll Saturday evening, and again borrowed money the following Thursday to get c. o. d. packages of newspaper from the express office. At one time, becoming bold in the matter of finance, and realizing that if

local business was to be attended to properly he must have a new press, Mr. Taylor ordered a printing machine, which unfortunately came "collect on delivery." He worried an entire night over the problem, finally instituting legal proceedings, as a result of which the press was taken from the freight office and a bond given for costs. Long before the original owners of the machine had time to cause trouble, the bill was paid and the incident closed. Good management and the confidence of the public soon enabled Mr. Taylor to accumulate considerable of an estate.

Like the entrance to the Catholic church, Mr. Taylor's printing office was left unlocked at all times. He often remarked that some tramp printer might come in at night on a freight train and need shelter. During bitterly cold weather a fire was kept in the office until late at night, for the comfort of any journeyman who might chance to stop at Paragould. The same tramp who used the Soliphone office as a lodging place was fed by him the next morning. If the man was in want, he was put on the pay roll and kept at work until he was able to go elsewhere, regardless of the needs of the office.

Griffin Smith became the editor of the Press and the Soliphone after Mr. Taylor's death. Mr. Smith came to Arkansas from Tennessee and went with the Paragould Press. The job printing plant was bought from the Taylor estate by A. M. Owen in 1920, but Mr. Smith continued to conduct the newspaper. Griffin Smith sold July 1, 1921. The Press Gossip said:

"One of the best known newspaper men of the state is retiring from business. Griffin Smith has sold the Daily Press and Paragould Soliphone to Rupert C. Wright, who took charge July 1. Mr. Smith announces that he will enter Columbia University for a three-year law course. In his farewell, Mr. Smith said:

> "The play is over, the curtain drops,
> Slow falling to the prompter's bell,
> A moment yet the actor stops,
> And turns to say farewell."

"I am tired! I have been in the newspaper business almost twenty-five years; during that period no successive six months have passed by during which my papers have not engaged in a fight of some kind."

The Soliphone is now issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. It and the Daily Press are both published by Rupert C. Wright.

The Pathfinder, at Paragould, was started in 1896, by C. E. Richardson.

The Forest Blade, at Paragould, started a short time before, was in 1896 absorbed by the Press Democrat.

The Herald a labor paper, began publication at Paragould in 1912.

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY.

The press of Hempstead County dates back to about the year 1840, and the town of Washington boasts of the second oldest newspaper now published in the State.

Bingen.

The Social Visitor, at Bingen, was started in July, 1885, by Dr. J. R. Wolff. It continued until about 1902 to make visits to its subscribers.

Blevins.

The News, at Blevins, was started in 1916, by Porter Bomar. J. F. Johnson bought this newspaper in 1917 and still owns it. R. E. Wood continues to edit it, and the News Printing Company is its publisher. It has a complete job plant.

Hope.

The Star of Hope, by Dr. A. W. Hobson, began to twinkle in 1873, but did not continue to appear very long. Very little is known of its history. The name of the Star of Hope was revived in a newspaper started in 1899. It was issued for two years as a weekly, and then as a semi-weekly. In 1920 it became a daily, with Associated Press service. Orto Finley was on its staff in 1921. The Star Printing Company is its present publisher. Ed McCorkle is its editor, and A. B. McCorkle associate editor.

The story used to be told that when The Star of Hope was first issued, its name attracted national attention in the newspaper field, mainly on account of the fact that the weekly newspaper published by the prisoners at Sing Sing has the same name. An Eastern editor is said to have wired the Hope publisher requesting a short story about his paper and his reasons for giving it such a name. He is said to have wired this reply: "I know nothing about the Sing Sing paper. I never was in that prison or any

other, and I do not sing or yodle. I am endeavoring to publish a good newspaper in a growing town, and the government of our country and state is founded on faith, hope and charity. I have faith in the hope that I shall never need charity as long as the Star of Hope continues to guide and direct me in my efforts to enlighten the people and to help them make Arkansas the best state in the Union. If darkness has been over and around us, it is passing away, and the Star of Hope will show the way to brighter and better days. Hope and Arkansas invites the world to visit us and live with us, and the Star of Hope hopes the world will like Hope and Arkansas as well as the editor does."

The Hope City Times was started in November, 1878, by Charles S. Blackburn, who had brought the material of the old Magnolia Flower to Hope. He abandoned it in 1879, to engage with his father, W. Jasper Blackburn, in the editorial and business conduct of Blackburn's Free South, and it was succeeded by the Record.

The News, at Hope, was founded in 1880, by Lowry Bros. J. H. Lowry died in 1882. John P. Lowry, now a Methodist preacher at Little Rock, withdrew in January, 1884, when he became interested in the Arkansas Methodist at Little Rock. A. G. Lowry then became sole owner of the News. It suspended during the year 1884. B. R. Withers and a Mr. Johnson purchased the material, and started the Hempstead Telegraph. It suspended in December, 1884.

The News was later revived and published for some time as a Daily and Weekly. Sam Q. Sevier was the owner and editor of the Hope Daily and Weekly News in 1908, when it was destroyed in the fire which burned the Capital Hotel.

On March 13, 1885, Claud McCorkle, an old-time printer, who was known to nearly every newspaper man in Arkansas, brought out the first number of the Hope Mercury, using the material of the defunct Hope Telegraph. This was said to be the thirteenth newspaper for Hope in nine years. It did not have a lengthy existence. Claude McCorkle died in Little Rock in June, 1919.

About the year 1879, the Hempstead County Record was started at Hope by J. H. Lowry and L. C. McCorkle. It afterward passed to Dr. A. W. Hobson, who discontinued it.

After the suspension of the Record, Dr. A. W. Hobson commenced to publish the Eagle, at Hope. Dr. Hobson died in 1881, when the Eagle was also discontinued. The material was bought by Eakin Bros.

The Pine Torch was lit by Eakin Bros., at Hope, in 1881, but it soon went out, and the plant became the property of F. I. Dean.

The Radical, at Hope, was published in 1882 and 1883 by Fred I. Dean.

The Arkarsas Dispatch commenced publication at Hope on August 1, 1883, under the editorship of Colonel E. A. Warren, who moved his plant from Prescott. In September, 1884, Col. Warren sold the Dispatch to W. P. Parks, who continued to conduct it in the interest of the Greenback doctrine, until November 15, 1884, when it suspended. When he sold the Dispatch, Col. Warren entered the newspaper business at Texarkana.

The Gazette, at Hope, was established as the Mercury, by Claude McCorkle, in March, 1885. The name was changed shortly after it was started. J. H. Betts succeeded Mr. McCorkle as its editor, but Mr. Betts retired and moved to Little Rock in September, 1888, to engage in the cotton business, his first love. J. L. Tullis was its editor in 1900-1902.

In 1904 the veteran Col. W. W. Folsom left the Woodruff County Vidette, at Augusta, to take charge of the Hope Gazette. He continued to edit it until his death, in 1917. He was one of the ablest and best known of latter-day editors. He was also one of the hardest fighters in the newspaper business for the cause of Prohibition. He was a representative of the old school of pioneer newspaper men who blazed the way that others might follow more easily. He stood flat-footed for his convictions, and nothing could move him when he had once made up his mind.

Col. Folsom was one of two editors in Arkansas who ever published the New Testament as a serial in his newspaper. He did this on the theory that many people would read the Bible in their newspaper who would not otherwise do so. It is said that

this feature was so popular that he printed the whole of the New Testament, chapter by chapter, and was printing it the second time when he died.

He was one of the oldest members of the Arkansas Press Association, both in point of years and continuous membership. He was president of the Association in 1888.

Purkins & Gates, with J. E. Purkins as editor, were the publishers of the Hope Gazette in 1917. The paper suspended in January, 1920, on account of the paper famine. It was later merged with the Arkansas Evening Herald.

The Chronicle, published at Hope, died in 1896, after a brief career.

The Spirit of Hope was founded in August, 1888, by J. M. Butler, a well-known printer, who had seen service on the Arkansas Gazette.

The Arkansas Evening Herald, at Hope, was founded in February, 1916, by J. E. Purkins. Purkins & Gates are its publishers. Mr. Purkins was formerly of Little Rock, where he was President of the Little Rock Typographical Union.

The Hope News was the name of a new newspaper started in 1917, by W. W. Turner. It was sold in 1919 to Cannon & Allen, Curtis Cannon, editor, but ceased to exist after a few months.

Ozan.

The Ozan News was started in 1920 by Curtis Cannon and Roy Allen, of the Hope News. It suspended in a short time.

Washington.

Judge W. F. Pope said: "Some time in the year 1842 or 1843, William H. Etter began publishing at Washington, Hempstead County, a Whig paper, the Washington Telegraph. More than usual ability was displayed in the editorial management of this paper, and it exerted great influence in the councils of the party. I am of the opinion that the Telegraph has the distinction of being the only one of the ante bellum newspapers of the State that continued publication during the entire period of the Civil

War. Judge John R. Eakin, late of the Supreme Bench, was its editor-in-chief during and for some time after the war. He was a vigorous and polished writer, of the old school in journalism. This newspaper is still in existence, and is one of the connecting links between the 'Old and the New.' It is not often that a newspaper reaches and passes its fiftieth milestone in an unbroken career of usefulness and influence, as is the case with the Telegraph."

The Telegraph was actually founded in the year 1840, according to later publishers, instead of in 1842 or 1843, as stated by Judge Pope. Its founder, W. H. Etter, was born in York County, Pa., November 23, 1816, and came to Arkansas in 1838. He died some years after the close of the Civil War. Two of his daughters, Mrs. Mollie E. Green and Mrs. E. E. Wilson, are now living in Little Rock.

Judge Eakin, who succeeded Mr. Etter as editor, was in turn superceded by Wyatt C. Thomas, said to have been an eccentric character, who died while editing the Pine Bluff Press, in 1873. R. C. Brady was Judge Eakin's publisher during the war.

During the war, on account of the scarcity of print paper, this newspaper was, a part of the time, printed on wall paper. Colonel Smithee stated that the files of the Telegraph during the war furnished a first class history of the struggle, especially inside the Confederate lines.

After Col. Thomas relinquished his interest in the paper, John P. Etter became its proprietor.

For some time before and after 1872, J. E. Borden was the editor and publisher of this newspaper. Mr. Borden was a member of the law firm of Borden & Mitchell, of which C. E. Mitchell was the other member. The Etter family at this time was living in Mineral Springs.

An issue of the Telegraph of June 12, 1872, contains a report of the county Grand Jury, which is headed, "Hempstead Tammany Unearthed." Some peculiar settlements made by the Commissioner of Public Buildings are recorded. While some supplies were reported as having been paid for in "U. S. currency," the report states that, "on January 22, 1872, an account was allowed

Lewis Gaines for building two bridges, amounting to $648," but "it is in testimony that Lewis Gaines received from M. D. Kent for this work, per contract, $125 U. S. currency and one horse worth $150." In another case, an account of H. H. Crofton for $1,518.10 for building two bridges was allowed, while it is stated that the testimony proved that "Mr. Crofton received from Mr. Kent one wagon, one set of harness and two mules, worth altogether $750.00, for this work." The grand jury further reported among other things that an inmate of the poor house had had her toes frost bitten, and that the keeper, who had no experience in the practice of surgery, had undertaken to amputate three of her toes, on account of which her feet were in very bad condition.

Dan W. Jones, afterward Governor of the State; Sam H. Williams, and other well known men, at different times were the editors of this newspaper, and for years it stood very high, but in its later years it seemed to lose its prestige and to have had a rocky road to travel. On account of discord among its owners in 1880, it almost disappeared. In that year its material was sold, and its name was changed to that of The Press, but the valuable old name was restored in December, 1891. To enumerate all of the names of its many editors and publishers would require too much space.

Julian Gold, a bright, energetic young man, who had no business experience, became its editor in 1918. He leased the plant to Curtis Cannon and Roy Harrison of Hope in 1920, but resumed the management and editorship within a few months. Autrey Young was the Telegraph's editor in 1921, but he soon returned to his former connection at Nashville. When Mr. Gold originally took charge of the Telegraph, the equipment consisted of nothing but a Washington hand press, about 50 pounds of worn type, and a few other items. He added a power press, a folder, several jobbers, a typesetting machine, new type, a mailing machine, and everything necessary to turn out a good newspaper.

About the year 1854, the Hempstead Democrat was founded at Washington, by Orville Jennings and a Mr. Moore. It was soon afterward sold to Kimball & Killgore, and its name changed to the South Arkansas Democrat. In 1857 it was purchased by Dr.

Jett and E. W. Gantt, when J. D. Kimball settled at Little Rock and James M. Kilgore retired. It died in 1859 or 1860.

The Washington Post was first published in October, 1868, by James Torrans. H. A. Timmons and D. C. Casey became partners in the enterprise. The two latter retired in the fall of that year, when V. V. Smith purchased an interest in the paper, and it was then moved to Lewisville and its name changed to the Red River Post.

James Torrans became U. S. Marshall for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

The Southwestern Press, at Washington, was commenced by Givens & Waddell, about the year 1876, with Rev. N. Givens as editor. It soon suspended, but was revived in 1883, after the fire which swept that town in 1883. Ed L. Givens was its editor in 1885, and up to the time he went to Washington City as private secretary to U. S. Senator James K. Jones, but he then continued to write for the paper from Washington. He later resumed his position as editor of this newspaper, and continued with it until September, 1887, when he became the editor of the Press, at Little Rock. In October of the same year, he sold the Washington Press to W. S. Eakin and Will Harkness.

HOT SPRING COUNTY.

All of the Hot Spring County newspapers are published at Malvern. At present they are, the Meteor, now in its 45th year, published by J. T. Alderson; the Daily Record, by J. H. Beerstecher, and the Times-Journal, by Claude Mann.

A newspaper called the Journal was established at Malvern in 1876, by a Mr. Bascom, but it was published for only two issues.

The Home Journal was started at the same place in 1877 by W. Jasper Blackburn, who was connected with many Arkansas newspapers. It suspended in fifteen months.

The Meteor, at Malvern, was established in 1878, by W. A. Webber, who was the founder of many newspapers. J. P. Henderson was associated with Col. Webber as editor. Mr. Henderson bought it July 1, 1880. On October 6, 1881, it became the property of Judge A. Curl, later of the city of Hot Springs. He sold it to W. T. Blankenship, who sold it to Capt. Jim Tom Story in 1883. Capt. Story sold it in August, 1883, to W. D. Leiper, and he changed the name to the Arkansas Meteor. Paul S. Carden, financial secretary of the Arkansas Press Association in 1911, was its editor for six years, beginning in 1905, when Sam H. Emerson, after suffering what he called ten years of an agonizing desire to get back into the newspaper business at Malvern, induced Mr. Carden to sell it to him in 1911. J. T. Alderson has been its editor and publisher for a number of years.

It will be seen that some noted men have been connected with the Meteor. Major W. D. Leiper had a prominent and varied career. He first studied law, then became a merchant, during the Civil War he served with distinction with the Confederacy, and was made a Major. As an educator, he had been principal of the Stanton (Tenn.) Academy, superintendent of the Tulip (Ark.) Academy, and superintendent of the Malvern City Schools.

Colonel Jim Tom Story was one of the veterans of the newspaper business in Arkansas. While serving as a printer on the

New Orleans Picayune, he enlisted in the Civil War, and became the Colonel of a Louisiana regiment. He was the publisher of the Meteor for several years. He had also been connected with several other newspapers in Arkansas. He stablished the first newspaper at Mineral Wells, Texas, and at the time of his death he was the owner of the Bokchito, Okla., News. He moved to Oklahoma from Arkansas in 1920, and was then appointed Superintendent of the Confederate Home at Ardmore. He died at Mineral Wells, December 16, 1920, aged 80 years.



S. H. Emerson.

Samuel H. Emerson, of the Meteor, aged 74, died at his home in Malvern, December 28, 1920, after an illness of several months. He was born at Rockport, in 1846, and resided in Malvern practiclaly all his life. He was originally engaged in the mercantile business, but later became the publisher of the Malvern Meteor and the Times-Journal. He retired from the newspaper business in 1904. He was an ex-Confederate veteran, a former member

of the Legislature, and served as Postmaster at Malvern during Cleveland's first administration.

The Guard, at Malvern, was the name of a short-lived newspaper published in 1889, by J. G. Woods.

The Malvern Times-Journal was first published by S. H. Emerson in 1892, when the Times, started in 1882, and the Journal, founded in 1886, were consolidated. He continued to publish the Times-Journal until 1901, when he sold to Claude Mann, of Dallas, Texas, the brilliant young editor and publisher who now conducts it.



Claude Mann, Publisher Malvern Times-Journal.

Former editors of the Journal include D. A. McCullough, John R. Hill and J. H. Beerstecher.

In 1883, a few weeks after selling the Meteor, Jim Tom Story started the Malvern Monitor. In September, 1884, he sold to Oliver C. Story, who continued it until November 8th of that

year, when he sold to Curl & Hughes, who changed the name to the Malvern News.

The Malvern News, which grew out of the Monitor, in 1884, was, in July, 1886, sold by Curl & Hughes to Jim Tom Story, and by him to D. A. McCullough. The paper finally suspended, and was succeeded by the Arkansas Journal.

The Malvern Searchlight began to shine in 1898. Boland & Carroll turned it on. It became dim and finally died.

The Malvern Daily Record was established in 1916 by J. H. Beerstecher, formerly of Searcy, and later connected with the mechanical department of the Arkansas Gazette. This newspaper in October, 1921, issued a big anniversary number. In January, 1920, it made a delivery of its paper by airplane.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Center Point.

The Courier, at Center Point, commenced publication in about 1874. O. S. Hawkins and W. S. Hicks were its publishers. They were soon succeeded by J. C. Bayne, who moved the office to Texarkana, and launched the Democrat at that place.

The Howard County Advocate was started at Center Point in April, 1877, E. J. Ellis, editor; Willis P. Grant, local editor. Mr. Ellis is said to have sold the Advocate in 1878 to Wadley & Son, who moved the plant to Mineral Springs and used it in starting the Telephone; but the name of Advocate must have been revived, for the Minutes of the Press Association show that W. S. Grant was the publisher of a newspaper called the Advocate at Center Point in 1883, that the office was burned in February, 1884, and that the newspaper's name was subsequently changed to that of the Tocsin.

E. J. Ellis, the founder of the Advocate, J. L. Tullis says, was a farmer-editor. After publishing the Advocate for a while, he went back to his farm, and remained there growing cotton and cabbages until the call of the printing office made him restless; then he went to Gurdon and established another Advocate, which in the course of time failed. He again returned to the farm, but in another year or two, the memory of the click of the type, which would not down, caused him to go to Center Point in 1889 and commence the publication of the Dollar Signal, but it ceased publication in a few months.

The Center Point Press commenced publication March 1, 1889, with G. W. Austin as editor and publisher. It soon passed away.

The Eagle, at Center Point, appeared June 1, 1880, but disappeared in six months. J. McDawson was its publisher.

The Temperance Banner, at Center Point, was put out in 1880, or 1881, by J. McDawson, who had started the Eagle, but

his second venture also proved a financial failure in two months, when the editor moved to Kansas.

The Monitor, Center Point, began to operate in 1907. It was later moved to the newer town of Dierks.

The Tocsin, of Center Point, published by W. S. Grant, was moved to Lockesburg soon after it was started and there consolidated with the Chronicle.



C. C. Hudson, Publisher Dierks Banner.

Dierks.

The Banner, at Dierks, was one of the new newspapers of 1919 and was Dierks' first newspaper. It was started by C. C. Hudson, a printer from Memphis. Mr. Hudson was secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce. The Banner is a progressive weekly, in a rich fruit, farming and timber section.

Mineral Springs.

The Howard County Telephone, at Mineral Springs, was established in 1878, by Wadley & Son. J. L. Wadley, just out of college and only 24 years old, was its editor, and this was the beginning of a newspaper experience which has continued in Arkansas for 42 years. Professor Bell had just perfected his invention of the telephone and this newspaper was the first in the State to adopt that name. The vigor and daring of its editorial comment soon brought the Telephone into local and state prominence. The Telephone was later consolidated with the News at Center Point, as the Telephone-News, and the publishers became Wadley & Tullis. It was merged with the Nashville News, after Mr. Wadley sold his interest and removed to Hot Springs.

It may be news to many to learn that Col. J. L. Wadley when a young man, besides being educated in the law, after he had started in the newspaper business, studied for the ministry, at the Cumberland Presbyterian College, at Mineral Springs. Reared by pious parents, the impression came to him in early life that he should take up this calling. After he was graduated from college, he preached his first sermon, many years ago, at one of the big camp meetings which formerly was a great annual event at that place, the people coming for many miles to attend it. A lady, whom Mr. Wadley may never have known or has forgotten, who heard that sermon, says that it was one of the most eloquent, earnest and convincing discourses that she ever listened to. Although Mr. Wadley thought it was a weak and lamentable failure, all who are acquainted with his oratorical ability and know his earnest manner of speaking, will believe otherwise and agree with the lady. And a learned and prominent lawyer of Lockesburg, who was quite old, sat in the audience that heard Mr. Wadley's first sermon. His presence embarrassed the young preacher, but it is said that Mr. Wadley's sermon caused him to return to the church, from which he had been a backslider. However, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Wadley belonged, was a weak organization, having few established congregations, thus offering little opportunity to a spirit that craved activity and achievement. Therefore, the drift of things swept

him into the broader field of journalism,—a calling equally as sacred. A great man was thus lost to the ministry, to the gain of journalism, in which profession he has been a bright ornament for more than 40 years.

Mr. Wadley's first editorial fight resulted from comments in his paper on the misconduct of a man toward a crippled minister, at Hope. The man who attacked him was a desperate character, of giant size. On a visit of Mr. Wadley to Hope, this man accosted him, demanding an apology, which Wadley refused to make. The big man made a desperate assault upon the little editor, and as Wadley was physically no match for a 200-pounder, he drew a pistol to defend himself, but the practiced fighter was quicker on the draw than the editor and got the drop on him. Wadley returned his weapon to his pocket, his antagonist did the same, and then they went at it in rough and tumble fashion. For twenty minutes they fought like tigers, with the result that Wadley, who was the more active and longest-winded, got the better of his assailant; and although the desperado had killed a doctor at Hope and another man at Texarkana, he seems to have been generous, for when he found that Wadley could put up a manly defense, he actually shook hands with him and complimented him on the fight he had made for what he thought was the right.

Mr. Wadley says that the fight referred to was the toughest one of his career, though there were several more and many "near-fights." He experienced many encounters with desperate men who went to his office to kill him, but states that he firmly believes that if the editor is in the right, and the other fellow in the wrong, the man with blood in his eye will usually wilt and slink away, if he is faced coolly, unflinchingly, without excitement, and never yielding an inch.

The Home Journal was started at Mineral Springs in 1884, by W. J. Lee. It was bought January 1, 1885, by R. H. Waddell, who moved it to Murfreesboro.

The Model Christian, of Mineral Springs, started a short time previously, suspended in September, 1884, although there is no good reason why a model christian should not have thrived for many years in that fine town.

The Times, at Mineral Springs, died in 1909, after a brief tussle.

The Courier, at Mineral Springs, was started in 1913, by S. T. Mitchell.

Vim, at Mineral Springs, was moved from Horatio in January, 1918. W. E. Brown & Son are its publishers.

Nashville.

The News, at Nashville, was founded at Center Point by A. B. Grace and J. L. Tullis, in 1879. Judge Grace withdrew in 1881. After the consolidation of the News with the Howard County Telephone, J. L. Wadley sold his interest to a Mr. Bradley, and the firm became Tullis & Bradley. J. L. Tullis in February, 1884, became sole owner, and he moved the newspaper to Nashville, when it became known as the Nashville News. J. H. Wilkins and D. B. Sain, at different times, were editors of this newspaper. On the night of June 28, 1887, the office building of the News, and the residence of Mr. Tullis burned while he and his family were absent. In September, 1887, Mr. Tullis moved to Little Rock to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the Press Printing Company. In November of that year, he sold the News to George L. Rector, a merchant of Nashville, who in the following March sold it to W. W. Turner and C. H. Briggs, former employes of the office. W. W. Turner then became the editor of the News, on which newspaper he became a printer on August 20, 1887, at a wage of $40 a month. He bought his interest in the publication on a credit, married on November 1, 1887, and soon bought out his partner. He continued as sole editor and proprietor of the News for 25 years, and was eminently successful as a publisher and a job printer. On account of Mr. Turner's advanced years and ill health, the Nashville News Company, composed of leading business men of the town, was organized in 1913 to take over the business. W. E. Brown then became editor and publisher of the News. Mr. Turner died in Monette, Mo., in 1921. C. E. Ferguson has since succeeded Mr. Brown as editor, and the name of the publishing company has been changed to the Ferguson Publishing Company.

The Nashville Times was founded in 1908. F. C. Hawkins is its editor, and Fred Hawkins its publisher. Fred Hawkins moved to Nashville from Arkadelphia about five years ago, and is said to have put his printing outfit in his pocket and took it



W. W. Turner, for Many Years Publisher of the Nashville Semi-Weekly News.

with him. What he could not put in his pocket, he carried in his trunk. Arriving at Nashville he bought a second-hand press, and started printing. It would now require several freight cars to transport his acquired belongings, but Nashville is such a good town that he proposes to stay there. Augusta Hawkins is assistant editor of this newspaper.

Umpire.

The Gazette, at Umpire, by Evans & Evans, was started in 1903, but did not succeed.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY.

Batesville.

Up to the year 1897, Independence County newspapers seem to have been confined entirely to Batesville, which has an interesting newspaper history, beginning at an early date. It was in 1843 that W. Jasper Blackburn commenced his printing and publishing career at Batesville. He left there disgusted, however, for he said that the market in that beautiful White River country, with its genial people, was a bad one for both mind and muscle in the printing business, and that after trying it he left,—"not exactly for parts unknown, but for 'most anywhere else.'"

Robert Neil, who was born there in 1838, says in a publication of the Arkansas History Commission, that the earliest newspaper in the county of which any knowledge was had was the Batesville News, founded in 1838, by Byers & Jordan, with William Byers as editor. It was Whig in politics. This newspaper was afterwards published by Jordan and Porter, with A. R. Porter as editor. Later Mr. Porter bought out his partner, and sold a half interest to J. Pentecost. Shortly afterward Mr. Pentecost became the editor, and W. Jasper Blackburn the publisher. Porter was killed at the head of his company at the battle of Buena Vista, during the Mexican War.

For two or three years, beginning early in 1840, a Whig newspaper, called the Eagle, was published by a printer named E. W. Jordan, who was a member of Capt. Porter's company in Yell's regiment. The Eagle was edited by that gifted writer, Col. Charles F. M. Noland, who had written much for a sporting journal in New York called the "Spirit of the Times," under the nom de plume of "Pete Whetstone." In these sketches of Mr. Noland's, which are said to have been delightfully witty and humorous, the leading figure was a typical hunter and trapper, called Peter Whetstone, who was supposed to live on Devil's Fork of Little Red River, then in Conway County, but now in Van Buren County.

He was represented as being a giant in physical proportions, but a jolly, good natured fellow, who was exceedingly handy with his rifle, as several had learned to their sorrow.

Prof. J. H. Shinn says, in his "Pioneers of Arkansas," that for more than ten years, under the caption of "Scenes and Characters in Arkansas," Noland delighted the readers of the New York publication, as well as the people of Arkansas, who read reproductions of his stories in the State press, with these funny stories. "Noland was also a temperance advocate," said Professor Shinn, "and used his Whetstone pseudonym to forward the progress of the Maine liquor law in 1855, vainly trying to inaugurate it in Arkansas." His article, "Bust Head is Taking the Country," was widely disseminated, as were many of his articles favorable to Knownothingness. Some of his sayings were pithy arguments, as "An acre of virgil sile in Arkansas and a chicken are alike worth 12 1-2 cents"; and in speaking of Batesville, he said, "So much beef is eaten in this region that catch a man by the ear and he will bellow like a calf."

In the late forties and fifties the publication of the Eagle was continued by William Cochran.

In August, 1843, the North Arkansian was started by W. J. Locke and W. Jasper Blackburn. This newspaper supplanted the News, born in 1838. Mr. Blackburn was succeeded by J. L. Gibbons. Henry Edward Hempstead & Co. published it for a while. The North Arkansian did not live long.

Later came a paper called the Commercial Standard, said to be intensely Democratic, edited and published by John C. Claiborne, in 1853, 1854 and 1855.

In 1856 the Commercial Standard suspended, and in the spring of that year the Independence Balance was founded by Urban E. Fort, then sheriff of the County. Prof. W. Shelby Kennard became its editor. The paper espoused the new American party, and supported Bell & Everett. It continued to be published until the advent of the Federal army, in May, 1862, when the editor joined the Confederate army, to be severely wounded at the capture of Arkansas Post.

It was on the Batesville Balance that Elisha Baxter, who later became governor of Arkansas, and whose adherents took part in the famous Brooks-Baxter war, growing out of the contest over the Governor's office, undertook to learn the printing trade when he was a poor farmer's son. He remained with this printing office for a year or more, when he left it to take up the practice of law.

The Democratic Arkansian, by W. H. H. Russell, was the next Batesville newspaper. It was founded in 1858 or 1859, but was discontinued in about 1861.

The Batesville Sentinel was published from 1859 to 1861 by W. A. Blevins, who is said to have been a great ornament to journalism, to the bench and bar, as well as to the great body of society. He had been a member of the Legislature in 1853, circuit judge in 1856, and the final receiver of the old Real Estate Bank. He died in Little Rock, September 28, 1865.

The Batesville Banner was being published some time before the Civil War.

There was no newspaper published at Batesville during the Civil War. At the close of that catastrophe the first newspaper to be published was the North Arkansas Times, founded by Charles and Henry Maxwell, in 1866. They afterward disposed of it to M. McClure, who continued its publication until March, 1877, when it was discontinued. The Times was published at a troublesome period, during the Reconstruction Era. For instance, an issue of this newspaper of October, 1868, contains accounts written by Charles Maxwell, the editor, in regard to a horrible state of affairs that existed in Fulton County at that time.

A borderman named Simpson Mason had been killed, and a democratic club which had been organized was pretended by the sheriff to be a lodge of the Ku Klux Klan. He ordered out Clayton's militia, and Capt. William Monks, a noted Union "bushwacker," with a company of sixty Missourians, rode into the county, to be sworn in as Fulton County militiamen. The Times says, "Monks and his men then commenced scouting the country, and they destroyed forage, rode over fences, fed and camped around the houses. They took upper and sole leather, tobacco, horse shoes and nails, without paying for them, from Harlen's

dwelling, and compelled his wife to cook for them and the prisoners (the prisoners were men who had been suspected of Mason's murder). Monks called on all the men who were in favor of killing the prisoners to fall into line. About 70 responded, but 10 or 15 refused to fall in. At this the sheriff protested, and said, 'They are my men, and I do not want them hurt.' Monks replied that 'he would do as he d— pleased,' and ordered Capt. Bryant and F. B. Bush to bring forward the men who committed the murder by the next Monday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or the prisoners should be killed. * * *

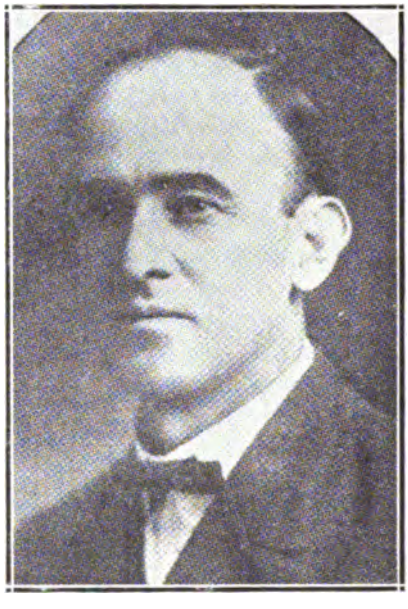
" * * * Saturday, at 2 o'clock, they broke camp at Harlen's and moved up to Col. Tracy's place. They took possession of the place and drove the family into the kitchen, ordering Tracy's wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Pickrue, to go to cooking, or they 'would burn the last d—d thing on the place.' "

The article goes on to say that they destroyed 4,000 bundles of oats, 200 bushels of corn, destroyed bee hives, killed chickens and stock, and smashed up things generally. Then they went to another place, and took Capt. Bryant and hung him by the neck, in an effort to make him tell who killed Mason. They next arrested one T. B. Deshazo, a harmless man, tied a rope around his neck, and pointing cocked pistols at him, told him that if he did not acknowledge that Colonel and Thomas Tracy, U. B. Bush and Capt. Bryant killed the man, they would kill him, otherwise they would turn him loose. They tortured others in similar ways.

In 1867, before the suspension of the North Arkansas Times, the Batesville Republican was founded by James Siler and McAnanny, Northern Republicans, and this newspaper became the official one of the county while the Republicans were in power. The founders disposed of the paper to R. W. McChesney and W. H Bayne. The latter retired in 1875, and the former continued the newspaper until his death, in December, 1876, when it was suspended.

The famous Batesville Guard was established in January, 1877, by Frank Denton, and it immediately took rank as one of the best newspapers in the State. Denton made himself a strong figure in the newspaper life of his day, and was well-known as a

prominent member of several sessions of the Legislature. Mr. Denton finally removed to Memphis. M. Y. Toddison succeeded Mr. Denton as publisher of the Guard, when the latter became postmaster at Batesville. J. L. Tullis seems to have been its next editor and publisher, and beginning January 1, 1890, he was succeeded by Edgar L. Givens, who was one of the State's ablest editors. He moved to Little Rock, to edit the Gazette, after the death of Mr.



George H. Trevathan.

Brower, and later was the editor of the Little Rock Press, after which he again edited the Guard. Geo. H. Trevathan became the manager of the Guard during Mr. Givens' administration in 1907, and later bought the paper. When he was elected to the position of Secretary of the State Senate in 1909, he sold the Guard, but bought it back in 1911 from G. O. Duffey, the owner at that time. Mr. Trevathan will be remembered in connection with politics, as well as the newspaper business. In 1897 he was elected journal clerk of the House of Representatives, to be

re-elected in 1899. In 1901 he was made Secretary of the Senate, to serve in subsequent terms of that body as its secretary up to 1909. He died in 1917. Mrs. Geo. H. Trevathan and her son, Allen, then assumed the management of the business, and Mrs. Trevathan became the editor of the paper. Allen Trevathan did not long survive his father, having been stricken with influenza, and Jared Trevathan, who at that time was in service with the American Expeditionary Forces, was given an honorable discharge, in order that he might return to Batesville to assume the



Mrs. Nellie Trevathan, Publisher Guard, Batesville.

place left vacant by his brother's death. Since that time Mrs. Trevathan and Jared Trevathan have continued the publication of the Guard, Mrs. Trevathan in the capacity of editor, and Jared as business manager. The Guard, with intervals of a short duration, has been under the management of the Trevathan family for more than 20 years. Mrs. Trevathan was State Secretary

of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1919.

In 1879 Rev. John M. Boswell published the Church News at Batesville for seven months. Another religious monthly was published for some time in 1880 by Rev. Julian C. Brown and W. W. Byers. It suspended at the end of the first year.

The North Arkansas Pilot was started in 1870, by Robert W. Leigh, who bought the material of the old North Arkansas Times on March 1 of that year and used it in founding this newspaper. March 26, 1880, W. W. Byers bought a half interest in the paper, and its publication was continued by Leigh & Byers until January 22, 1881, when Leigh retired, selling his interest to Thomas B. Padgett, who also withdrew in August of the same year. Mr. Byers returned to the paper in 1885, and changed its policy from non-political to Democratic. This newspaper ceased to exist in 1888, when it was merged with the Guard. Geo. H. Trevathan's first newspaper experience was on this newspaper.

The Bee, an amateur newspaper, was started at Batesville in 1884, buzzed for a while, and then flew away.

The Batesville Daily Enterprise proved a failure in 1888.

The Batesville Journal suspended in 1891, after an ineffectual effort.

The Arkansas Presbyterian was published at Batesville during 1891 and 1892.

The Batesville Progress was started in 1892, but was soon abandoned. Geo. H. Trevathan and others tried to make it a go, under a lease arrangement, but found it impossible to compete with the Guard.

A newspaper called the Bee was started March 1, 1892, by Frank Denton, who had founded the Guard, but was finally discontinued.

The Clarion-Observer was published for a while in 1909. These newspapers were young when they were joined, and their consolidated life was also short.

The Record at Batesville was founded in 1911 by H. D. Routzong & Son, who were its publishers for several years. They sold it to V. G. Richardson. After that it was conducted for a

while by Bob Waddell and Will Ruddell, who sold it in 1906 to W. M. Shelby, its present editor and publisher, who has had wide experience in the printing business, first at Texarkana in about 1882, later in Texas, and for many years with the Arkansas Gazette and the A. N. Kellogg Company at Little Rock.



W. M. Shelby, Publisher Batesville Record.

Cushman.

The Cushman Mountaineer commenced to climb in 1896, but fell by the wayside in 1897.

Jamestown.

A Democratic newspaper, called the Jamestown Reporter, was started at the town of that name in 1897. It soon died.

Newark.

The Newark Journal was established in 1901. O. F. Craig has been its capable editor for many years. The Journal Printing Company is the style of the publisher.

Sulphur Rock.

Following the Wheel movement in Arkansas, the Sulphur Rock Wheel was started in 1886, by Martin & Brady, and died with the decline of that experiment, but before it was abandoned it was rolled to Batesville.

IZARD COUNTY.

Calico Rock.

The Rocket was fired off at Calico Rock by J. T. Frazier in 1903. It emitted a bright light for some time, but was finally discontinued.

The next newspaper at this place was the Progress, founded in 1904, and which continues to be published by Neil Brooks. Mr. Brooks served in the army during the World War, and in his absence the paper was conducted by Agnes and Annie Guthrie, but Mr. Brooks is now back on the job.

Melbourne.

The Melbourne Clipper, published by Graham & Mason, suspended in 1881, soon after it commenced publication.

The Izard County Register, of Melbourne, was started by Buckley & Culp in September, 1881, with J. W. Buckley as editor. J. W. Culp succeeded to this newspaper in 1885. Dave Craig was its editor and publisher for some time around the year 1900. The paper lasted for several years.

The Tidings was started at Melbourne in April, 1885, by G. W. C. Haun, but in a few weeks it passed to C. C. Baker, who on May 31, 1885, leased it to J. N. Hutchinson, as editor. It finally suspended.

The Izard County Democrat was launched in 1891 by Geo. H. Trevathan, who being ambitious to become the head of a paper of his own, resigned his position with the Batesville Guard to start this newspaper. He continued to publish it for several years, but finally returned to Batesville.

The Melbourne Times was founded in 1896, and appears to be the only newspaper in the town in 1922. R. J. Estes has been its editor and publisher for a number of years. The Times suffered a heavy fire loss in 1910. Mr. Estes began his newspaper experience in the office of the Izard County Register, which was

published by "Uncle Dave Craig." Next he went to manage the Calico Rock Rocket, which was succeeded by the Progress. He later bought a half interest in the Melbourne Times, then owned by Luckie & Robinson. He soon acquired the interest of his partner, and in 1908 he bought the Izard County Register.

Newburg.

The Magnet was started at Newburg in May, 1883, by G. W. C. Haun. It did not appear to draw, and, after a few issues, was moved to Oxford, with the same result, and it was finally discontinued. The fields were too limited at that time.

The Wheel, an organ of the Wheel Association, was started in April, 1886, at Newburg, by J. M. Elzey, who continued it until the next year.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jacksonport.

There is now no newspaper published at Jacksonport, but in the early days it had several papers. It is an old town, founded in 1840, and formerly the county seat, but when the Iron Mountain railroad was built in 1872 it missed Jacksonport by three miles, and Newport sprang up on the new line, outstripping the former place.

Earle W. Hodges states that the late Michael ("Mike") William Connally, at different times the well-known editor of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal and the Memphis Scimitar, once told him, and repeated it at a Memphis press dinner, that years before he was a typesetter and reporter on a newspaper at Jacksonport, before Newport was born. This was probably his first newspaper experience.

The first newspaper to be started in Jackson County was the Weekly Times, founded in 1852 by J. W. Webb, at Jacksonport. It was published for possibly two years.

The Tribune and True American, said to have been a finely printed newspaper, was being published in 1855 by Benham & Morse, with L. Mead Benham as editor. It did not have a lengthy existence.

A spirited newspaper called the Jackson Appeal was started in May, 1859, at Jacksonport, by C. Tadlock, but it soon suspended.

The Jacksonport Herald was started early in 1860 by Lynn & Gill. It was discontinued when its publishers joined the Confederate Army, but was resumed by them after the war, to be again suspended during the days of Reconstruction. Frank Lynn revived it in 1874. Mr. Gill died previous to that time. It lived until 1880.

The Statesman began publication at Jacksonport in 1869. It was published by James W. Siler until 1870, when he was ap-

pointed Consul to Santa Cruz. He was succeeded by John P. Fagan and M. McCannany. The latter was county clerk of Jackson County from 1872 to 1874. The name of this newspaper was changed to the Dispatch. It suspended before 1880.

The Jacksonport Democrat was the first Arkansas newspaper venture of Hon. John H. Page, who was afterward connected with newspapers at Dermott, Warren, Perryville and Little Rock. Mr. Page went to Jacksonport from Doniphan, Mo., and commenced



John H. Page.

the publication of the Democrat in 1887. He says that his printing outfit consisted of an old army press, a hatful of second-hand type, a piece of a tomb-stone for an ink slab, and strips from a section of a billiard table for reglet. The Democrat was discontinued in 1889, when Mr. Page removed to Perry County.

Newport.

Newport at one time had three daily newspapers. It now has only one, the Independent.

In 1871 Tom T. Ward established the Herald at Newport, and continued to publish it, a part of the time as a daily, until after 1902.

The Newport News was started in 1873 by G. W. Hurley & Company. In about a year it suspended, but was revived in 1875 by H. S. Hascalls, who published it until his death, in 1876. The News was published in 1877 by the News Publishing Company. Newport suffered a great fire in 1882, which destroyed the News office and plant. J. W. Jones was the next publisher of this newspaper. He resigned to accept a Federal government position. J. J. Flahiff, of Conway, bought the newspaper in 1885, and continued its publication until 1902, if not later. E. C. Waterman was its editor and publisher from 1904 to 1913. It disappeared in recent years.

The Spectator, at Newport, was started by Frank Lynn in 1882, but perished in the fire of that year, when many buildings were destroyed.

The Newport Independent was established in 1901 by P. H. Van Dyke. He started with a Washington hand press and a small equipment of type, but the office is now one of the most modern in the State. Mr. Van Dyke continued to successfully publish the Independent for sixteen years, when, in 1917, he sold it to A. C. Wilkerson, its present publisher, a native of Sharp County, who is only 32 years of age. Mr. Van Dyke retired from the newspaper game when he sold the Independent. He is now engaged in the automobile business at Newport. The Independent publishes daily and weekly editions.

The Newport Democrat, which was started several years previously, and later suspended, was revived in 1911 by George F. Fox, but afterward went into the hands of E. C. Waterman, who sold it in 1912 to Sparks & Son. After being published by them for a short time, it suspended and the material was shipped to Tuckerman. The Tuckerman paper also suspended, when the outfit was shipped to Tennessee.

Another paper named the Herald, a morning newspaper, with Associated Press service, was started at Newport in 1909, but it

met the fate of its predecessors. It was edited by a Mr. Cullison, and Goodwin & Cullison were its publishers.

The Citizen, at Newport, was founded August 12, 1914, as the successor to the News, by George E. Cooksey, and was sold in September of that year to S. G. Parker, the present editor and the head of the Citizen Publishing Company. He sold it in March, 1922, to Earl Whaley, who was its editor, with W. P. Davis as field manager, but later it reverted to Mr. Parker.

Diaz.

The Weekly Enterprise, at Diaz, started as the Times a short time before, suspended in 1919, but was resumed by Willis T. Moyer in 1920. The Enterprise Publishing Company is now its publisher.

The Rural News-Dispatch, at Diaz, was also published in 1919, by Willis T. Moyer, but was succeeded by the Enterprise, and Mr. Moyer went to McRae.

Tuckerman.

The Tuckerman Times, started only a short time before, died in 1909.

The Tuckerman Record was started December 31, 1921, by I. L. Franks. He sold to W. P. Davis and William E. Whaley, and returned to Imboden. Mr. Franks contributed the annual poem for the 1920 meeting of the Press Association. It was entitled "The Wooing of Miss Arkansas."

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Of the many newspapers that have been established at Pine Bluff, only two, the Commercial and the Graphic, have survived. In an article printed in the Press-Eagle in 1893, Hon. Read Fletcher said that the city was at that time well represented in a journalistic way by the Commercial and the Press-Eagle. The Graphic had not then been established.

According to Colonel Fletcher, the first newspaper at Pine Bluff was established in 1847 and was named the Jeffersonian. It was published by W. E. Smith, who was succeeded by a Mr. Wyatt, or by Wyatt & Luckie. It did not have a lengthy existence. W. E. Smith, the founder of this newspaper, also published in 1851 the Mountaineer at Huntsville, Madison county, and a short time afterward moved his printing office to Fayetteville, where he commenced the publication of the Western Pioneer, which lived until 1858. Mr. Smith died in Texas in 1864.

The Pine Bluff Republican was started some time about the year 1850, Colonel Smithee says, by Enoch H. Vance, who afterward moved to Kentucky, and was living there in 1875. He sold the paper in 1859 to Hushnell & Sheppard, two Philadelphia printers, who came South to seek their fortunes. Col. Read Fletcher was also connected with this newspaper in 1866. Other editors and publishers of it were, successively, Luckie & Eaton. Luckie & Carter and a Mr. Wells. It suspended in a few years. It was on the Pine Bluff Republican that the late Col. J. N. Smithee, long connected with Arkansas newspapers, learned to set type.

The Pine Bluff American, started by E. H. Vance, was issued contemporaneously with the Republican in 1850. It suspended publication in a short time.

The next Pine Bluff newspaper was the Democrat, in 1856, by Walter C. Dent.

The Jefferson Enterprise was started in 1856 by Wells & Luckie. Mr. Luckie was killed at Pine Bluff soon afterward, and

after his death, Fletcher & Williams published the Enterprise for a short time, when Col. Willoughly Williams succeeded as sole editor and proprietor. In 1856 he sold to Lee & Douglass, who changed the name of the paper to the Jefferson Independent. The Jefferson Independent was quoted so frequently by the Little Rock press that it must have been an influential newspaper. An issue of that paper of July, 1859, gives a synopsis of the contents of the tax books for that year, showing that the slaves in the county were valued at considerably more than the lands. There were 397,864 acres of land assessed at a total valuation of $2,132,525, while 4,899 slaves were valued on the tax books at $2,471,870. Miscellaneous personal property brought the total valuation up to a half a million.

The Pine Bluff Bulletin, the city's first daily, was published in about 1862 by H. B. Worsham. It was an epitome of war news.

The Pine Bluff Dispatch, a purely local newspaper, was established in 1865 by Judge T. B. Morton and the veteran John L. Bowers. Major J. H. Sparks, well known in Arkansas newspaper annals, was connected with this paper for a time, until his removal to Fort Smith, where he published the Herald. Mr. Bowers was afterward connected with the Hot Springs Telegraph.

A newspaper called the Orthopolitan was published for a short time in about 1865 by Lee & Williams.

The Southern Vindicator, a tri-weekly, replaced the Orthopolitan in 1866. It was started by William, Lee & Ryan, and suspended after a year or two. John George Ryan, one of the founders of the newspaper, who was living in Chicago in 1874, was a brother of Gen. W. H. C. Ryan, who was executed in Cuba, along with others of the prisoners captured with the ill-fated Virginius, in the early '70s. Mr. Ryan spent several months in prison, some two years after the close of the Civil War, charged with being John H. Surratt, who was accused of complicity in the plot which resulted in the assassination of President Lincoln. (John H. Surratt was the son of Mary E. Surratt, executed as one of the conspirators. He escaped to Canada, thence to Europe. He was finally arrested in Egypt and brought back in 1867. His

trial lasted two months and resulted in a disagreement by the jury.)

The Jefferson Republican was established in about 1868 by J. L. Bowers. It had various editors up to 1877, among them being Gen. Ira McL. Barton, F. H. Lyman, J. B. Dow, Frank Silverman, Hon. O. B. Snyder, E. W. McCracken and A. R. Craig.

The Bluff Press was established in 1868 by Wyatt C. Thomas. Major Charles Gordon Newman afterward became associated with him and on the death of Mr. Wyatt, Major Newman became sole editor and proprietor, and continued as such until 1878. In September, 1878, it became a daily, but that edition was suspended in January, 1879. Major Newman sold to S. C. Ryan, who had become his partner. In April, 1881, Mr. Ryan re-commenced the publication of the Daily Press, which was continued until October of the same year, when his office was destroyed by fire. This caused a suspension of one day, when publication was resumed, reduced in size, until November 1, when the paper was consolidated with the Eagle.

The Weekly Eagle was established February 26, 1880, by W. F. Bell, who Colonel Fletcher said was a young man of rare talent and promise. He died in the following August, and was succeeded by his brothers, D. C. and J. C. Bell. In the following November, Arthur Murray became a partner with the Bells.

The Eagle was consolidated with the Press November 1, 1881, as the Press-Eagle, with Arthur Murray as editor, Ryan & Murray as publishers. Mr. Murray started in the printing business as a "devil" in the Press office when 12 years of age, and in eight years became a partner and finally sole editor and equal partner with S. C. Ryan in its publication. Mr. Murray's journalistic career was eventful, as well as successful. He was a forceful writer and he did not hesitate to attack what he considered abuses in such vigorous ways as to make enemies for himself. His fearless treatment of local affairs forced several personal difficulties upon him. The Press-Eagle retained to the last its usual 9-column folio form. After the death of Mr. Murray, which occurred in 1916, the paper was continued for a while by his nephew, Ben H. Scull for the estate, and later by Mead & Sparks, but it was

finally discontinued, which was a natural result of his death, as the Press-Eagle was Arthur Murray personified. Chester Flournoy, the father of the editor of the Graphic, was for years associated with Murray on the Press-Eagle.

The Present Pine Bluff Commercial was founded in May, 1878, by Major Charles Gordon Newman, one of Arkansas' most noted editors. In arranging for the equipment for this newspaper Major Newman made a personal visit to his type founders in Cincinnati and purchased a very complete outfit. The Commercial was at first published weekly, but on August 1, 1887, it became an evening daily, although no Sunday issue was published. Major Newman edited and directed this paper unaided until 1902, when he gave his son-in-law, E. W. Freeman, a half interest in the office and asked him to take the management of the business department. The Commercial has enjoyed a wide prosperity and has become one of the leading publishing houses in the State.

In the late seventies of the last century, newspapers had not reached the magnitude of present day publications, with a business department. Personal journalism held sway. Major Newman always felt that the Pine Bluff Commercial, which grew out of the Press, was but a continuation of the latter publication, and so spoke of himself as "connected with Pine Bluff journalism since 1868," from whence he reckoned the birth of the Commercial. As the Louisville Journal, which was finally absorbed by the Courier-Journal, was Henry Watterson, so also was the Pine Bluff Press, established in 1868, Charles Gordon Newman. Although eleven years have passed since his death, there is still carried a line at the head of the editorial column of the Commercial, "Founded by Charles Gordon Newman, in 1868." Like the spirit of Henry Watterson hovers over the Courier-Journal, from which it cannot extricate itself, so also do the old policies and the old friends of Major Newman cling to the Commercial, which is yet known as "Major Newman's paper."

The Commercial, under Major Newman, was accorded an eminence among its contemporaries which was never questioned. In the realm of politics, he was an editorial philosopher, sagacious and profound, familiar with the opinions of every important statesman from Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson down to his day. He could readily detect and sound the "alarums" at every variation from the true course of constitutional liberty. In the reign of what he considered the Cleveland Autocracy, he wrote



Major Charles Gordon Newman, Founder of the Pine Bluff Daily Commercial.

in the Commercial: "The Hamiltonian theory of government is breaking out of its Jeffersonian incrustation, and it is appearing in a new and formidable coat of mail. Oligarchy, or plutocracy, as you choose to call it, will be the managing force in the future, with Vanderbilt's 'damn the people' the evident motto." More extended mention of Major Newman and other Pine Bluff editors will be made in the biographical section.

Upon the death of Major Newman, in 1911, full control of the Commercial was passed to E. W. Freeman, and he has since continued to publish it. Twenty years ago this newspaper was largely a local sheet, obtaining its "wire service" by express from the Western Newspaper Union at Dallas, Texas. Fifteen years ago it added the "pony" service of the Associated Press, and Mr. Freeman says that its news dispatches at that time very much



E. W. Freeman, Publisher Pine Bluff Commercial.

resembled the post-cards that Mabel sends back to her friends: "Having a good time, wish you were with us." From the skeleton service it advanced to a telephone wire service from Memphis consisting of 1,500 words a day. This was found inadequate to the rapid growth of the paper, and in 1917 a leased wire of the Associated Press was added and the Commercial now receives

the full A. P. service. From time to time other features have been added.

The Commercial retains a printing and binding department, and employs 30 people, with an annual payroll of $62,000.

J. S. Wiley has been connected with the Commercial since September 1, 1904, and has been the editor of the paper since the death of Major Newman, in June, 1911.



J. S. Wiley, Editor Pine Bluff Commercial.

The Pine Bluff Graphic was established in 1886 by Fletcher & Bass, with Judge Read Fletcher as editor. It was purchased in 1888 by J. W. Adams, a young man of fine character and much ability, who moved from Clarksville. On account of ill health he was compelled to move to Texas in 1901. He died a few years ago, since which time his brother, George H. Adams, has contin-

ued the publication of the Graphic. Allen W. Allegre was its editorial writer for several years, to be succeeded in 1921 by John H. Souells, and he by Lev. Flournoy, its present talented editor. John Lathrop Fletcher is its city editor. It is a morning daily and has the Associated Press news service.



Lev. Flournoy, Editor Pine Bluff Graphic.

A second newspaper called the Republican was started by negroes in 1880. It was published by S. P. and Ferd Havis, prominent in Republican politics. It finally changed its name to the Hornet, with J. C. Duke as editor. It suspended in 1885.

The Courier, started at Pine Bluff in 1901, by Plummer & Treadwell, suspended in May, 1902.

The True Reformer suspended in January, 1885, soon after it commenced publication. It also was published by negroes.

W. S. Busick, a well-known newspaper worker, is connected with the Pine Bluff Commercial as "make-up." He also serves as the local correspondent for the Arkansas Gazette and other city dailies.

C. P. J. Mooney, the well-known managing editor of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, gained his first newspaper experience at Pine Bluff. After graduating from St. Mary's College, Lebanon, Ky., in 1886, and serving as a teacher for two years, he followed a brother from his home in Bullitt County, Kentucky, to Pine Bluff, with the intention of taking a position there as a telegraph operator for the Cotton Belt railroad, but found an opening with Arthur Murray on the Press-Eagle. He served as a reporter and general writer on the Press-Eagle until June 17, 1890, when he went to Memphis, to become a reporter on the Avalanche, and when that newspaper consolidated with the Appeal, he went with the Scimitar. In 1896, he became managing editor of the Commercial-Appeal, and resigned in 1902 to go on Frank A. Munsey's New York Daily News. Later he went with the Hearst publications, and from 1905 to 1906 he was in charge of the Chicago Examiner, after which he returned to the Commercial-Appeal.

Redfield.

The Star, at Redfield, was started in October, 1885, by C. T. Monroe and R. H. Waddell and later sold to T. H. Bass. It was the first newspaper to be established in Jefferson County outside of Pine Bluff. Mr. Waddell soon retired and in a short time the paper was discontinued. A commentator stated that it made an effort to reform Pine Bluff, which was too big an undertaking for it.

Wabaseka.

The Journal was published for a short time by S. L. Bullock at Wabaseka.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Clarksville.

The Standard, at Clarksville, was started in 1847, by Ferdinand and Samuel C. Colburn. The paper was soon abandoned and the office moved to Dardanelle.

Another newspaper called the Standard was published for about 14 months in 1867 and 1868, by James V. Fitch.

The Clarksville Democrat, by Harold Borland, was started in 1868, but survived only 16 months.

The Clarksville Enterprise was the next paper to be published at Clarksville. The material was brought from Fort Smith by Pyle & Ober, in March, 1873. They published four numbers, when the office was bought by Col. E. T. McConnell, and the paper was continued by McConnell & Jamison from April 19, 1873, to December 5, 1874, when it was discontinued.

The Clarksville Vanguard was established by Jamison & Downey on February 27, 1875, and discontinued on October 16, 1875. The office was moved to Conway and the publication of the Arkansas Traveler commenced by Jamison & Bro., Geo. E. M. Jamison, editor; W. L. Jamison, local editor.

The Clipper was started at Clarksville in 1876, but its wings were clipped in about two months. Lyles & Barnard were its publishers.

The People's Forum, by D. A. Burton & Son, appeared at Clarksville on May 5, 1877. It had a short existence.

The Herald was started at Clarksville in 1877 by R. V. Hite. In 1882 the name was changed to the Laborers' Herald, and it became the property of the Brothers of Freedom, a farmers' organization, founded in about 1880, which was supposed to be interested also in the suppression of ring politics and corrupt legislation, and was later consolidated with the State Wheel organization.

In March, 1883, the late O. C. Ludwig, well known in Arkan-

sas newspaperdom, started the Clarksville Enterprise, the second of this name, moving the material from Springdale. In 1884 Mr. Ludwig sold this newspaper to the order of the Brothers of Freedom. J. R. Tolbert became its editor. A week later the name of the paper was changed to the Brothers of Freedom. It suspended in 1885.



A. M. Ward.

The Johnson County Herald, which grew out of the Laborers' Herald, established in 1878 by Fred D. Vore, was in July, 1896, sold by Wm. Carr to Harley & Ward, when Mr. Carr went with Mr. Ludwig to the Log Cabin at Conway. A. M. Ward succeeded Harley & Ward. Mr. Ward began editing this newspaper in 1896, and continued in that capacity for nearly 20 years, up to the time he entered upon the duties of Receiver of the United States Land Office at Little Rock, when his son, W. T. Ward, succeeded him as editor and publisher. W. T. Ward died in 1913. A. M. Ward is now connected with the Federal Reserve Bank at Little Rock.

In March, 1885, P. C. Stone acquired the printing outfit of the Brothers of Freedom, and commenced the publication of the Arkansas Economist. Mr. Stone was succeeded by J. R. Tolbert. The paper suspended in 1887.

A paper called the Register was published at Clarksville for a short time in 1879 or 1880, by McConnell & Pennington. The material was afterwards moved to Paris, Logan County.

The Johnson County Herald and the second Clarksville Democrat, started in 1909, which was bought by R. B. Holbrook in 1910, were consolidated about 1913, as the Herald-Democrat. G. L. Wright became the publisher, but retired in 1920, to remove to Kansas City, when the citizens of Clarksville tendered him a banquet. He was succeeded by Treadgill & Durham, and later by Sallis, Threadgill & Sallis. J. W. Sallis is its present editor. Mrs. Cooper Langford is its society editress. Cad Allard was with this paper for a while. The Herald-Democrat is now Clarksville's only newspaper.

The Western Journal, at Clarksville, was started in 1887, by J. W. Adams, but was discontinued in 1888, when Mr. Adams bought the Pine Bluff Graphic.

The Arkansas Taxpayer was started at Clarksville in June, 1922. S. H. Logan is its editor and owner. Mr. Logan is a native of the county.

Cabin Creek.

The Lamar News was founded in 1887 by Moffit & Mayfield, and later was moved to Cabin Creek.

Coal Hill.

In 1885, the Arkansas Valley was launched at Coal Hill, by Robert Stonecipher. He soon sold to a Mr. Cox, who ran it for two months and then sold to P. C. Stone, who changed the name to the Lancet. It suspended in 1887, after less than a year's publication under its new name.

The Record commenced at Coal Hill in 1896.

Knoxville.

The Democrat, at Knoxville, was started by a Mr. Boyd in 1886. A commentator states that "after a few months trial the town survived but the paper did not."

Lamar.

The Lamar Leader was started in 1895 by G. E. Bennett, who came from Missouri a few years before.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

The Red River Post was started by Torrans & Smith, at Lewisville, in 1870, but suspended during the same year, leaving the county without a newspaper until 1888. In that year Thomas E. Price established, at the county seat, the Lafayette Recorder, and published it until 1896, when the paper was purchased by Samuel A. McNish, now of Pine Bluff. Mr. McNish sold the paper to Locke & Son, who published it until 1906, at which time McNish resumed control of it. On October 16, 1909, Robert Edward Dickson became editor and proprietor, conducting it until January 15, 1913, when he leased the plant to George H. Dismukes, formerly of the Columbia Banner. He conducted it until October 25, 1917, when it suspended.

The Lewisville News was established in 1902, and was owned and edited by Hon. D. Latimore King, prominent in legal and political affairs of Lafayette County. He was sheriff in 1878, and served in the General Assembly in 1886 as the first Democrat in that body from his county. He was State Senator in 1894, and was the choice of his section for Attorney-General in 1900, but withdrew in favor of George W. Murphy, who was elected. In the last year mentioned, Mr. King sold his paper and job plant to Frank K. Lyman, who operated them until the fall of 1908, when the paper suspended, and in December, 1909, the equipment was purchased by R. E. Dickson, who consolidated it with the Lafayette Recorder plant.

J. A. Thomas, from Vincennes, Ind., established the Lafayette County Democrat at Stamps in 1905, and continues to be its publisher. He has a good newspaper, and is a booster for the "saw-mill city" of Arkansas. He followed S. A. McNish, who, a few months preceding the establishing of the Democrat at Stamps, published the Lafayette County Recorder there. Afterward he moved the Recorder back to the county seat.

When Mr. Thomas started the Stamps Democrat, he announced that, "The editor is a stickler for honest politics, equal

rights to all, and special privileges to none." He says that he loves the printing business, but that if he ever had the idea that some boys who are too lazy to work have, that an easy way to make a living is to get a printing office, he made a fatal mistake, as he has found that the newspaper office is no haven of rest.

"This is one shop that the labor problems do not have any terrors for, as we do all the work ourselves," says Mr. Thomas.



J. A. Thomas, Stamps Democrat.

"Mrs. Thomas operates the keyboard of the linotype, a 14-year old son feeds the presses, and the boss does everything from playing the devil to using the scissors."

In 1913 Mr. Thomas started a chain of five small-town newspapers, doing all the work at Stamps, but they were discontinued during the World War, on account of conditions which existed at that time, and they have not been resumed.

The Arkansas Oddfellow, a monthly journal for the I. O.

O. F. lodges over the State, was started at Stamps by J. A. Thomas in November, 1921.

The Stamps Times, a newspaper for negroes, was started at Stamps during 1911 by A. M. Salone, superintendent of the colored schools. It continued publication until 1913. A. M. Salone was also the editor of a school journal for colored people which was published for some time.

The Lewisville Times was established in Lewisville in 1912 by L. R. Fackler, and was published for about six months, when it was removed to Mineral Springs, where it suspended after a few months.

The Lewisville Herald was founded in October, 1917, by George H. Dismukes and H. E. Watson, two veteran newspaper men of Southwest Arkansas. The plant was brought to Lafayette County, Arkansas, from Arcadia, Bienville Parish, La. Mr. Dismukes was its editor and Mr. Watson its manager and office foreman. In the fall of 1919 Mr. Dismukes sold his interest in the paper, and moved to Marianna, leaving Mr. Watson as editor and proprietor. It is the only newspaper at the county seat, as the Lafayette County Democrat is the only paper at Stamps. These two are the only newspapers published in Lafayette County.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

R. W. Leigh is authority for the statement that in 1883 there was but one newspaper published in Lawrence County, and that was the Times, which he says, "might be called a peripatetic journal," as it was "established in 1878, or thereabout, by a Mr. Shotwell, at Walnut Ridge. It was afterward moved to Powhatan, and from there to Smithville, from that place to Powhatan, and from Powhatan back to Walnut Ridge."

Black Rock.

A newspaper called the Bowlder was published at Black Rock for a few months in 1888.

The Telephone, at Black Rock, was being published some time in 1890. George W. Anderson and C. A. Begood were its publishers, at different times.

The Blade was published at Black Rock from about 1890 to 1902. S. J. Howe was one of its publishers, and its last one was J. C. Riley, who discontinued the paper and moved the plant to Walnut Ridge in 1902.

The Herald, at Black Rock, made its bow to the public in 1913. T. J. McDowell and R. G. Barnhill were its publishers. It disappeared during the World War.

The News was started in 1922 by J. O. Wesson.

Davidson.

Earle W. Hodges states that the late Capt. W. S. Sloan informed him a few years ago that a newspaper was published at Davidsonville just before or immediately after the Civil War. It was called the Lawrence County Statesman.

Hoxie.

The Observer was started at Hoxie in 1908 by Roy L. Elliott.

The News, at Hoxie, was published for some time by Southworth Bros. It was run for a while by L. F. Maynard, but finally suspended.

The Hoxie Tribune is a new newspaper, started early in 1920, by the Tribune Publishing Company, with which J. O. Wesson was connected. It was sold December 1, 1920, by the stockholders to Mrs. Gertrude Webb, formerly of the Walnut Ridge Blade, who had been conducting it for nearly a year, and who is her own typesetter.

Imboden.

The Spring River News was established at Imboden by William J. Bacon in 1898. Bacon had moved to Arkansas from Kentucky, after graduating with honors at a well known Kentucky college, and later at Vanderbilt University. He sold the News to Prof. W. J. Summers in 1900, who in turn sold to Earle W. Hodges a few months later. Hodges published the paper at Imboden for nearly two years and then moved the plant to Pocahontas, where he established the Pocahontas News. W. J. Bacon went to Memphis to work on the old Scimitar as a reporter. Later he was with the Commercial-Appeal, then with the News-Scimitar, and then on the staff of the Associated Press. He was appointed city judge of Memphis and served two terms, then was elected state senator from Shelby County. He was an officer in the World War, with the rank of major, and after his return he served a short time as postmaster at Memphis, having been appointed to fill an unexpired term by President Wilson. He is now practicing law in Memphis.

The Imboden Gazette was established in 1903 by H. M. Phelps, who continued to publish the paper for several years. Later Phelps became publisher of the Earle Enterprise and the Malvern Reform, and the Gazette suspended. It was revived in 1909 by Harvey Burgess, who purchased the good will of the newspaper after the plant had been destroyed in a fire. The paper was later published by John R. Burnett up to 1913, but was discontinued some itme afterward.

The Journal, of Imboden, was first published in 1915. I. L. Franks was its publisher until 1921, when he was succeeded by J. O. Wasson. Mr. Franks then entered the insurance business, but bought the Journal back in March, 1922. Mr. Wasson then

started a paper at Black Rock. He was a candidate for the Legislature in the 1922 primary.

Portia.

The Free Press, at Portia, commenced publication in September, 1886, and suspended during the year 1888. George W. Morgan was its publisher for a while, and W. S. and G. W. Morgan later became its publishers.

Powhatan.

A newspaper named the Visitor was started at Powhatan by J. C. Shook in 1857. In about a year W. C. Adams purchased the press and other material, and started the Powhatan Advertiser. J. N. Smithee, when he was a very young man, assisted in getting out this newspaper for several months. It was finally bought by Jos. T. Fisher, who continued to publish the newspaper for a short time. Morris Lewis was employed to print the paper, Fisher never having been in a printing office before. It suspended in 1858, at which time the plant was moved to Pocahontas.

Smithville.

In 1858 Rev. J. W. Townsend commenced the publication of a newspaper called the Plaindealer at Smithville, then the county seat of Lawrence County. After the first number it was transferred to Dr. Z. P. McAlexander, who continued it for several months. It was then discontinued, and the material was sold; but later Dr. McAlexander started another paper at the same place. It lasted until Dr. McAlexander went into the Confederate army. He was commander of a company in Churchill's Cavalry regiment, and was killed at the battle of Oak Hills. He had been a member of the State Senate, and also served for two terms as clerk of his county.

The Democratic Organ was also published by Dr. McAlexander, at Smithville, for a short time in 1861.

The Monthly Sketchbook, a Baptist quarterly, was started at Smithvlile in November, 1868, by Rev. J. W. Townsend. In April, 1877, it was changed to a weekly.

About 1899 the Mining Microcosm was established at Smithville by W. Albert Chapman, a well known minerologist and writer on scientific subjects. The paper was a twelve-page tabloid weekly, printed on book paper, and the cover-page drawing—used each issue, with necessary date changes—was made by Miss Melicent M. Hendricks, a talented artist. Miss Hendricks is now Mrs. V. L. Webb of Little Rock. The paper suspended several years ago.

The Homecrofter, at Smithville, was published for a while about 1910-1911 by John R. Burnett, later of the Imboden Gazette.

Walnut Ridge.

The Lawrence County Journal was started at Walnut Ridge in March, 1877, by J. H. Balding, who had moved from DeVall's Bluff to Beebe in 1875 and from the latter place to Walnut Ridge. In 1896 this newspaper was sold to C. B. Oldham, who changed its name to the Courier. It expired in about 1905.

The Lawrence County Democrat, at Walnut Ridge, was founded by Wrenn & Jones in 1884. Mr. Jones sold his half interest to Mr. Phelps in 1885. In July, 1886, George Thornburgh bought the half interest of Mr. Phelps, and soon thereafter bought the other half interest from Mr. Wrenn, and changed the name of the paper from Democrat to Telephone. Mr. Thornburgh moved to Little Rock in November, 1889, but continued to conduct the Telephone at Walnut Ridge until April, 1890, when he sold it to H. L. Bugg, who in November of the same year sold it to George W. Anderson and Miss Annie King. The Telephone was converted into a daily newspaper at about this time, but the daily issue was soon discontinued. "To run a daily in a small town is injurious to health," commented J. W. Underhill. The weekly edition has also disappeared in recent years. That newspaper lost the master hand that founded it, George Thornburgh, one of Arkansas' best known citizens, who served in the Legislature, has received high honors in Masonry, been President of the Arkansas Press Association, publisher of the Arkansas Methodist, prominent in church circles and in prohibition activities, now the superintendent of the State School for the Blind.

The Masonic Trowel was established by George Thornburgh in 1889 at Walnut Ridge. It was moved to Little Rock in November, 1889, when Colonel Thornburgh went to reside there.

The Lawrence County Republican commenced its existence at Walnut Ridge in 1887. S. J. Howe was its publisher, to be succeeded by George W. Dugan.

The Blade, at Walnut Ridge, was started at about the same time as the Republican, and the two papers were later consolidated in 1891 as the Blade, which was suspended for a while. Beginning in 1902 it was published by J. C. Riley of Kansas, who continued to publish it until about 1920, when F. C. Kirkpatrick succeeded him, and continues to publish this newspaper. The Blade has an original and elaborate heading, a sword being entwined with the letters which compose the title. On the sword is engraved, "In hoc signo vinces." Partly above and below the title is the motto, "Devoted to the boundless resources of northwest Arkansas." Above that are pictures of fruits. To the left of the heading is a forest scene, and to the right a sheaf of wheat and a corn stalk.

The Times-Dispatch, at Walnut Ridge, dates from 1910. D. A. Lindsey was its publisher up to 1913. Walter Smith & Sons were its next publishers, with Walter Smith as editor. This newspaper was in September, 1921, sold to Wilkinson & Bland, and in May, 1922, J. L. Bland purchased the interest of A. C. Wilkerson, and became its sole owner and publisher.

Mr. Bland's entrance into the printing business, as told by himself, makes an interesting story. In about 1912, when Tom Hutchinson, one of Arkansas' oldest newspaper men, who later died of tuberculosis in Arizona, was publishing the Bigelow Citizens' Press, he solicited the orders of the local students for school graduation cards, programs, invitations, etc. Like most country printers, Mr. Hutchinson failed to get cash deposits on these orders. Among the orders received was one from the present editor and publisher of the Times-Dispatch at Walnut Ridge. Mr. Bland found that he was unable to pay for his programs and invitations, and in an earnest desire to recompense the printer, offered to work out his bill at the office. By smearing ink over a

Washington hand press four times a week, the debt was soon paid, and the young printer's education was continued for some time, at the rate of 50 cents per run. Following his services in the World War, young Mr. Bland re-entered the employ of the Citizens' Press, then under the guidance of W. E. Jones, the present postmaster at Bigelow. Later he became the editor and business



James L. Bland, Times-Dispatch, Walnut Ridge.

manager of that publication, when C. L. Sailor, the present publisher of the Perry County News, was the owner of the Citizens' Press. From Bigelow, Mr. Bland went to Newport, where he served three years with A. C. Wilkerson, in the office of the Daily Independent. Later he bought the Walnut Ridge Times-Dispatch, which he now conducts.

A daily newspaper, known as the Journal, was published at Walnut Ridge for a short time in 1905.

LEE COUNTY.

The newspaper annals of Lee County may be compressed into a few words. No newspaper was published within its bounds until 1874, and it was sixteen years before the second one had the temerity to enter that field, which is rather remarkable, when it is considered that publishers have been so venturesome in other parts of the State, as indicated by the large number of publications listed in this record.

The Courier-Index of Marianna is a consolidation of two old newspapers. The Marianna Index was established in 1874 by L. Benham, with John M. Thomas, who died in 1883, as its editor. In the latter part of the first year of its publication Mr. Benham embarked in the grocery business, and sold the newspaper to Hutton, Anderson & Co. H. N. Hutton, who was a circuit judge in 1874, then became its publisher. In August, 1876, John M. Prewitt and J. P. Brown became its editors and proprietors. H. N. Ward succeeded them in 1883, and B. M. Barrington followed him in 1884. In 1896 Frank Aike purchased the paper, and he sold it after a short time to F. W. Snetzer, formerly of Judsonia, and later of the Searcy Beacon force, who continued the paper until about 1914, when S. P. Liles succeeded him. In 1917 H. M. Jackson became the owner of the Index.

The Lee County Courier was founded in 1890, by Col. J. E. Wood, one of the "fire-eaters" of the Arkansas press, and up to 1904 was published by him as sole owner and editor. In that year he took in as partner his nephew, T. E. Wood, who was the publisher of the Cross County Democrat, and had been connected with the Courier office before going to Wynne. He afterwards became a railroad commissioner, and moved to Little Rock, where he now resides. In 1917 H. M. Jackson, who owned the Index, bought the Courier, and in 1919 he consolidated the two old papers as the Courier-Index, which he continues to conduct.

J. E. Wood was a candidate for Governor against Jeff Davis

in 1900, but a campaign with that politician was too much of a job for an editor. He later represented his district in the State Senate. He died at Marianna, July 18, 1922. John M. Prewitt, one of the former editors of the Index, who is said to have been a cultured and fearless writer, died in January, 1878, at Marianna. Others who have been connected with journalism in Lee County are J. M. Hewitt, J. M. Daggett and Dr. R. B. Nunnally.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The Lincoln County Herald began proclaiming at Star City in 1875, and was published for about a year.

The Herald was followed by the Star City Vidette. The Vidette is probably the only newspaper ever edited by an armless man. Its editor, J. M. Cunningham, who was an able lawyer, as well as a capable editor, never had any arms. He used his teeth to hold a pen or pencil while writing. This newspaper suspended in 1878, and Mr. Cunningham then devoted himself to the practice of law.

The Lincoln Lance, at Star City, was founded January 1, 1880, by Judge Alfred Wiley, who commenced his newspaper work in this county soon after the Civil War. It was Republican in politics. B. A. Ingram was its editor for a while.

The Lincoln Lance was purchased in 1887 by T. E. and R. H. Hammock, who changed the name of the paper to the Lincoln Ledger, and immediately changed the politics of the paper from Republican to Democratic. W. Theo Smith, who afterward became prominent in Northeast Arkansas politics, was its publisher for some time beginning in 1886. In 1888, T. E. Hammock sold his interest to his brother, R. M. Hammock, who afterward resold to Judge Wiley, though the paper continued to be Democratic. Judge Wiley continued to publish the paper until about 1902, when it became the property of Judge H. R. Lucas. He was its editor and publisher for a while, but, while he retains its ownership, other interests have monopolized his attention. W. A. Taylor has been its editor and publisher for several years, under a lease. The Ledger's plant burned a year ago, but was replaced by the purchase of the Lake City plant. Two other newspapers have been consolidated with the Ledger.

Judge H. R. Lucas, owner of the Lincoln Ledger, who now resides at Pine Bluff, has lived an active life. While owning a newspaper, he served as manager of the Star City and Pine Bluff Telephone Company, has been the proprietor of a drug store,

conducted a real estate and abstract business, and has also served his country as county judge and as a member of the Legislature. He was in addition a street commissioner, and served one term as City Recorder of Star City. Mr. Lucas started his newspaper experience as an Arkansas Gazette newsboy in Little Rock, and before settling down at Star City, was connected with newspaper offices at Alma, Conway, Charleston and Dumas.

The Star City Democrat was started January 1, 1895, by Ed Lucas, but it was consolidated with the Ledger in 1897.

The Lincoln County Enterprise, started at Star City in 1903, was in 1909 consolidated with the Ledger.

The Lincoln County Sun, at Star City, was being published in 1920, by Geo. A. Tweedle. It was sold to R. H. and Polk Crosby in 1921. It is not now published.

The Vade Mecum, an amateur newspaper, was being published at Heckato, Lincoln County, in 1883, by a young man named Sam G. Smith.

LITTLE RIVER COUNTY.

Ashdown.

The Little River News, at Ashdown, was started in 1897. O. T. and F. M. Graves have been its publishers for many years. It changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly in 1908.

O. T. Graves, the editor of the Little River News, was for a time in partnership with J. L. Cannon on the DeQueen Bee. In 1903 he bought the Lockesburg Enterprise, which he leased out in 1910. He then returned to Ashdown, where, in partnership with L. E. Quinn, he bought the Little River News. Mr. Quinn retired in January, 1912, and F. M. Graves bought his interest.

The Ashdown Herald was published for several years by R. P. West prior to changing its name to Little River News in 1897.

Foreman.

The Sun began to shine at Foreman in 1899. W. B. Coley has been its editor and publisher for a number of years. For some time it was published by Quinn & Coley.

Richmond.

A newspaper called the Richmond Enquirer was published for some time beginning in 1856, by Roger A. Pryor.

The Richmond News was issued for the first time in September, 1887. N. A. George was its publisher.

Rocky Comfort.

The Herald was started at Rocky Comfort in 1880.

The Little River County Pilot began to navigate the Arkansas newspaper waters in 1882 at Rocky Comfort. J. Howell Bradley was the captain at first, succeeded by W. F. Joyner. It

floated to Richmond, but seems to have gotten into deep waters and went under in 1888, when James & Evans were at the helm. It was rescued and revived in 1890 by S. S. P. Mills and Ed Scoll.

Wilton.

The Record, published at Wilton by Lon T. Jones from 1899 to 1900, was sold to C. M. Powell, who continued it for only a short while, moving the plant to Spiro, Okla.

The Democrat, at Wilton, was started in 1905 by J. W. Kelley, but soon suspended.

Winthrop.

The Winthrop Journal was launched in 1897, but was discontinued in 1899, its publisher, Lon R. Bice, becoming a volunteer in the Spanish-American War.

The Winthrop Herald, started in 1916, by L. F. Fackler, seems to have been discontinued.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Booneville.

The Enterprise, at Booneville, then in Sarber County (before the name of the county was changed to Logan), was founded July 23, 1875. Its first publishers were A. J. Sanford, F. M. Moore and P. H. Rice. In 1876 they were succeeded by F. M. Moore, who was a minister. The paper suspended soon after this change in ownership, but was revived in 1884 by Moore & Co., and continued to be published for several years. A badly worm-eaten bound file of the first volume of this publication is preserved by the Arkansas History Commission.

The Booneville Democrat was founded in 1899 by Harve T. Hampton, editor and owner. Mr. Hampton served on the State Board of Charities in 1907-8, leasing the paper to Harry S. East and Wm. A. Ratteree. Mr. Hampton's health failed after he again took charge of the Democrat and the plant was sold to R. W. Roberts, who conducted the business for one year, turning it back to Mr. Hampton, who operated the plant until his death. Some time after, the business was taken over by his son, Max Hampton. It was leased to Leon Westmoreland during 1920-21, but Mr. Hampton, Jr., again took charge in 1921.

The Booneville Progress was established in 1906 by H. G. Sadler and Jeff D. Ferguson, and for some time was operated as an advertising medium for a real estate firm, being printed in Little Rock for a while. After a time Mr. Sadler disposed of his interest to Mr. Ferguson, who sold to Harry East and Cloyd Gray in 1910. They owned and operated the paper until 1920, when Mr. East sold his interest to Mr. Gray, who has since been sole owner and publisher, operating under the name of the Progress Printing Company. In 1910, the plant consisted of one 12x18 press, a handful of type, with no list or business. The plant now is said to be worth $15,000, has a good subscription list, all modern machinery, including a linotype and automatic feeders for

job presses, and the business runs $12,000 a year, occupies a building 25x60, built according to Mr. Gray's plans, modern in every respect.

The Booneville Banner was started in 1903. John F. Garner was its editor. It appears to have been discontinued.

The Booneville Sanitorium Outlook, a semi-monthly, was established in 1913 by the patients of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanitorium. It has been discontinued.

Chismville.

In June ,1882, Wagner and Greenwood started the Chismville Star, which had a short life, as it suspended in 1885, when Wm. M. Greenwood purchased the Paris Express.

Magazine.

The Serpent, at Magazine, was started January 1. 1885, by W. D. McInturf, J. W. Wagner and D. P. Cloyd. Mr. Cloyd withdrew and went to Van Buren in September, 1885. J. W. Wagner succeeded Mr. McInturf in March, 1886, and they moved it to Paragould in 1887. Wagner & Anderson were its publishers in 1886. J. F. Garner was also its publisher for a short time. The Serpent finally died.

The Powderhorn was established at Magazine in 1893. by Leon Westmoreland. Its name and that of the town would indicate a pretty good combination, but the newspaper must have blown up, and the next heard of Mr. Westmoreland he was with the Developer, at Hartford.

The Gazette, at Magazine, was started in 1889. It was sold in 1909 by R. L. Brawner to B. P. Renfroe. H. Palmer Cravens was its editor from 1912 until February 10, 1920. when he died, and was succeeded by Mrs. Park Cravens. The Times was consolidated with this paper soon after it was started.

Craven's Weekly was launched at Magazine by J. Park Cravens in February, 1922.

Paris.

A stock company commenced the publication of the Paris Express. on March 28, 1880. with W. H. H. Harley as editor and

J. T. Perryman, as publisher. On June 1st of the same year they were succeeded by Dr. L. S. Cardwell as editor, and H. T. Hampton as publisher. On November 10, 1880, Judge T. C. Humphrey bought the newspaper, and published it until November, when it went back to Humphrey & Hampton, who continued it until January, 1883, when C. R. Sadler succeeded Mr. Humphrey. In the next March, Sadler retired, and Hampton took sole charge of it. W. M. Greenwood has been its publisher since 1885. It is a good newspaper, which celebrated its 43rd birthday in 1922.

The National Springs News was started, at National Springs, in 1881, by J. F. Watson. It suspended in October, 1883, and the office was moved to Prairie View, where the Exchange was started on the material by P. C. Stone. The Prairie View Exchange suspended in January, 1885.

J. T. Quinn published the Paris Fair Dealer for three months in 1881.

In 1881, Boles & Grady commenced to publish the People's Friend, at Paris. Stiles & Scrimpshire became its editors. They were soon succeeded by W. H. H. Harley. In September, 1882, this newspaper was merged with the Paris Express.

The Paris Times was started in 1892. It was published for a while by Lawton & Harvey.

The Arkansas Magnet was started at Paris by J. W. Wagner in 1896, and was later operated by several different people, finally to be merged with the Paris Express in 1912.

The Eagle, at Paris, died in 1895, shortly after it was started.

The National Panacea, at Paris, was started in 1897, by W. J. Malone.

The Arkansas White Ribboner, at Paris, was begun in 1907, by the W. C. T. U. Minnie U. Rutherford was its editor. It is now printed at Prescott.

The Progress, at Paris, was started in 1910. J. W. Wagner was its publisher. He was succeeded by C. E. Gray and Leslie Gray, under the firm name, C. E. Gray & Son.

Scranton.

In 1910 the Scranton Independent was started by Ed J. Higgins. It was owned by a stock company in the beginning, but Mr. Higgins afterwards became the owner of all of the stock. He had been a printer for 30 or 40 years, and was well known in city print shops. C. B. Matheney succeeded him. The newspaper does not now appear in the directories, and Mr. Matheney in 1921 moved the plant and began the publication of the Branch Argus.

LONOKE COUNTY.

The act creating Lonoke County, in 1873, was drawn and introduced in the legislature by Hon. W. F. Hicks, who for many years edited the Lonoke Democrat, and who was intimately connected with the affairs of that county from early manhood up to the time of his death in 1895.

Austin.

The Triumph at Austin was established in 1877 by T. T. Pitts, who sold to Sidney Wilbanks and Dr. L. B. Mitchell. It suspended in 1882.

The Austin Times suspended in 1898 and the Austin Grit in 1903.

A newspaper was started at Austin in about 1902 by Walter A. McIntosh, and was printed at the Beebe Current Topics office, but the name of it has been forgotten. It did not continue very long, and Mr. McIntosh has since died, and was buried at Beebe.

Cabot.

A newspaper called the Courier was published for a short time at Cabot in about the year 1880.

The Guard, at Cabot, was started in 1885 by Dr. G. W. Granberry, a physician, who had served in the legislature and who was a soldier in the Confederate army. He was assisted by B. F. Granberry. Granberry & Campbell subsequently became its publishers. The Guard suspended for a time, and was later published by Everitt & Williams, who leased the North Little Rock News of Henry Miller and printed the Bald Knob and Cabot papers there for some time. The Guard is now owned by B. F. Granberry.

The Chronicle at Cabot was established in 1907 by Bob Freeman. It suspended, but in 1909 was re-established by Ben Freeman. Mr. Freeman has published newspapers in several other towns in Arkansas. He received some notoriety a few years ago

on account of suing and obtaining judgment against some merchants in another town, whom he had become crosswise with and been boycotted by.

The Cabot News was started in 1921 by G. E. Overton and Mrs. Chas. M. Wilson.

Carlisle.

The Prairie Flower bloomed at Carlisle for a while in 1876, under the cultivation of Harry Warner and Opie P. Read. The following bit of newspaper history in connection with that paper was supplied by Henry G. Martin of Little Rock, who knew Opie Read well:

Opie Read, who has become famous as a humorist and novelist, used to say that he came to Arkansas as a tie inspector. His first job began at Hopefield, then the terminus of the old Little Rock and Memphis railroad, now known as the Rock Island. He always said he carefully inspected each tie, as he stepped on it, till he reached Carlisle. Then and there he threw up his job and went back to his first love, the newspaper business. Somehow or some way, he and his partner got together enough material to start a little newspaper, which they christened the Prairie Flower. As was customary in those days, a motto had to be put at the masthead, and Opie, while thinking of his tie-inspecting experiences, with a smile on his face, fastened this one on it—"If you have to walk, be sure to start in time."

The Prairie Flower was pretty, but frail and lonely, and soon withered and died.

The Carlisle New Departure was started in 1880 by John A. Woolen. A. Emmonson was its editor later and continued as such until a few years ago.

The Carlisle News, established a short time before, was in 1896 sold to John A. Woolen, who moved it to Lonoke and changed the name to the Lonoke News.

John A. Woolen, who was connected with several newspapers, is known to nearly everybody in central Arkansas. He lived for many years at "Shirt Tail Bend," on Bayou Meto, about twenty

miles east of Lonoke. Recently he quit the newspaper business and became a minister.

The Carlisle Enterprise was started in 1889 by the Carlisle Printing Company.

The Grand Prairie Citizen was started at Carlisle in April, 1893, by Walter B. Williams and I. M. Tuller. In 1894 it was moved to Lonoke by Mr. Williams, who after conducting it at that place for a while, moved it to Hazen. In 1898 Mr. Williams sold the Citizen and moved to Stuttgart, afterwards to remove to Brinkley.

The Carlisle Independent was started in 1905. J. L. Matthews was its editor for a long time. Clifford B. Griffin succeeded him and was followed by E. M. Williams, who is also connected with the Lonoke Democrat. Mr. Williams came to Arkansas City from Missouri in 1890 and was connected with the Arkansas City paper for three years. In 1900 E. M. Williams and his brother, C. C. Williams, bought the Free Press at Stuttgart. After remaining there for 16 years, on November 20, 1916, E. M. Williams bought the Carlisle Independent, which is still owned and published by him.

England.

The England Courier was founded in 1896. Frank N. Henderson was its publisher for a number of years. C. P. Newton, who served in the legislature from Lonoke County for three terms, was speaker of the 1921 House of Representatives, and is at present private secretary to Gov. Thomas C. McRae, took charge of this newspaper in 1910 and published it for some time. Mr. Newton gave up the newspaper business for law and politics, and the Courier was allowed to suspend.

The England Democrat commenced publication in 1906. W. L. Harmon has been its editor and publisher for a number of years. He has said that he is "editor, publisher, manager, compositor, devil and paymaster—and very little of the latter."

The Reflector, at England, was established in 1914. W. C. Lester was its publisher. It has suspended.

The Arkansas Journal, at England, was being published in 1889 by a Mr. Wright.

Lonoke.

The Lonoke Democrat is the successor of the Prairie County Democrat, of DeVall's Bluff, which was founded by George M. Emack and John C. England August 4, 1871. A few months after it commenced publication this newspaper was taken over by Mr.



A. R. Guthridge, Lonoke Democrat.

England and moved to Lonoke, where it was established under its present name. In May, 1877, Mr. England, who had built up a lucrative law practice, sold the newspaper to his brother, J. E. England, who later removed to Little Rock. In the following August Capt. W. T. High purchased the Democrat, J. C. England continuing to be its editor, and D. C. Bell becoming its publisher. In January, 1878, J. C. England resigned as editor, to devote all of his time to the law. High and Hicks then became the owners

and W. F. Hicks the editor. Fla Wright, John A. Woolen and D. C. Bell were, at different times, associated with Mr. England in the editorial conduct of the paper previous to this time. In January, 1879, Col. W. F. Hicks resigned as editor, and was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas J. Hicks, who continued as editor until June, 1879, when he withdrew. W. T. High then became its publisher, and Col. W. F. Hicks again assumed editorial control. In October, 1879, T. J. Hicks leased the paper for 15 months and resumed its editorship. In January, 1880, he formed a partnership with W. B. Barnum, but in August of the same year J. E. Robertson purchased Mr. Hicks' interest, Mr. Barnum remaining as editor. In the following January, Wyley Barnum also retired, and in a few months J. E. England became the owner. He continued as editor and publisher of the Lonoke Democrat until December 6, 1882, then he resold to Thomas J. Hicks. Col. H. T. Bradford was the next owner of this old newspaper, and he was succeeded by his son, R. E. Bradford, who retired in August, 1921, after several years of service, to engage in fruit farming at Prairie Grove. R. F. Wair was its publisher for a while in 1912. Its publisher is now E. M. Williams, owner and publisher of the Carlisle Independent, while A. R. Guthridge is the editor and general manager.

The Lonoke Democrat celebrated its 50th anniversary with a Booster Edition August 4, 1921, which was the first issue under the management of A. R. Guthridge, who was connected with the Citizens Daily Bulletin, Hot Springs, from its birth on July 28, 1906, until about 1912, as manager and one of the lessees.

During Colonel Hicks' connection with the Democrat, Miss Willie Hicks did much local writing for that newspaper, and she will be remembered as a regular attendant at the Press Association meetings.

S. B. ("Burke") Kelley, who has been the foreman on the Democrat for 11 years past, worked on the Arkansas Gazette in 1888-9, under Charles H. Lewis and M. C. Morris as foremen. In 1915 Mr. Kelley edited the Lonoke Democrat.

The Arkansas Home, at Lonoke, was started by Thomas J. Hicks in June, 1879, when Mr. Hicks withdrew for the first time

from the Lonoke Democrat. It suspended in a few weeks, to be revived by him in October, 1881, and afterward to be absorbed by the Lonoke Democrat.

The Lonoke Guard was started in 1891 by R. F. Wair. Bob Wair went from Des Arc to Cabot, and from there to Lonoke. He was a fearless newspaper man, who had numerous controversies, growing out of his outspoken manner of treating men and affairs. On one occasion he printed the picture of a jackass, under it stating that the animal represented what So-and-So looked like in the eyes of the people.

The Lonoke Citizen, published by Walter Williams for two years. was moved to Hazen in 1897.

The Ledger, at Lonoke, was started in 1907. R. F. Wair was its editor.

The Lonoke County News was founded in 1902, and George Rule was its publisher for many years. George Rule Jr., and Clifton Rule were its publishers in 1920. Willie T. Walls succeeded them as publishers. Geo. Rule now is owner and editor of this paper.

MADISON COUNTY.

Huntsville.

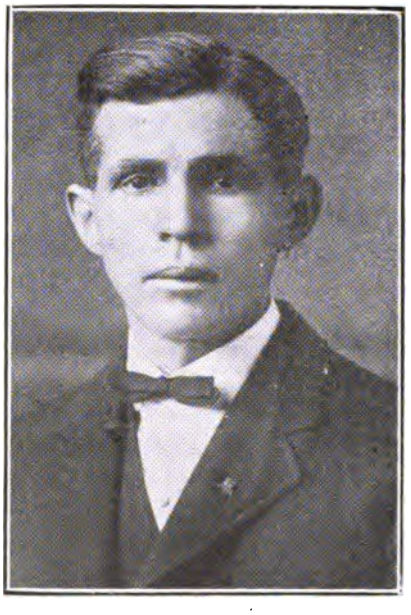
W. E. Smith, previously of Pine Bluff, established Madison County's first newspaper, at Huntsville, the name of which was the Independent. In canvassing among the people with the view of ascertaining what amount of patronage he might hope to receive, the prospective publisher intimated that provisions, vegetables, etc., would be received in lieu of cash, and it is said that he fared sumptuously for one summer, at least. It was in the autumn of 1852 that the first issue of the Independent appeared, and in less than a year's time the last issue was printed. The paper was Democratic in politics, and is said to have died a political death.

In 1856, J. P. Owen established the Mountaineer, also Democratic, but, like its predecessor, it survived only a short time. The plant was moved to Springfield, Mo.

The first number of the Madison County Record, established at Huntsville by Joseph H. Daughterty, was dated May 31, 1879. The plant was burned December 1 of the same year, and the paper was suspended until February 1, 1880. In December, 1884, John M. Elsey became its proprietor, and the name was changed to Madison County Democrat. It was continued as such until July, 1885, when Augustus Lowe purchased the plant and began the publication of the War Eagle Republican, which was subsequently moved to St. Paul, and later moved back to Huntsville and issued as the Huntsville Republican. It was continued under various ownerships until July, 1919.

The Madison County Democrat, the second paper of that name, was established in October, 1885, by J. W. Baldwin. Bohannan & Gage became its proprietors in March, 1886, and J. T. Gage, a son of the latter, was the publisher for several years. The Democrat was also variously owned and managed until 1892, when Alfred Hawn and J. T. Gilliland purchased the paper. Later

Alfred Hawn became its sole owner and continued as such until July, 1919, when he purchased the plant of the Huntsville Republican, consolidated same with that of the Democrat and readopted the old name of the Madison County Record. In national and state politics, the Record is Democratic, but in county and community affairs it is independent. In the publication of the Democrat and the Record Mr. Hawn has had associated with him at



Alfred Hawn, Huntsville Democrat.

different times his brothers, Carl, Arthur and Loy. Alfred Hawn was a member of the Executive Committee of the Arkansas Press Association in 1922.

Marble City.

The Marble City Sentinel was started by J. H. Estes in May, 1893. Later the plant was moved to Lead Hill, and the paper resumed as the Lead Hill Sentinel.

Pettigrew.

The Journal, at Pettigrew, was published for a short time recently, by W. A. Keithley.

St. Paul.

The only paper in Madison County other than the Record at present is the Mountain Air, published at St. Paul, by Harry J. White. The Mountain Air was established in 1894. E. F. Shinn was its publisher for a number of years. Mr. Shinn died a few years ago, and for a short time the paper was suspended.

MARION COUNTY.

The Gazette, at Yellville, Marion County, was founded in March, 1873, by James H. Graham and Frank Mason, but in September, 1874, it was discontinued, and the press and other material were moved to La Crosse, Izard County, where a newspaper called the Post was launched by Mr. Graham. It ceased publication in March, 1877, and the plant was then taken to Melbourne, where the Clipper was started by Graham & Mason. It suspended a year or two later.

The Yellville Watchman was started in July, 1886, by Isaac F. Clark. It died in 1888.

The Vidette, at Yellville, suspended in 1886, after having been published for a short time.

The Mountain Echo at Yellville was established March 5, 1886. H. B. Dallam was its editor and publisher. In 1888 it was purchased by W. R. Jones, who came from Illinois in 1887. In 1893 F. N. Matthews became associated with him, and they continued the publication until 1901, when they sold out to T. L. Gilley. In 1902 Mr. Jones again purchased the publication and a short time afterwards J. H. Hand became associated with him. A few months later Mr. Hand purchased Mr. Jones' interest and became sole owner. In 1911 Mr. Hand sold the Echo to a number of business men in the town and it was incorporated as the Mountain Echo Publishing Company, which company published it until 1914, when F. N. & Don Matthews purchased it, and it is still owned and published by them.

The School Journal (monthly) was started at Yellville in 1891. Prof. W. B. Scroggins was its editor. It is no more.

Col. W. A. Webber was the founder of the town of Maryhattianna. After having been in the newspaper business in various sections of Arkansas for many years, Col. Webber located in Marion County about the year 1897. He was interested in the promotion of the mineral interests of Marion County, and he

selected a site for his town and had his congressman secure a postoffice for the place. The town was called "Maryhattianna," in honor of Col. Webber's three daughters. Col. Webber then established a newspaper called the Maryhattianna Herald, which he published for several years. He was editor and publisher of the paper, also postmaster, storekeeper and justice of the peace.



J. H. Hand.

The Maryhattianna Signal, started a short time previously, was in 1900 moved to Yellville and called the Weekly Miner.

A new Republican paper had the temerity to start at Dodd City, in 1900.

The Record commenced publication at Yellville in 1901. The Yellville Republican and the Record were consolidated in 1902.

The Dodd City Enterprise was started by W. T. Williams, September 27, 1901. It died in 1908, leaving only an "Echo" in Marion County, as the Republican had already suspended.

The News and Mining Reporter, at Yellville, was established in 1912 by Grady and Roy Hand. They had had experience with their father, J. H. Hand, on the Yellville Echo. They bought the plant of the Yellville Republican after it had suspended. The paper was started as the News. In 1919 F. N. and Don Matthews bought the News from Hand Bros. and consolidated it with the Reporter.

MILLER COUNTY.

Texarkana was not founded as a town until 1873, and while it is the fourth largest city in the State at present, its newspaper history is not as old as that of many smaller places. Its two dailies, the Texarkanian, on the Arkansas side, and the Four States Press, on the Texas side, are important newspapers.

Much of the information about the Texarkana newspapers and their makers was furnished by W. B. Weeks, who began his newspaper career in Texarkana as a mere boy, on the Democrat, in 1882, and has been more or less "on the job" in newspaper work ever since. He has known every editor the town ever had, and has done work on almost every newspaper that has been published there during the past forty years.

The present Texarkanian is the successor to the Texarkana Democrat, which was founded by Dr. G. H. Wootten and his son, F. G. ("Pete") Wootten, in August, 1875, as a weekly. In 1882, they sold to Dayton B. Hayes and Ed A. Church, who added an afternoon daily in the fall of 1883. For a short while, in the spring of 1884, this newspaper was owned by Joe E. Cook and J. V. Scott, neither of whom were practical newspaper men. In August, 1884, the paper was purchased by Col. E. A. Warren, of Prescott, and Judge C. E. Mitchell, of Texarkana, with the former as editor. The name was changed to the Independent, and it became the champion of Judge Mitchell as an Independent candidate for Congress, first against James K. Jones, and later against Thomas C. McRae, the present governor of Arkansas. In 1890, Colonel Warren returned to the Democratic fold, and then re-christened the paper the Democrat. In June, 1892, J. W. Gardner, who had been publishing the Prescott Picayune, bought the Democrat from Mr. Warren.

At that time there was another daily there, started in 1891, called the Texarkanian, conducted by Rev. W. A. Forbes, W. H. Ward and a Mr. Hairston. In about a year after he had pur-

chased the Democrat, Mr. Gardner acquired the Daily Texarkanian, when he consolidated the two papers as the Texarkanian, under which name it has since been published.

W. H. Ward was Mr. Gardner's city editor for some time. "Pete" Wooten was afterward city editor of that newspaper for six or seven years, and Mr. Gardner states that he was one of the most popular newspaper men that Texarkana ever had.



J. L. Wadley, Publisher Texarkanian.

Mr. Gardner sold the newspaper in January, 1902, to George S. Valliant, of Pine Bluff, and moved to Mena, where he now resides. A. B. Sholars was the editor of the Texarkanian from 1902 to 1904, when he was succeeded by W. B. Weeks, who resigned in 1910.

In 1913 Col. J. L. Wadley acquired the property, and the newspaper has since been under the control of himself and his two sons. It is conducted in the name of the Texarkana Publishing Company, of which J. L. Wadley is president, Archer F. Wadley,

vice-president, and J. L. Wadley, Jr., secretary and treasurer. The Texarkanian is published on the Arkansas side.

The Texarkana Courier was founded in 1898, by J. W. Stuart, who remained its editor and publisher until about 1907, when he was succeeded by John B. King, who was superceded in 1909 by C. E. Palmer. Mr. Palmer changed the name of the paper to



C. E. Palmer, Four States Press, Texarkana.

the Four States Press in 1910. This newspaper's office is on the Texas side of Texarkana, in Bowie County. C. E. Palmer, the editor and publisher, came from Nebraska, and was at first engaged in the mercantile business in Texarkana. Henry Humphrey is associate editor.

The Gate City News was started in 1875, by W. J. Allen, as a weekly. In January, 1882, the paper merged with a small afternoon sheet, known as the Inter-State, owned by C. E. Dixon and O. C. Porter, with W. J. Allen as editor, and C. E. Dixon business manager. Mr. Porter soon retired, and the paper became the Inter-

State News, which blossomed into the first real live daily the town ever had. Its plant was destroyed by fire in 1885, but the paper resumed publication in March, 1887, with Capt. W. J. Allen as editor and owner. On August 3, 1893, Capt. Allen was shot and killed because of some caustic personal criticisms in his paper. W. B. Weeks then bought the plant and conducted the paper until 1896, when he was succeeded by Lee Giles of Hope. Mr. Giles conducted the paper for about four months, when it suspended and the plant was junked.

The Weekly Visitor was started in 1878 by Rev. J. F. Shaw and F. G. Wootten. It lived a little more than a year. Texarkana's first effort in the way of a daily newspaper was issued from this office. The Evening Visitor wasn't much larger than a postage stamp,—8½x12 inches,—but its publishers and printers were proud of it, just the same.

J. F. Shaw commenced the publication of the Baptist Outpost, a Seventh Day Baptist paper, in 1887, but moved it to Fouke in 1891, where it ceased publication a couple of years later.

The Daily Public Opinion, of Texarkana, was started in 1884, by Frank M. Leatherman. It went to the scrap heap in 1887.

The Daily Vindicator was published in 1886 and 1887. It was owned by Thomas Batte, and edited by W. B. Weeks.

The Daily Graphic was started in 1890 by Thomas Batte, with W. B. Weeks as editor. It ceased publication in 1891.

The Southwest Republican was founded in 1888 and lived a little more than a year. One prominent Republican declared its demise was due to the fact that "the party couldn't read." Dr. D. F. Thurm, later of Little Rock, was its editor.

The Herald, started by J. A. Watson, in 1888, continued publication for only a few months. W. H. Butler and E. C. Beard, Jr., were connected with this newspaper.

The Daily Times was founded in 1887, by J. H. Gilliland of Shreveport, and later was taken over by B. M. Vanderhurst. It suspended in 1890.

The Texarkana Morning Call was started early in 1895, by Frank and Buck Whitlow, as a daily. A year later they were

succeeded by John G. Sabine and Charles E. Beard. The paper was discontinued in 1897.

The Independent News, later changed to the Independent Union News, was founded in 1919 by R. J. Dowling. It is published on the Arkansas side of the city. It is a railroad man's newspaper.

The College Home, at Texarkana, was published in 1891 by J. V. Scott.

The Record, at Fouke, was started in 1890 by J. F. Shaw, who was succeeded by Mrs. Eva Shaw in 1891. J. A. Watson was its editor for some years.

The Progressive Citizen, a negro weekly, is published at Texarkana.

The Appreciative-Union (negro) Republican Weekly was started in 1908. L. D. Jones was its editor. It has suspended.

The Baptist Commoner, started in 1914, H. M. Cagle, Ben M. Bogard and M. P. Matheny, editors, has been consolidated with the Baptist at Little Rock.

F. B. Baillio's History of the Texas Press (1916) states that the following early newspapers were started on the Texas side of Texarkana, in Bowie County:

The Democrat, 1873-4, by J. C. Bayne.

The Journal, 1874, by H. S. Johnson.

The Gate City News, 1874, by G. W. Valliant.

"Among the better known newspaper men of former years in Texarkana," says Mr. W. B. Weeks, "were J. H. ("Jack") Wootten, Barry Matthes, O. C. Porter, W. J. Allen, E. A. Warren, and W. H. Ward." (To which list must be added W. B. Weeks.) "These were writers—not printers.

"Wootten was an excellent writer, but was frail and physically weak. He died more than thirty years ago.

"Barry Matthes came from a leading Mississippi family, was a ripe scholar and rarely gifted as a writer. He went to Mexico and established a newspaper in 1888. Two years later (in 1890) he was killed in a duel.

"O. C. Porter quit the tripod for the law and moved to Pine Bluff, where he died, about eighteen years ago.

"Capt. W. J. Allen was a Virginian, who received a wound at the first battle of Bull Run, which made him a cripple for life. He was a merciless critic, and frequently used vitriolic language in his comments on men and measures. For several weeks in 1893, he criticised the official and personal affairs of the County Judge on the Texas side in almost every issue of his paper, 'The Inter-State News.' One night, about 8 o'clock, the Judge met him on Broad street and fired a .45 calibre bullet through his body. Allen died the following morning, leaving a widow and a two-weeks old baby boy.

"W. H. Ward did his first work on the Graphic, in 1891. He went with Brann's Iconoclast in 1895, and remained with it until Brann's death. He then went to St. Louis, and for a time was on the staff of the Globe-Democrat. He has been a lawyer for the last fifteen or twenty years."

Before coming to Arkansas, J. W. Gardner owned and edited the West Point (Ga.) Enterprise. He published the Nevada County Picayune for six years previous to going to Texarkana, and he was a printer and publisher for 28 years before retiring in 1902 on account of failing eyesight. He was a strong advocate of prohibition, and states that the files of the Texarkanian will show from two to four murders a week on Broad street during the time that the whiskey men were in control there, while since prohibition has been enforced, the city is comparatively free from crime.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY.

Osceola.

In an interesting paper, read before the Press Association a few years ago, Mrs. Ada L. Roussan gave the following story of the founding of the Osceola Times: "In 1870," she said, "while the darkest pages of our history were being written, three intrepid spirits dared to take this forward step. They were James B. Best, circuit clerk; John O. Blackwood, attorney, and Leon Roussan, practical printer. At that time, according to the most authentic records obtainable, there were only 56 newspapers published in Arkansas, and of these only 7 lived to complete their 20th volume; which shows the rocky road that those pioneers of newspaperdom had to travel."

In the summer of 1873, Leon Roussan became the sole owner of that newspaper, and he continued to conduct it up to the time of his death, in 1905. Mrs. Roussan then took up the work and published the paper until 1919, when she removed to Hot Springs. Sam M. Hodges became its editor and manager in 1914, but when Mrs. Roussan retired, the Times Publishing Company purchased the business, in September, 1919. J. W. Rhodes, Jr., is president; H. D. Tomlinson, vice-president, and Thomas Henderson treasurer of the company. Mr. Hodges continues to be editor and manager. The Times celebrated its 52nd birthday on January 1, 1922, and is by long odds the oldest newspaper in that part of the State.

The material used in starting the Times was brought from the old county site town of Madison, in St. Francis county, which before the Civil War was the business center of that section. It came from a printing office that had been wrecked by its owner to prevent its falling into the hands of the marauders who followed the Federal army and plundered at will. The Washington hand press was scrapped. The type had been emptied into gunny sacks and buried in the sands of the St. Francis river, later to be stored in the old court house at Madison. From there it was

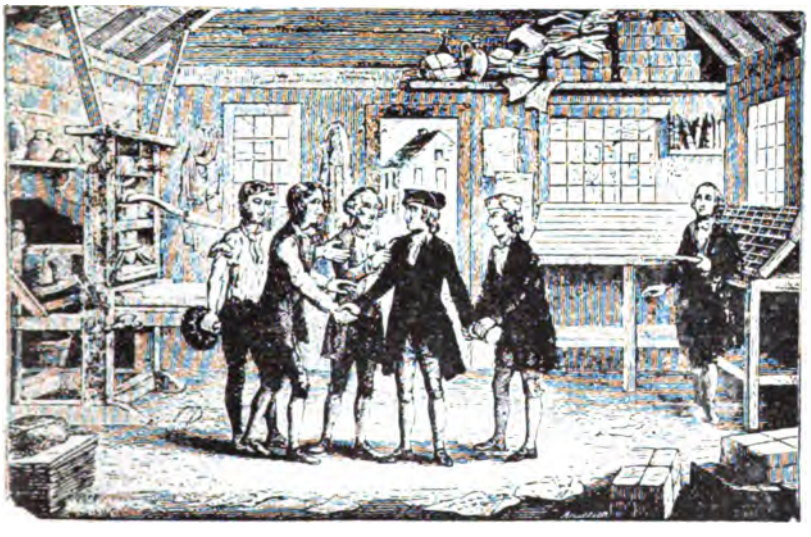
removed to Osceola, by steamboat, as in that early day regular freight and passenger steamers plied the St. Francis as far up as the old town of Wittsburg, in Cross County. When the sacks arrived at Osceola, the pi was sorted into cigar boxes, and afterward the type was laid in cases, brought by slow freight from the East. The case stands, frames for the imposing stones, and the stool for the printer, however, were, with the assistance of the local carpenter, made by the editor-printer-publisher, Leon Roussan, who had had a little training in his father's cabinet shop before he entered the office of the St. Genevieve Plaindealer, as a boy, to learn the printing business. Mrs. Roussan said that she had kept a handful of material which was a part of the equipment of fifty years ago. They had been preserved by the former editor as curios. "Doubtless," said she, "they will soon seem as archaic as Indian pottery, yet I assure you that the old-time printer-artist could get very attractive effects from their use."

The Times appeared to have filled a real "long felt want." Mrs. Roussan states that Helena, Jacksonport and Little Rock were the nearest and most accessible points where legal notices affecting the county might be published, and with the weekly mail service by boat, it took several weeks and sometimes months to get newspapers to and from those points, as there was always a lay-over in Memphis for up-river packets.

Mrs. Roussan's life was bound up with this newspaper for forty years. Says she: "It is said that 'some men are born great, some achieve greatness. and some have greatness thrust upon them.' This applies to women as well as men, and I achieved greatness by marrying the editor and owner of a country newspaper. Mr. and Mrs. Roussan attended the 1879 meeting of the Arkansas Press Association at Little Rock as a bridal trip.

Here is a delightful print-shop romance: "When the Times was in its ninth year," says Mrs. Roussan, who was Miss Adah Lee Pettey, the daughter of Dr. F. M. Pettey of Osceola, "I was merged by matrimonial alliance into its life for four decades; its successes and failures, its sunshine and shadows were my very life. For years the mechanical department did not concern me much, but from the very first our living room was the editorial sanctum,

and, as the editor was busy with his pencil, I learned to scan the exchanges,—at first for the pleasure of poetry and to glean the social notices, but later I learned news values. When the copy was ready for the busy tomorrow, I was allowed to have the first reading, or sometimes it was read to me, and my opinion asked. Those were proud moments to my unsophisticated mind, but I



Interior View of an Old-Time Printing Office.

afterwards learned that it was only a reward for the long silences that I had endured while the work was being done.

"* * * During the slow passing years, when the climb was ever upward, I became interested in helping, whenever I could, in the mechanical department. Gradually I learned the details of the printing business, as well as the management of the office. This was highly providential leading, for without those moral issues which were at stake (referring to the newspaper's fights for the uplift of the community) and the successes involved, I am sure that I would have never been allowed to be more than a casual visitor in the printing office. And what was meant for harm, proved to be for my good; for in 1906, when the hands of him

who had stood at the helm for 36 years were folded and at rest, we had little laid aside for a rainy day. It was necessary for me to continue the publication of the Times as a means of livelihood, which only those years of preparation made possible.

"During the twelve years that I was editor, business manager and publisher of the Times, there was wonderful improvement in Mississippi county. The St. Francis Levee was practically built, extensive drainage projects were undertaken, some to be completed, the good roads movement was launched, better methods in agriculture were adopted, and so many up-to-date and forward measures were to be placed before the public and given publicity that I believe I had the easiest task of anybody to edit a newspaper."

Mrs. Roussan's business motto, was "Good paper, good ink, good work and prompt delivery." She was the first to install a typesetting machine in her part of the country, and she always saw that the "ghost" walked on Saturday night, although sometimes her share was minus. She progressed splendidly until about 1918, when the draft had taken so many men out of the regular avenues of trade, that she despaired of being able to continue to deliver the goods, and she says that rather than surrender her ideals, she gave up and sold the printing office which had figured so largely in her life for the long span of forty years.

Mrs. Roussan relates that when her husband was publisher of the Times, "Mississippi County was whiskey-soaked all the time and water-soaked a part of the year." To overcome either condition seemed utterly hopeless, yet she and her husband believed that the local paper should do its part toward relieving both situations. The paper stood for law enforcement and honest elections, and she states that many a battle royal was pitched over these questions. The little county site of 1,000 inhabitants was thus always at high tension. The columns surged in the war on whiskey. The first victory was the closing of the saloons, in 1881, and the last was the abolition of the dives and "honketonks" on the plantations in 1915. The newspaper made enemies, whose sworn policy was to starve it out, but the plucky editress says

that it was the business of herself and her husband to see that they failed.

During Mrs. Roussan's management, she had an interesting experience, which evidenced her quick-wittedness. During a political campaign, a candidate for the Legislature came to her office and said that he wanted to obtain the influence of the Times in his behalf, enquiring, "What is your price?" "Now, the influence of my newspaper was one thing in the world that was not for sale,—not for money, at least," said she. "I promptly answered that there was nothing that he could do for me personally, but that I would give him my unqualified support if he would pass a 'no fence' law for Mississippi County. He replied: 'It's as good as done, for I, too, am sick and tired of seeing old, half-starved cows standing in the lanes in summer, and many hundred range cattle drowned every time we have an overflow.' The agreement was made and kept."

A paper called the Commonwealth was being published at Osceola in 1904 and 1905. W. M. McKinney was its editor. He was succeeded by Oliver Jenkins.

The Osceola Democrat, started a short time before, suspended in 1900.

The Osceola Press was begun in 1903, by Thomas & McKinley. It was sold to L. C. Mayhall, who sold it to A. T. Benton. It moved to Missouri, from whence it came.

Blytheville.

The Blytheville Herald, started in 1900, of which H. C. Lawthorn was publisher, and the News, started about the same time, were consolidated in 1915. Bowen & Vail were its publishers for some time, and were succeeded by S. E. Vail, the present publisher.

The Blytheville Courier was started in 1903 by L. M. Ross, who suffered an electrical shock in August, 1921. He came from Oklahoma, and bought the Courier in 1911, which he continues to publish.

The Blytheville Plaindealer was started in 1889, by Will Davis.

Corinth.

The Corinth Watchman was published in 1896, by W. L. Wilmeth.

The Corinth Christian Preacher was published in 1895, by C. M. Willoughby.

Leachville.

The Leachville World's Cresset (religious) was started in 1902, by Rev. L. S. Garrett, editor, and N. G. Garrett and M. M. Bower, publishers.

The Leachville Star, started in 1917, by B. L. Appleby, suffered a fire in March, 1921, but most of the material was saved. G. N. Appleby joined his brother in this enterprise in 1920, but afterward withdrew. The paper continues to be published.

Luxora.

The Luxora Leader, started in 1916 by W. J. Allen, was discontinued for a while, but was revived in the fall of 1921 by J. R. Massey.

Manilla.

A new paper was started at Manila, called the Bulletin, in 1920. A. S. Ingle is its editor.

MONROE COUNTY.

Brinkley.

The Monroe County Citizen, now published by Walter B. Williams, was established as the Monroe County Times in 1876 by a Mr. Lightle. He was in turn succeeded by T. T. Pitts and J. C. Crenshaw. The latter sold the paper in May, 1878, to G. W. L. Kanawah. It had several other publishers, including Col. W. W. Folsom, before 1899. In the latter year W. B. Williams bought it, and in 1900 he changed its name to the Citizen, under which name he has continued to publish it. He has had a long and varied experience, having learned to set type in the office of the Stuttgart Chronicle in the early nineties, after which, at different times, he published newspapers at Carlisle, Hazen and Stuttgart. The Citizen plant was partially destroyed by a cyclone which devastated Brinkley in 1909, but Mr. Williams soon installed a better plant than the one that was wrecked. He is a great advocate of good roads, better farming methods and improved civic conditions. He fought the saloon, and is now fighting the tobacco habit. He likes nothing better than a political scrap, and he claims that his newspaper was the first one in the State to advocate woman suffrage. Mr. Williams served as president of the Arkansas Press Association in 1920-21.

The Brinkley Argus was founded May 5, 1883, with J. C. McKetham, Robert J. Kelley and B. F. Kelley as editors and proprietors. Robt. J. Kelley in 1883 sold his interest to Mr. McKetham. W. B. Folsom bought the paper in 1891, and he continues to be its editor and publisher, although his wife, Mrs. H. M. Folsom, is also his business partner.

Editor Folsom, by hard work, has built his paper into one of the best printing properties in the state. He has been aggressive and progressive and has been a booster for his section and the state in such a way as to attract the attention of the nation to Arkansas. In 1910 Mr. Folsom started and for five years

organized the mammoth state-wide advertising "Arkansas on Wheels" trains, which he carried through the North and East and which was possibly the greatest piece of spectacular advertising the state of Arkansas has ever had.



W. B. Williams, Publisher Monroe County Citizen.

The Brinkley Argus is housed in an artistic brick sun-parlor office built by him and equipped under direction of a fine efficiency engineer for the business he successfully directs. A pretty white brick house adjoins the office and both face on a beautiful park in a bower of flowers, while on another part of the same block is the First Presbyterian Church, a pretty modern structure, which is a soul-saving station held dear to the hearts and lives of the Folsoms.

Clarendon.

A newspaper called the Democratic Standard was started at Clarendon in 1860 by a Mr. Nichols. It suspended in 1862. when

Mr. Nichols entered the Confederate army, and Mr. Nichols was never heard of afterward.

In 1868 John S. Green issued a campaign newspaper called the Democrat, at Clarendon.

The Clarendon Age was started by T. T. Pitts in 1874. Mr. Pitts sold it in the same year to B. F. Lightle, who continued it



W. B. Folsom, Publisher Brinkley Argus.

until October, 1876, when it was moved to Brinkley, and there published under the name of the Times for a number of years, but it is now out of existence.

The Monroe County Sun was established at Clarendon in 1877 by George W. Christie, who conducted it for six months, and was succeeded by Judge T. W. Hooper. He continued its publication until July. 1878, when Judge Parker C. Ewan and Grant Green acquired the property. In January, 1879, they were succeeded by W. H. Barry, who in six months sold to M. R. White. He remained with the paper until September, 1881, when he sold

to W. C. Glover. In November, 1881, Mr. Glover removed to Illinois and the paper suspended. It was revived by J. Hector Harris October 29, 1881. In 1885 E. B. Kelley became the owner. He sold to R. P. Wair. In about the year 1886, William E. Spencer acquired the property, and continued to edit and publish the Sun until 1907, when ill health sent him to Colorado, when his brother-in-law, W. T. Bonner then assumed charge of it. He was succeeded by George P. Smith, who has edited the paper since 1915. The Clarendon Printing Company, of which Mr. Spencer is the principal owner, is the publisher. It is a good weekly newspaper.

The Clarendon Times was started by Thomasson & Bayne in 1893. It was not a permanent success.

The Monroe County Mirror was started May 13, 1892. T. L. Vaughan was one of its editors.

November 10, 1884, J. Hector Harris commenced the publication of the People's Choice, at Clarendon, but the paper did not appear to be the "people's choice," and it suspended.

The Columbian Weekly of Clarendon, devoted to the interests of the Ladies' Cooking Club of its home city, was published for a few months in 1893. The rule was made that the paper's editor would be changed every two weeks,—and at that it was not much ahead of a great many Arkansas newspapers, as the historian who tries to keep up with the changes will learn.

Holly Grove.

A few years ago the Holly Grove Star commenced publication, but it soon ceased to shine. Its name was changed to the Banner. It did not attract much attention under its new title, either, and has been discontinued.

The Holly Grove Leader was started in about 1915. Hosea Keeling bought it in 1916 from C. O. Wahlquist. It is a Democratic Weekly, of which J. C. Graham is now its publisher and Miss Ruth Wahlquist editor.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery County has been somewhat backward in a newspaper way. The Arkansas Mining Journal was published at Mt. Ida from June 4, 1880, until June 28, 1881, when it suspended, and no paper was published in the county that is of record until about 1886.

In 1886 the Bear Mountain News, at Bear, or Black Springs, was started by J. L. Wadley, of the Hot Springs News, who printed the paper at the office of the latter paper. He sold it a year later, and it soon suspended, leaving the entire county at that time without a newspaper.

The Montgomery County Times, which had been started shortly before, was in 1911 bought by P. A. Tofft and Miss Cecelia Tofft, who in 1887 came to America from Australia. The paper was discontinued before 1916.

The News, at Caddo Gap, was started in 1911 by H. A. Norton, who leased a dead plant for the purpose, but after a short time it proved unsuccessful.

The News, at Womble, was started about 1911, by W. E. Womble, a merchant and postmaster of that town, who is also known in politics. It appears to have been succeeded by the Womble Review, which commenced publication in 1913, with J. Milan as publisher. A. H. Chapin became its editor and publisher in 1920, and he was succeeded by P. A. Tofft, who had published the Montgomery County Times. C. R. Sanders became its editor and publisher in 1922.

The Montgomery County Democrat, at Mt. Ida, was started in 1914. Elbert Howell was its editor. He was succeeded by L. L. Beavers in 1920, and he sold to Ernest C. Rauert, of El Dorado, in 1921.

The Arkansas Hillbilly, a fortnightly humorous publication, was started in 1920, by P. A. Tofft, who had been the publisher of two weekly newspapers at Mt. Ida. Mr. Tofft is known as "Sor-

ghum Pete," under which pen name he writes witty sayings and spreads homely philosophy, but his paper has not made its appearance lately.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Like a great many other towns, Prescott has had numerous publications that died. The Picayune and the News are the only newspapers in the general news field at this time. J. J. Thomasson, of the defunct Democrat, is now the editor and owner of the Carroll County Times, Carrollton, Ga.; Hon. E. E. White, the founder of the Picayune, who was chief of the U. S. Indian Bureau under Cleveland, died in Oklahoma in 1909. His brother, W. B. White, is also deceased. The latter's daughter, Mrs. F. Jack Johnson, is local and society editress of the Prescott Daily News, owned by her husband.

The Banner appears to have been Prescott's first newspaper. It was commenced in 1875 by E. E. and W. B. White. In 1876 they sold to W. D. Johnson, who changed the name of the paper to the Prescott News. In March, 1877, T. H. Bascom became its owner, but Mr. Johnson continued as editor. In May, 1877, the name was again changed, this time to the Clipper.

T. H. Bascom in the '70s was also the publisher for a short time of a little paper at Prescott, called the Fruit Grower.

Then came the Prescott Dispatch, started in 1876, by John P. Fagan, with E. A. Warren as editor. Warren & Son soon purchased the interest of Mr. Fagan. In the late '70s and early '80s Prescott was a stronghold of the Greenback party. The Dispatch espoused that cause. Col. Warren was a man of strong personality and great ability, as an orator, as well as a writer. In 1880, Mr. Warren moved to Hope, and continued the publication of the Dispatch at that place. He later moved to Texarkana, and established the Democrat. The Dispatch seems to have been suspended for a while, but in 1885 it was revived by J. A. Ansley, and it continued to be published until the demise of the late lamented Greenback party. In 1880, Rufus K. Garland, a brother of Senator A. H. Garland, was associated with Mr. Warren in the conduct of this paper.

The Prescott Clipper was published for a short time beginning in 1877, and it opposed the Fishback amendment.

Next came the Nevada County Picayune, a Democratic newspaper and the longest lived of Prescott's newspapers. It was founded February 14, 1878, by Yates & White. Eugene E. White, its editor, had been interested in the Banner three years previously, and was an editor of ability. In February, 1883, Mr. White retired to establish the Daily Herald, at Hot Springs, when his brother, W. B. White, took charge of the Picayune. May 10, 1884, it was bought by Dudley B. Madden, a talented young lawyer, just out of college; but in October of the same year it reverted to W. B. White. J. W. Gardner, who lives at Mena, acquired a half interest in the paper in 1884, and in 1885 the remaining interest of Mr. White, and continued to edit it until 1895, when it was sold to J. J. Thomasson, and Mr. Gardner moved to Texarkana.

C. B. Bascom, deceased, also owned this newspaper at one time, as also did Rev. W. F. Evans, F. J. Johnson and Charles Shankle, the latter now of Arkadelphia. Some of its owners and editors have been very prominent men.

C. B. Andrews, who has been a member of the Legislature, became the owner of this well known old paper in 1904. An evening edition of the Picayune was started in 1921. Mr. Andrews recently sold the Picayune to Geo. B. Munn and Harry F. Holton, its present publishers.

It was on the Picayune that Fred W. Allsopp, in 1884, began his printing experience, with Andrew Ross, Walter Ross, Claude McCorkle and Charles Shankle, who then, at different times, composed the mechanical force of the office.

Orto Finley was connected with this paper in 1921.

When "Buck" Andrews bought the Picayune it had been conducted as a Populist paper for a while. He sent for Hillory Jennings, representing Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, and told him he wanted a press to replace the old G. Washington in the office. Said Mr. Andrews: "The old press has been used to print a Populist paper, and I can't make it print a Democratic sheet, so I am going to get rid of it."

The Prescott Democrat was started in 1890, by J. J. Thomasson. It lasted until about 1902.

On September 1, 1891, J. O. A. Bush, who served several terms in the Legislature, started the People's Tribune, a Populist paper, at Prescott. It suspended in December, 1896.

The Weekly Times, a Democratic newspaper, was started early in 1897 by Dan Delahoyde, who years before had been a printer on both the Dispatch and the Picayune. In 1899 it was



F. Jack Johnson, Prescott News.

sold to W. H. Mack and A. J. Hunter, and afterward was consolidated with the Picayune, and the material was moved to Nashville.

A paper called the Prescott Paragraph, which was started by Charles Shankle, was published for only a short time in 1896 and 1897.

The Prescott Graphic, by Lon McCorkle and Lee Giles, made its appearance in 1900. In September, 1903, this paper and the

Picayune-Times were consolidated, under the management of C. B. Andrews.

The Nevada County News was established in October, 1905, as a weekly, by the News Printing Company, of which Hon. H. B. McKenzie was the owner. In 1906 it commenced to publish a daily edition. F. Jack Johnson, its present editor and publisher, purchased it in 1910. He also owns the Blevins News.

Jack Johnson began his printing career in the office of the Prescott Picayune, when it was owned by J. W. Gardner. He says he was at first a "paper jogger" and received the sum of 10 cents per week, for straightening the "mammoth edition" of less than 1,000 copies of that paper as the sheets came from the little press.

The Arkansas White Ribboner (monthly) was started at Prescott in 1907, by the Arkansas W. C. T. U. Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford was its editor.

Candid Opinion, Prescott, "a monthly journal of comment for thinking people," was established by Hon. H. B. McKenzie, February, 1920. It is indeed a worth-while publication.

The Daily Dinner Horn was also published at Prescott for a short time by C. B. Andrews.

At one time one of the Prescott newspapers had a proud editor whose family entertained occasionally and also attended all the parties that were given in the town. He did not want to mention his name or that of his family, in writing up the social events of the week, and neither did he want to omit them from the list of "those present." Therefore, he was in the habit of saying through his paper that "the editor's wife and her husband" attended such-and-such an affair, or entertained so-and-so.

NEWTON COUNTY.

Newton County's newspaper history is a little slim. The county's lack of railroads and consequent slow mail facilities probably account for this.

Deer.

The Park Nugget was started at Deer in 1908, by C. A. Monroe Meadows.

Jasper.

The Jasper American was started at Jasper, by Sam W. Davis, February 4, 1884. It suspended for a while in 1885, to be revived again later, but it finally died in 1900.

The Echo, at Jasper, was being published in 1889-90, by B. F. King.

The publication of the Herald, at Jasper, was commenced in 1891. It, too, suspended, and later was consolidated with another newspaper. E. E. Ammons was its publisher in 1908.

The Jasper Sentinel was also started in 1891. J. C. Murphy was one of its publishers.

The Newton County Blade was established at Jasper in 1897 by S. R. Reese. The Blade and the Newton County Herald were consolidated in 1898.

The Jasper Leader began to lead in 1903, with J. T. Berry as publisher.

In 1912 Stanley Crandell started a newspaper at Jasper, with C. A. Monroe as editor.

The Mountaineer, at Jasper, commenced publication in the fall of 1921. Chas. C. Atwater is its editor and publisher.

Mt. Judea.

The Times, at Mt. Judea, was started ini 1908 by Talmage Greenshaw. It was soon moved to the county seat, Jasper. This

newspaper was awarded the publication of the Constitutional Amendments in 1912, and was recognized as a leading Democratic newspaper of that section. Hudson & Prewitt became its publishers, and were succeeded by W. P. Murray. It is now published by Murray & Young.

OUACHITA COUNTY.

Camden.

Camden has had many newspapers.

The Camden Herald, a Whig organ, printed on an old Ramage press, was started in the year 1842 by John Ruth. It was afterward sold to John Martin, who went to Georgia, and by him was sold to James A. Jones, who changed the name to the Ouachita Herald. It continued until 1853, when it was purchased by Adam Clark, for many years editor of the Arkadelphia Standard, and James E. Whyte. They continued it until 1862, when it was suspended on account of the Civil War, after which it again made its appearance under the management of Clark Eliot & Co., edited by C. Thrower, assisted by Mr. Clark. It was afterward published by Gen. Thomas P. Dockery until 1868, and later was consolidated with the Constitutional Eagle, with Dr. A. W. Hobson and C. F. Thrower as editors, and Rufus L. Linscott as manager; but the old name seems to have been retained. Colonel Smithee says that the Herald, with Jimmy Jones (Jas. A. Jones) "did well until Tom Eliot in 1869 changed its politics to radical; that killed it."

James E. Whyte died in Camden in about 1870. Jas. A. Jones moved to Texas during the war and died there. Mr. Linscott went to Louisiana from Camden. Doctor Hobson became the editor of the Star of Hope after leaving Camden.

The Camden Beacon, now known as the Beacon-Herald, was established in 1849, by James A. Jones, according to the directories, but W. F. Pope says it was started in 1842, and Mrs. Frederick Hanger, in Hempstead's History, says it was founded in 1843. Anyway, its beacon light has burned for a long time, under different managements. It seems to have been discontinued for some time, and revived in June, 1873, by J. S. Holmes and J. R. Ward, on the ruins of the Tribune and the Democrat. In the fall of 1873, Mr. Ward withdrew, and Mr. Holmes became sole editor

and publisher. According to Colonel Smithee, Mr. Holmes announced that he would stay with it, and it would "float until the last spar was splintered." He did stay with it for many years. He had been a printer, and J. N. Smithee said, "The Tribune and the Democrat were the only papers published in Camden after the war that Jim Holmes, now of the Beacon, and poet-laureate of the Press Association, did not kill by being foreman of." J. S. Holmes died in 1890. Will P. Holmes, now living at Hot Springs, followed his worthy sire into the business. Frank Kellam, for years a clerk in the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington City, was associated with this newspaper for some time. The Beacon and the Herald in late years were consolidated as the Beacon-Herald, by which name the paper is now known. Fred D. Jones was at one time its editor. Sam Q. Sevier conducted it for several months in 1903.

Tribble & Hartley then published it for some time, to be succeeded by B. M. Tribble, who was followed by Joseph A. Scarboro, with V. S. Stancart as associate editor. R. C. Landvoight was tis next publisher. Beginning in 1920 G. D. Smith was its publisher, and he was succeeded by J. Ross Chambers of Augusta. Curtis B. Hurley, who was a lieutenant in the army during the World War, is its present editor and proprietor.

In 1853 a paper was published at Camden by A. T. Sewell, but its name is not remembered. Another paper started about the same time was called the South Stamp, which was conducted by L. R. Whitwell, who died soon afterward.

In 1857 the State's Right Eagle was started by A. W. Hobson and R. L. Linscott. It was continued, and attracted a great deal of attention on account of the ability displayed by its editor, until the commencement of the Civil War, when Doctor Hobson joined the army. At the end of the war, the paper was resumed as the Constitutional Eagle, but in 1867 the office was destroyed by Federal soldiers stationed at Camden, under Major Pierce, on account of an article appearing in the Eagle, and the owner was never compensated for his loss.

Anson W. Hobson, of the Camden State's Rights Eagle, when about 30 years of age, was a member of the Arkansas Secession

Convention, called by Act of the Legislature, in 1861. Although he was against secession, and so contended in his newspaper, he went into the Confederate army when his State decided to secede, and no more valiant soldier served in the Lost Cause. He was made a Colonel of the Third Arkansas Rifles, and was wounded at Corinth, Miss., December 4, 1862. He commanded his regiment at Chickamauga. He was again wounded at the battle of Waynesboro, Ga., after being transferred to Harrison's brigade of Wheeler's corps. He was a bachelor, and died in 1879 or 1880, leaving no near kin.

A Republican newspaper called the Journal was published at Camden for about three years, commencing in 1867. It was a supporter of the Clayton regime. J. R. Young was one of its editors.

Turner's Southern Star was being published at Camden, in the spring of 1867, by Elliott & Clark, with Thos. C. Peek as editor. Clark & Peek withdrew shortly afterward, and the publishers became Elliott & Whyte. Mr. Whyte died in 1870. In 1872, a stock company, with James Torrans, as president; A. A. Tuffts, as secretary; H. A. Millen, editor, and W. W. Wiggs as business manager, was formed to publish this paper. This company dissolved in 1873, and a partnership was formed between J. R. Ward and J. S. Holmes to take charge of the publication, but it suspended in June, 1874.

A paper called the Bulletin was published at Camden in 1868-72, edited by Judge W. W. Wiggs, later of Hot Springs. In its issue of December 2, 1870, the Bulletin published a list of 345 lawfully registered voters in Ouachita County which, it claimed, were stricken off the registration lists unlawfully by Republicans before the election of that year.

The Weekly Financial and Commercial Bulletin was founded at Camden in 1868, by Gen. Tom P. Dockery as publisher, and Judge Henry G. Bunn, who afterward became Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, as editor. This paper continued as a weekly until January, 1869, when a daily was also issued until August of the same year, when Gen. Dockery sold the paper to James S. Holmes & Company, who discontinued the daily edition.

In February, 1870, the paper again changed hands, and this time became the property of Browning & Bunn. In the spring of 1871, it was sold, for the last time, to E. N. Hill, who discontinued the paper and used the material in the publication of the Democrat.

The Ouachita Telegraph was being published in 1868-69.

The Camden Democrat was commenced by Thrower & Hill, in August, 1868, with C. Thrower as editor, and F. N. Hill as assistant. The paper also tried a daily edition, which soon failed, and the weekly was published until 1872, when it suspended. Mr. Thrower had previously withdrawn from the publication.

In January, 1871, Col. F. N. Hill of the Democrat challenged Hon. H. A. Millen to meet him in mortal combat outside of the State, to give him satisfaction for a personal article reflecting on him which Millen had written and published in the Camden Journal. Mr. Millen declined the invitation, and the Democrat published lengthy articles from both in regard to the matter.

The Weekly Advertiser, a Republican newspaper, was ushered in with the campaign of 1869, under the editorial auspices of Tom W. Rimes, but it soon suspended.

The Camden Tribune was started in the summer of 1872, by D. W. Chandler, who used the material of the defunct Democrat. Dr. A. W. Hobson, later of the Star of Hope, was its editor for a short while. The Tribune died in the spring of 1873.

In the fall of 1879, John Warren and F. M. Leatherman started the Greenback Dollar, which was continued for two years, when its name was changed to the Camden Tribune. In January, 1883, its name was again changed, and this time to the Camden Halberdier, with F. M. Leatherman editor and proprietor. At this time its politics became Democratic. The Halberdier suspended in 1886.

In 1884, the Daily Public Opinion was published for a while at Camden by F. M. Leatherman. It failed in 1886.

The Ouachita Valley Real Estate Bulletin, started at Camden a short time before, suspended in 1885.

The name of the Herald, used by a Camden newspaper in 1842, was revived October 29, 1886, by the establishment of another called the Ouachita Herald, by C. W. Whyte. W. F. Avera

was its publisher for some time. McCall & Thornton were its publishers in 1890. W. H. Fearing purchased a half interest in 1893. This newspaper was bought by Hon. Sam Q. Sevier in 1902, and he edited it until he employed Harry F. Kapp to take charge of it as editor and manager. In the meantime, Mr. Sevier organized the Herald Printing Company, which corporation took over the Herald. Mr. Sevier was president of the company until the spring of 1906. While under his management, the Herald installed the first up-to-date power press in Camden. Mr. Kapp finally became the owner of the paper, and he took in as a partner, Ed Green, now of Pine Bluff. Mr. Green bought Mr. Kapp's interest, and continued to publish the Herald for about two years, from 1910 to 1912. He sold to Charles Shankle, now of Arkadelphia, who conducted it until 1913, when he sold to the Montgomery Printing Company. The Herald was afterward consolidated with the Beacon.

The Ouachita Oddfellows Beacon was started at Camden in 1894, by J. B. Friedheim.

The Live Wire, at Camden, was put out by the Herald Printing Company in 1908.

The Camden Eagle, the second of that name, was being published in 1910 to 1913. Hon. Sam Q. Sevier was its owner and editor for a short time. He sold it to a man named Lea, who abandoned it.

Hon. Sam Q. Sevier is a member of one of Arkansas' most celebrated families. He edited newspapers at Hope and elsewhere, as well as at Camden, but by profession he is a lawyer, and at one time was a prominent candidate for Governor of Arkansas. He has been active in the good roads movement, and in river levee work. He was a member of the Press Association for a number of years, and in 1893 delivered an address before that Association.

C. B. Montgomery came from Minnesota in 1912, and purchased the Camden Daily Live Wire and the Ouachita Weekly Herald. He changed the name of the daily Live Wire to the Herald, and began publishing the daily and weekly Herald.

The Camden Eagle, still another Eagle, was started in 1916.

Fred D. James editor, Sam G. Lee publisher, but seems to have gone out of business.

The Camden News was started in 1920 by Curtis B. Hurley; Fred D. James editor. The News Printing Company now publishes it.



Hon. Chas. J. Parker, Publisher Stephens News.

Bearden.

In 1912 J. J. Morrill suspended the Dallas County Courier at Carthage, started in the same year, and moved his plant to Bearden, where he started the Tri-County Courier.

The Bearden Leader, a semi-weekly, was started in 1914. J. W. Barr is its publisher.

Chidester.

The Chidester News, a recent paper by J. D. Bynham, has suspended.

Felsenthal.

The Felsenthal Press, started in 1907 by C. A. Berry, died, and Mr. Berry moved the outfit to Huttig, where he started the Huttig News. He later moved to El Dorado.

Stephens.

The Stephens Monitor, established in 1887 by J. L. Birch, had this exciting career: It was sold to J. E. Boggs in 1888, who sold it to Morgan & Hardison in 1889, and they changed the name to the Gazetteer. In April, 1890, it was sold to Nick T. Thomasson, who changed the name to the Gazette, but Jas. L. Birch bought it back in the same year, and resumed the old name of the Monitor. It lived too fast, and after a short but merry life, passed peacefully away before 1916.

The News, at Stephens, was established in 1902 by Chas. J. Parker, and he continues to be its able editor and publisher. Mr. Parker served in the legislature in 1912, and at that time he was compelled to suspend the News temporarily because he was unable to get an acceptable substitute editor and publisher. Publication was resumed in the following May, with a new plant. Mr. Parker started the Stephens Gazette in 1890, and the Stephens New Era in 1895. His son, Chas. C. Parker, was associated with him in the publication of the News for some time, but in 1921 became manager of the DeWitt New Era.

PERRY COUNTY.

Perryville.

The Perryville Rocket supplied the following information to Mr. R. W. Leigh, historian for the Press Association, for the year 1883:

"The history of journalism in Perry county is very brief. Before the year 1879, there was no paper in the county. In that year, J. L. W. Matthews bought a Washington hand press and a dress of long primer and brevier and started the Fourche Valley Times, a six-column folio. It was a well-fitted office, and the paper continued to be published by Matthews until the summer of 1881, when he was assassinated, and the paper suspended.

"W. S. Eakin and James A. Brazil bought the Times material soon after the death of Mr. Matthews, and began the publication of the Perryville Review, which was continued by them until Mr. Eakin withdrew, to enter the canvass as a candidate for prosecuting attorney. T. L. Cox went on the paper and assisted Mr. Brazil for a few weeks, when the paper suspended. After the election, G. G. B. Davis and W. S. Eakin took charge, and changed the name of the paper to the Arkansas Rocket.

"James A. Isom, a gentleman of some newspaper experience, bought a head for a paper, to be called the Real Estate Bulletin, and issued a prospectus, but for some reason the paper was never published."

The Rocket continued for several years, but was finally discontinued.

The Fourche Valley Times, at Perryville, was established in 1878, by Q. L. W. Matthews. It was bought by J. F. Sellers, in 1884, and he changed the name of it to the Perry County News. He sold to S. T. Stayton, who sold to C. H. McGuire, who took the material to Dardanelle and ran a labor organ.

The Perry County News, at Perryville, dates from 1884, when J. F. Sellers owned it, but it was suspended at Perryville,

and moved to Dardanelle. It was returned to Perryville, in August, 1889, and re-established by Straton & Lauter. In July, 1890, W. T. Gadd purchased it and continued it until a few years ago.

W. T. Gadd learned the printing trade on the Arkansas Methodist and the Arkansas Gazette, having worked on both newspapers for many years. He was a member of Little Rock Typographical Union until he left Little Rock, when he was placed on the honorary membership roll. It is related that during the month of December, in 1900, he made a special effort to collect up all of his delinquent subscriptions, and then went to Little Rock to spend Christmas and see the sights, but his happiness was cut short by a thief who touched him for a 56-year subscription, or, in other words, for that many dollars.

A. F. Leigh succeeded Mr. Gadd on the News. He was succeeded by the Rev. George W. Hays. Hill Williams, James O. Baker and G. C. Williams were in succession editors and publishers of this paper. The present publisher is C. L. Sailor, and the editor is Helen G. Wood.

The Scimitar, a People's Party paper, at Perryville, started a short time before, suspended after the election in 1896.

Bigelow.

The Bigelow Citizens' Press was started in 1910. W. E. and W. T. Hutchinson were its publishers for some time. They were succeeded by W. E. Jones in 1916. He sold to C. L. Sailor, and for a while it was conducted by his daughter, Miss L. Sailor. It suspended in November, 1921, and its subscription list was taken over by the Perry County News.

Casa.

The Casa News, which was established in 1900, has suspended.

The Democrat, at Casa, was first published in 1903 by B. W. Daniels. S. M. Gregory became its publisher in 1911.

Perry.

The Perry Advertiser was started in 1920 by James Baker. It has suspended.

The Blade was the name of a short-lived publication recently established at Perry.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

"Helena can boast of the first newspaper started in Arkansas Territory outside of the capital—The Herald, published in 1834, a year prior to the admission of Arkansas as a State into the Federal Union," said J. N. Smithee in an address delivered at Helena in 1885; "and the third newspaper published in the territory, the Gazette, at Arkansas Post, and afterward at Little Rock, in 1819, being the first, and the Advocate, by Charles B. Bertrand and edited by Albert Pike, in 1832, the second."

Colonel Smithee was well posted in regard to the newspapers of Arkansas, and he was usually exceedingly accurate in his statements, but he appears to have been misinformed in this instance, as about the year 1832 a newspaper called the Arkansas State Democrat was started at Helena by Col. Henry L. Biscoe, with William T. Youmans as editor. Mr. Youmans was an able writer, who was connected with the Arkansas Gazette at one time. This newspaper, as did the Little Rock Advocate, violently opposed the administration of Governor John Pope. Its owner, Colonel Biscoe, desired to succeed him, and the columns of the Democrat were vigorously used to further his aspirations. The Governor, however, was not ousted from office, as was sought to be accomplished. He served until the end of his term, and was succeeded by William S. Fulton. A Mr. Hanley became the editor of the Arkansas State Democrat, and he was succeeded by R. J. Bullard, who changed the name of the paper to the Southern Sentinel. It lasted until 1841.

The Herald, which was established in February, 1834, was edited by Colonel John W. Steele. Colonel Steele soon moved to Little Rock, to edit the Little Rock Intelligencer, when the Herald is supposed to have been discontinued, and the Intelligencer to have been its successor in the maelstrom of State politics.

The next newspaper at Helena was the Constitutional Journal, started in 1836 by Wm. T. Youmans. A commentator says

that he doesn't know why this newspaper was called the Constitutional, as there was nothing in it bearing on that subject. Helena wanted a newspaper at that time, and Mr. Youmans supplied the demand. Prof. J. H. Shinn says that he was the original Arkansas newspaper booster. Mr. Youmans declared that Helena was the London and Paris of the Western Continent. It was to be a London in size, and a Paris in beauty. He sold the newspaper after two years to a Mr. Martin, who continued it for about a year, when it suspended.

There is in the periodical division of the Library of Congress a file of the Helena Spy, published from March 10th to September 24th, 1839. Gray & Tuberville were its publishers, and D. Lafayette Gray, its editor.

The Southern Shield, at Helena, was founded in 1840, by Q. K. Underwood & Bro., with Q. K. Underwood as editor. It continued to be published up to the commencement of the Civil War, and after the war was revived by him and published up to 1870 or 1871. It was a newspaper of great influence and power. Its venerable founder died in 1871.

Colonel Smithee speaks of a newspaper called the Journal, which he says was published at Helena in 1842-3 or 4, and edited by Judge Jones, whom he calls "the boss granger of them all."

The True Issue, of Helena, a Democratic newspaper, was founded by W. W. Lewis in 1848. J. W. Stayton, in an article in the Newport News of June 12, 1875, writes:

"The True Issue, by W. W. Lewis, was Democratic, and the editor was rewarded for his labors by receiving a government office, Register of United States Lands, at Batesville, to which place he removed from Helena, and there continued to reside until his death, which occurred after the war. It was in the old True Issue office that the writer first saw a female compositor, the daughter of the editor, and he will hardly forget how the tiny fingers of the little fairy danced about over the case in search of type. I should not wonder if she was not the first regular female printer that ever worked in the State. She still lives; is a most estimable lady, the mother of an interesting family, and resides near Jacksonport."

This newspaper has also been referred to as the True Witness. The name of the newspaper may have been changed, as was the fashion in those days, or there may have been another newspaper by the name of the Witness.

The Democratic Star, a weekly publication, was published from April 26, 1854, to December 30, 1855, according to files in the Library of Congress, and is supposed to have had a longer life than is comprised between the dates mentioned. J. M. Cleveland and R. W. Johnson were its publishers, and James M. Cleveland its editor.

From 1857 to 1865 a newspaper was published at Helena called the State Rights Democrat, published at first by Anderson & Tabler, and edited for some time by Thomas C. Hindman, who became a famous general during the Civil War, when he was given command of the Arkansas forces, under the Trans-Mississippi Department, in 1862, and who fell at the hands of an assassin after the war, in 1868. It is understood that this newspaper was established to oppose the True Democrat, at Little Rock, in the race for Governor between Richard M. Johnson, editor of the True Democrat, candidate of one wing of the Democratic party, and Henry M. Rector, who ran as an Independent Democrat. Hindman supported Rector, who was elected. The State Rights Democrat was at first a weekly, but it was soon made a tri-weekly paper, the first ever issued in the State.

The Independent Southron was the name of a newspaper founded at Helena in October, 1858, by H. S. Harris and M. Block. It was independent in politics, but in its first issue took strong grounds in favor of slavery and advocated a re-opening of the slave trade. It was a large, well-printed sheet.

In 1859 the name of the Southron was changed to The Helena Note-Book, and in that year it made a strong fight against General Hindman for Congressman. The Little Rock Old Line Democrat, which supported Hindman, said that the Note-Book was a heterogeneous kind of a newspaper, professing to be a Democratic journal.

An issue of the Note-Book of December 22, 1859, contained this item: "An abolitionist by the name of ———, who lately

arrived, has been attempting to persuade a negro boy and girl belonging to A. J. Rogers, Esq., to leave and go to a free state. He promised to make the boy free and to marry the girl after they reached Ohio. He was jailed, and no doubt would have been subjected to a suit manufactured from the North Carolina pine knots had not the circuit court been in session."

The Western Clarion, daily and weekly, was started in 1865, by W. S. Burnett, who had been with the Helena Shield. J. B. Miles became its editor and publisher.

The Helena World was established in 1871 by the Phillips County Democratic Central Committee, according to the late Major Greenfield Quarles, who was a member of the committee. Unfortunately, the name of the editor is not known. The files of the World, virtually complete, were destroyed in a fire which occurred on the morning of February 12, 1919. The World was afterwards purchased by William R. Burke, who died in Los Angeles, Calif., a few years ago. He conducted the paper as editor and proprietor until 1876, when he became associated in the ownership of the property with William H. Coates. In September, 1885, the World was sold to W. S. Burnett, one of the best known printers in the State. Mr. Burke removed to Los Angeles, where he conducted an evening newspaper for some time, later becoming extensively interested in real estate, which made him wealthy. On January 13, 1892, Mr. Burnett sold to the late W. M. Neal, who continued to publish the paper for several years. In 1902 or 1903 he sold it to the World Publishing Company, headed by C. N. Underwood, who had associated with him Colonel Neal and three or four members of the staff and mechanical department. Following Colonel Neal's death, Mrs. Neal (now Mrs. E. S. Ready) took over the property, and in December, 1906, sold it to George H. Adams, of the Pine Bluff Graphic. Associated with him were J. P. Burks and C. N. Underwood. J. M. Scott, city editor of this newspaper, was assassinated in the summer of 1907. In 1910, Mr. Adams sold the World to Charles M. Young, of Pine Bluff, who still conducts the business as the World Publishing Company. Mr. Young is the business manager, and is assisted by Edwin L. Burks, who began as a carrier in 1908. J. P. Burks

is the managing editor, and John R. Miles the city editor. The World was the first newspaper in Arkansas, outside of Little Rock, to install a linotype, it claims. It now has three linotypes and is printed on a perfecting press. It has a membership in the Associated Press, and receives the service over a leased wire running direct to its news room. The World has been the longest-lived of any newspaper established in Helena since the Civil War. It is now in its 51st year of continuous publication.

The Daily Independent was published at Helena from July 22 to December 31, 1874, according to a file in the Library of Congress, and may have had a longer life. It was published by Otey & Otey.

It was followed by the Daily Mail, which had an existence of nearly a year in 1875-6.

The Daily Tribune succeeded the Mail, early in 1877. It has gone out of existence.

The Helena Weekly Graphic, a Democratic newspaper, was started in 1878 by J. K. Mulkey and W. H. Coates. It was discontinued in about a year.

The Helena Yeoman was started in 1881 by W. L. Morris. In May, 1882, when the Helena World office was destroyed by fire, Gen. W. R. Burke bought the equipment of the Yeoman and it was consolidated with the World, at that time leaving only one other publication in the county, the Epoch, published by a colored man.

The Times, a negro bi-monthly, suspended in 1886, after being published for a short time.

The Helena Patriot was published by H. E. Carr, beginning in 1884, and ending some time in 1887.

The Interstate Reporter, a negro Saturday paper, the organ of the Negro Baptists, was started in 1891. The Reporter Printing Company is its publisher, and H. W. Holloway its editor.

The Royal Messenger, a negro paper devoted to a fraternal society, and owned by R. A. Williams, was removed to Chicago about the time of the Elaine riots, in 1921.

The Shield, a Democratic Saturday weekly, at Helena, was established in 1892 by James R. Turner, who continues to publish

it, never having missed an issue in 30 years. Mr. Turner was a merchant at Popular Bluff for nearly 25 years before embarking in the newspaper business. His store was destroyed by fire, with no insurance, and it is said that, in a despondent mood, as a last resort, he started a newspaper. Applying business principles, striving for the uplift of the community, and keeping faith with his patrons, he has succeeded beyond his expectations.



James R. Turner, Publisher Helena Shield.

Long prior to the war between the States, William Bevins published a newspaper at Helena called the Bulletin. Writing of Bevins, in the News of Newport, J. W. Stayton in 1875 said he combined a printing office with a bakery and advertised in his newspaper to sell good old-fashioned, honest ginger cakes for a long bit apiece, and molasses candy at three sticks for a picayune (6 1-4 cents).

The dashing Bevins was killed by being thrown from a horse,

in 1874, in California, to which State he had moved, and where he was the publisher of the Daily Stockton (Calif.) Herald.

The Helena Daily Monitor was started January 1, 1871, and was spoken of as a neat little sheet, containing the latest telegraph news and the happenings of the city, but it suspended after a short career.

The Helena High School Student, a bi-monthly, was started in 1921.

The Weekly Bulletin, at Helena, commenced publication on Christmas day, 1901. It died in 1908.

The Helena Semi-Weekly News was published for a while in 1911-12 by Ben Higgins.

Several other newspapers—some daily and some weekly—have been published for various periods in Helena since the Civil War, the names of most of which have been forgotten.

Marvel.

The Marvel Herald was started in 1915 by the Herald Publishing Company. C. O. Wahlquist was its editor for some time. He was succeeded by Hosea Keeling. Mr. Keeling is a cripple, 43 years old, who has walked on crutches since he was 12 years of age.

West Helena.

The Phillips-Monroe Leader was started in 1915. C. O. Wahlquist, editor.

The Phillips County Democrat, at West Helena, started by Wm. H. V. Wahlquist, was purchased by Roy Gray and Hosea Keeling, in February, 1920. They changed its name to the West Helena Times.

In 1921 the West Helena Times, started by L. A. Bird and J. C. Frazier, which had suspended publication, was purchased by C. N. Underwood, who attempted to revive it as a Helena publication. It ran through several weekly issues, and then suspended permanently.

PIKE COUNTY.

Antoine.

The Antoine Plaindealer was being published in 1902 by M. L. Henderson. It has suspended.

Delight.

The Pike County Banner, of Delight, was commenced in 1905, but soon suspended.

The Delight Tribune was being published in 1912 by Gordon Alexander, who later sold it to his brother, Grady Alexander, who continues its publication.

Glenwood.

The Glenwood Press was established in 1914 by W. W. Turner of Nashville. It was consolidated with the News, started in 1918 by P. W. and C. C. Hampton, in 1920, and is now known as the News-Press.

The Houn' Dog is an "occasional" humorous, literary and booster publication started in 1921 by Graham Burnham, poet, newspaper man, real estate operator and sportsman, of Glenwood-on-the-Caddo. who was at one time the publisher of the Glenwood News-Press.

Murfreesboro.

The Weekly Defense, at Murfreesboro, was one of Pike County's first newspapers. It collapsed in 1883. Dr. McKethan and E. B. Kelly were its editors and publishers.

R. H. Waddell started the Pike County Sentinel, in January, 1885, with the material of the defunct Mineral Springs Home Journal, and ran it until the fall of that year, selling to J. O. A. Bush and H. F. Fagan. They changed its politics from Democratic to Independent. O. C. Story next bought Mr. Fagan's interest, and in 1886 J. O. A. Bush became sole owner. In 1888 Lee Giles

bought the Sentinel from Mr. Bush and changed its politics to Democratic, forming a stock company. In 1889, J. S. Copeland purchased a half interest, and at the close of the year, J. H. Conway and Dr. J. B. Thomasson became its owners. After another year's run, Mr. Conway sold his interest to Dr. N. T. Thomasson.

The Pike County Courier, at Murfreesboro, was established in 1888. In 1892 S. J. Thomasson bought it from R. H. Waddell, for whom he had worked several years, and Mr. Thomasson has kept it going ever since, except for a few months' suspension when the office and plant burned in 1895.

The Pike County Cannon Ball was started about 1900 by Duncan Nash, and later was published by F. S. Patterson, who sold to Gordon Alexander. It appears to have been discontinued. It was conducted for a while in 1912 by M. L. Henderson.

The Messenger, at Murfreesboro, was established in 1912 by Kizzia & Thomasson. M. L. Henderson purchased an interest in it in 1912. James A. Logdson was its publisher in 1916. O. B. Thomasson succeeded him, and W. P. Rankin and W. T. Williams then published it until November 24, 1921, when it suspended.

New Hope.

Another Arkansas Traveler was started, at New Hope, in 1903, by James F. Mizelles, but it was bought shortly afterward by S. J. Thomasson and added to the Courier.

POINSETT COUNTY.

The county has had three early publications. The Tribune, started at Harrisburg in 1871, to collapse in 1883; Freeman's Express, at Harrisburg, in 1880; and the Arkansas Doctor, a medical monthly, started at Harrisburg in 1881. Mr. Leigh remarks that the latter was physicked to death.

Harrisburg.

About 1870 a newspaper called the Journal was published for a few years at Harrisburg, but the names of the publishers have been forgotten. It was started with the material of the Madison (St. Francis County) Journal, which suspended.

The Modern News, at Harrisburg, was established in 1888, and has been edited for many years by L. D. Freeman. Its publishers at present are L. D. and Ewell Freeman, and it is now the only newspaper published in that town, since the discontinuance of the Post.

The Linch-Pin, at Harrisburg, was started in 1886 by T. G. McRaven, formerly of Freeman's Express, which had suspended. It was published for a number of years, but is dead. It was a Wheel organ.

The Constellation, at Harrisburg, was started in 1898 by Davis & Bumpass. It is no longer visible.

The Post, at Harrisburg, was started in 1914, with J. H. Starbuck as publisher. It appears to have been discontinued during the European war squeeze.

Lepanto.

The Enterprise, at Lepanto, was started in 1915, by T. D. Harris, of the Marked Tree Gazette, but it has been discontinued.

Marked Tree.

It is not within the province of this history to boost any town, and it is equally outside of its purpose to indulge in disqui-

sitions on the origin of names. However, it may not be out of place to refer to the fact that Marked Tree, now a town of 3,000 people, with a good newspaper, a few years ago was in fact simply a marked tree, on the river bank, in a neighborhood where snakes, bears and thickets were the only things to be found. The town derived its name from the fact that formerly, when nothing but trappers, Indians and bears traversed the bottoms in that region, there stood near the St. Francis river a large oak tree that had been marked by the Indians to designate a point which was an easy and safe ford to cross the river in going to and from Crowley's Ridge, where some of the greatest battles of the Civil War were fought. T. D. Harris' Tribune helped to effect the transformation.

The Tribune, at Marked Tree, was started in 1905 by H. M. Phelps, but was shortly afterward transferred to T. Dorsey Harris, who had been a printer on the Arkansas Gazette, and on several Memphis newspapers. The paper was started as the Gazette, the Tribune succeeding it. The Tribune continues to be published by Mr. Harris, who, associated with other owners as stockholders, and finally as sole publisher, has remained with it for 17 years. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Marked Tree was in the path of the great floods in 1912, caused by breaks in the Mississippi levees. The same thing has happened since, and once the printing office was submerged in seven feet of water, but never has the Tribune missed an issue.

POLK COUNTY.

Early Day Newspapers.

The first newspaper in Polk County appeared in 1887. It was called the Mountain Signal, but it is unknown whether it was first published on Rich Mountain, where the Hotel Wilhelmena now stands, or at Dallas, the old county seat, as it was issued from both places during its short life. It was probably started at the first named place. No numbers of this old newspaper are now to be found. Its owner and editor was W. A. J. Beauchamp, a man of rather unusual educational attainments at that time. Mr. Beauchamp was assisted in his work by his daughters, "Dody" and "Teeney." When this family was conducting the paper at Dallas, it is related that, being employed to print the minutes for a local Baptist association, they used some extra pages for advertisements of local stores, which brought down upon their heads the wrath of the church followers.

The Mountain Signal outfit was later leased to Judge T. M. Carder, who was pleased with the title, and continued the paper for a short time. Judge Carder was a prominent citizen, and became Mena's first mayor. Finally, however, the plant was removed to Fort Smith, by E. L. Beauchamp, now a resident of Mena, and from there it was shipped to the original owner, who had located at Orange, Tex.

The next newspaper venture in Polk County was the Dallas Pioneer, which was established in March, 1881, at Bethesda Springs by W. M. Armour and J. M. Raines, as owners and editors. It was a 7-column folio, the first and last pages being set in 10-point type, nicely and clearly printed, the inside pages being ready-print. Mr. V. W. St. John of the Mena Star has a well-preserved copy of this paper in his office, among other old-time newspapers which he prizes. He says the Pioneer was a splendid newspaper, both in content and general style. Under the headline are these words: "From Principles Founded on Reason and Not

on Prejudice Do I Speak." Mr. St. John states that it is peculiar that in this first issue the figures indicating the date of issue must have dropped out of the form, as they are not printed.

Editor Raines continued this newspaper for some time, and took part in events of interest in early day Polk County. It is stated that one Sunday Mr. Armour started into the woods for a walk, and from that day to this was never heard of in that locality.

The Dallas Courier was started in 1883, according to a copy of this newspaper now in the possession of Mr. St. John, dated Thursday, November 8, 1888, which is numbered 45, of Volume V. W. Minor Pipkins' name is printed at its masthead as publisher, and that of W. M. Matheny as editor. The former had much to do with newspapers of later years in Polk County, and now is a leading lawyer of Mena. Mr. Matheny also became prominent in Mena, but now lives in Hot Springs. Mr. Pipkin later became both owner and editor of the Courier. The paper was liberally patronized by advertisers and was a credit to the publisher. A copy of August 1, 1890, shows the paper to have been in the hands of W. Minor Pipkin and J. L. A. Gribbard as publishers, but a copy of October 2 of the same year shows the addition of the name of G. S. Graham as editor. An April 2, 1891, issue shows that the size of the paper was reduced from seven to six-columns, folio, but all home-print. At that time J. R. Lane was its business manager and James B. McCoy local editor, but on May 11, 1892, Mr. Lane became both editor and proprietor.

On May 6, 1895, the Courier was succeeded by the Referendum, with S. L. and W. M. Lindsay, father and son, as publishers. At its masthead was carried these words: "The People Must Be Their Own Lawmakers.' This newspaper, like its predecessor, was published at Dallas, and it was aggressive in policy and politics.

On Thursday, January 9, 1896, the Dallas newspaper appeared with the announcement, "The Referendum Was; The Dallas Courier Is"; and W. M. Pipkin and J. S. Compere declared the Courier to be back in the Democratic ranks. They also expressed the hope that their Democratic friends would be more liberal toward them than the Populists had been to the Messrs. Lindsay.

S. L. Lindsay, or "Old Man Lindsay," as he is called, is still a resident of Mena, of advanced years, but hale and hearty, and his son, M. W. Lindsay, is in the printing business at Shreveport, La. J. S. Compere is well known in Arkansas.

The Mena Press.

The Courier continued under the same management until the Kansas City Southern railroad, then the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, reached the place designated as Mena. Mr. Pipkin then moved the plant to the new railroad town, and as the New Era Printing Company, W. M. Pipkin, editor, issued the first number of the New Era. It is a fact that the first issue was printed on wrapping paper, on August 6, 1896. This paper was later sold to M. W. Lindsay, Mr. Pipkin at that time retiring from the newspaper game, and not long after the New Era was taken over by the Mena Star.

At about the same time that the New Era and the Star were being started, another plant was being installed, which was owned by Jacques & England, and later by England & Shaver. The latter plant, however, passed through many hands, including D. L. Dahlgren, who conducted newspapers there under several titles, the Mena Democrat lasting longest, and finally as the News-Democrat. This paper was transferred to the Star, which was continued for some time as the Polk County Democrat, and later combined with the Star.

About 1915, Edward J. Doyle went to Vandervoort, Polk County, and commenced the publication of the Vandervoort Herald. Later this paper was moved to Mena, and its name changed to the Dixie Press. After a more or less tempestuous voyage, Doyle turned his paper and plant over to D. L. Dahlgren, then operating a job shop, and the paper was changed to the Mena Democrat, and afterwards to the Mena Gazette. In the course of three or four years, several newspaper men, of more or less note, one a Mr. Williams, later with a Little Rock paper, and W. York, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., were connected with this paper, but it finally came back to Mr. Dahlgren, and was by him discontinued, when the plant was virtually sold out or junked.

There have been many newspaper wrecks at Mena. Among the daily papers that have been started there are the Daily News, the Daily Times, the Mena Daily Herald; the American, started in 1908, by Mack Hall, which had but a short life; the Daily Scorpion, the Mena Daily Dispatch, the Daily News-Democrat, the Daily Gazette, and others that made small newspaper efforts and short stays.



V. W. St. John, Mena "Star."

Among those who have been connected with daily newspapers at Mena have been T. E. Beck, R. L. Barton, Jr., J. M. Paxson, R. G. Shaver, Jr., Robt. Dusenbury, F. P. Shields, J. S. England, Ernest R. Smith, J. W. Gardner, C. A. Cain and R. W. Lindsey.

The Mena Star, weekly edition, was first printed at Mena, in the summer of 1896, Vol. 1, No. 1 being dated August 26 of that year. The plant was small, as befitted a brand new town, where the people then lived mostly in tents. It consisted of a Fairhaven

press for the newspaper, an 8x12 jobber and a fair supply of type, housed in a frame building, 16x24 feet in size. The business was in the name of A. W. St. John & Sons, the firm members being A. W. St. John, who had successfully published the Carthage Press, the leading daily and weekly newspaper in Carthage, Mo., for about 16 years; V. W. St. John, then a printer on the Kansas City Journal, and R. R. St. John, youngest son of the first named, who was brought up in the business. A. W. St. John and R. R. St. John were actively in charge of the Star until the death of the father, on January 23, 1907. Following this event, V. W. St. John, who had been working at his trade in Kansas City, joined with his younger brother in the conduct of the business, the title of the firm being changed to A. W. St. John's Sons.

September 8, 1911, the business was incorporated as the Star Publishing Company, with V. W. St. John president, E. W. St. John, son of V. W., vice-president, and R. R. St. John secretary-treasurer, with Gilbert McMillan, the office foreman, as a stockholder. In August, 1912, V. W. St. John purchased the stock of his brother, R. R. St. John, and in 1920 the balance of the outstanding stock, and abolished the corporation on June 1, 1920, since which time the business has been conducted as the Mena Star, with V. W. St. John as owner and editor.

About 1912 the Oregon School of Journalism designated the Mena Weekly Star, an all-home-print paper, as one of the 19 best country weeklies in the United States, and in the summer of 1921 the Arkansas Press Association placed the Star at the head of the county weeklies of the State in news and editorial content, as did the Arkansas University Department of Journalism in 1922.

On March 4, 1898, with Mena's population of only about 2,500, and two daily newspapers, the News and the Dispatch, in the field, the Star launched a daily paper, the Mena Evening Star. From that day to this the Star has missed but three issues, one omitted out of respect to its founder, January 24, 1907, who died the previous day, and two early in 1922, occasioned by breakdowns in the city power plant.

Operating virtually under one management for 26 years, the fact that the Weekly Star has not missed an issue, and has been

late in day of issue but once, and then but one day, when the power plant was down, is a somewhat unique record for small-town journalism.

Politically, the Star has been independent, and, while generally supporting the Democratic cause, has maintained its right to take any course it believed justified by local conditions.

The Star has twice been compelled to move into large quarters, and now occupies a splendid two-story brick building, 20x80 feet, with a garage and stock warehouse alongside, 20x50 feet in size. Its equipment includes two linotypes, a Babcock standard press, with folder, three jobbers, a Miller saw-trimmer and many other up-to-date appliances.

There are three other printing plants in Polk County, but for several years the Star, daily and weekly, have been the only newspapers.

Later Newspapers Outside of Mena.

The Janssen Journal was established at Janssen (later called Vandervoort) by M. W. Lindsay, in 1898. After about a year he sold to Charles A. Lindsay, and the paper was discontinued in another six months.

The Hatfield Herald, at Hatfield, was started in 1902 by W. E. McKinney, but was taken over later by R. W. Johnson & Sons, and in 1903 changed its name to the Hatfield Courier. It was edited in 1903-4 by Freeman L. Johnson, now the Representative in the Legislature from Polk County. He was assisted by George Ryan.

About 1908 the Courier plant was sold to T. P. Fulton, who took it to Cove, and for a time ran a paper called the Fruit Grower, a monthly, but this was soon discontinued, and the plant was scattered.

POPE COUNTY.

Atkins.

In July, 1877, C. O. Bell started the Atkins News. It passed through the hands of several successors, among them being Ernest Jennings, O. C. Ludwig, J. E. Joiner, W. W. Gill and J. Woolem. In 1882 its name was changed to the Pope County Reflector, of which W. W. Gill was the editor for some time.

The Chronicle, at Atkins, was established in 1894 by Geo. L. Parker. It was sold in October, 1898, to W. F. Turner. He continued to successfully publish this newspaper for many years until November 9, 1917, when he sold it to Ardis Tyson, who is now its editor and publisher. Hugh Matthews was associated with him in 1920, but sold his interest to Mr. Tyson in 1921.

The Atkins Mail was being published in 1889-90 by Eugene Moore.

Dover.

The Transcript, at the old town of Dover, commenced publication in 1870. C. R. Isham and A. J. Bayless were its publishers. It died long, long ago.

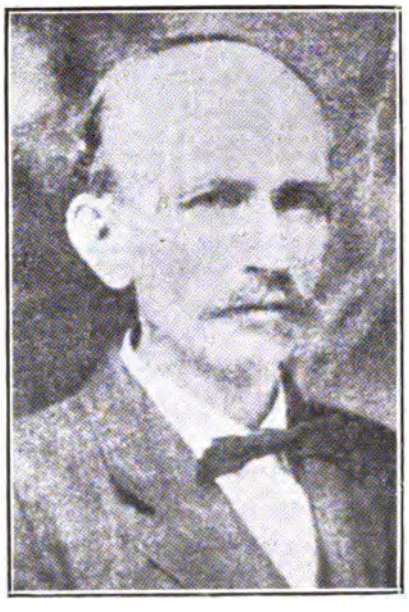
London.

In 1886 the American Puzzler, devoted exclusively to puzzledom, was started at London, Pope County. Its editors were R. L. Blakely, London; O. C. Ludwig, Clarksville, and E. E. Smithee (son of Col. J. N. Smithee), Santa Fe, N. M. Its size was only 6x9 inches, but its contents were said to be of a high order and instructive to devotees of mystic lore. It did not succeed, however.

Russellville.

The Tribune, at Russellville, a Democratic newspaper, was founded in March, 1871, by J. H. Battenfield. It is said to have been printed at St. Louis. In July, 1871, the name of this paper

was changed to that of the National Tribune. In 1872 the office was destroyed by the militia, during what was known as the "Pope County Militia War," a bitter feud that arose during the raids of Clayton's militia in Reconstruction days. The newspaper was revived after a few months' suspension, and was published under



W. F. Turner.

several different managements, including that of Mr. Battenfield and B. F. Jobe, until July, 1874.

The Weekly Herald, at Russellville, commenced publication December 8, 1870, with J. H. Battenfield and J. K. Perriman as publishers. They continued it until January, 1871, when B. W. Cleaver purchased Mr. Perriman's interest. Battenfield & Cleaver continued the partnership for a short time, when Mr. Cleaver became sole owner, but on July 13, 1871, the paper suspended.

The Russellville Courier-Democrat is an old newspaper. The Democrat commenced publication on January 28, 1875, with J. H. Battenfield as editor and B. F. Jobe as business manager.

It continued to be published for a number of years under this management. In 1881, Mr. Battenfield retired, and B. F. Jobe and John R. H. Scott became its publishers. They were succeeded by W. L. Morris, who in January, 1883, became its publisher, to be succeeded in February, 1884, by J. F. Munday. In 1885, B. F. Jobe again became its publisher, and in February, 1894, his brother, J. R. Jobe, of the Searcy Beacon, became asso-



J. A. Livingston, Editor Courier-Democrat, Russellville.

ciated with him. Later B. F. Jobe removed to McAlester, Okla., leaving J. R. Jobe as editor and publisher. J. R. Jobe continued as such until 1897, when he sold his interest to Bullock & Lawrence. Thomas Elmore Lucey was connected with this newspaper in 1895-6.

The Courier was established by C. B. Oldham and T. B. Mourning in 1897, and was consolidated with the Democrat, in September, 1898, Oldham & Mourning becoming the publishers of the consolidated paper under its present title, the Courier-

Democrat. In August, 1903, J. A. Livingston, who had learned the printing trade at Conway and was foreman of the Courier-Democrat, purchased the interest of Mr. Mourning, and in May, 1905, he purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Oldham, becoming sole owner. In 1909, a daily edition of the Courier-Democrat was started, but after five years it was suspended, in 1914, at the outbreak of the World War. The Weekly Courier-Democrat was continued by Mr. Livingston until August, 1920, when he sold a half interest to Todd Ellis, formerly one of the publishers of the Herald and Democrat of Clarksville, and Livingston & Ellis are the present publishers.

The Arkansas Evangel, edited by Elder B. R. Womack, was moved to Russellville from Dardanelle in March, 1882.

Our Paper, a bi-monthly, in the interest of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was started by Rev. H. P. Milner, January 1, 1884, at Russellville.

The Evangel, published for a while in 1884, at Russellville, was moved to Morrilton in January, 1898, and later to Little Rock, where Rev. M. D. Early became interested in the publication.

On January 15, 1884, Prof. J. H. Shinn founded the Arkansas Teacher, a monthly, at Russellville.

The Revivalist, a religious monthly, was started at Russellville, by Rev. H. B. Milner and W. M. Robinson, in June, 1885. It suspended January 1, 1886, beyond revival.

The Siftings, at Russellville, died January 1, 1897, after being published for only a short time.

The Pope County Record at Russellville, was started in 1900. It was changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly January 1, 1909. C. W. Dodd was its publisher. He sold in December, 1912, to Clyde Ragland and Tom E. Wrenn. Mr. Wrenn became its editor. W. C. Ragland later became its editor and publisher. The Record suspended publication in December, 1918, the plant and good will being purchased by the Courier-Democrat and the Tribune.

The Tribune is the second newspaper to bear this name, established in 1915. C. W. Dodd & Son are its publishers.

PRAIRIE COUNTY.

R. W. Leigh said, in 1883: "Time has borne heavily upon the papers of this county, and it can truly be called a 'newspaper graveyard.'"

The Des Arc Citizen was established in September, 1854, by John C. Morrill, on which paper J. N. Smithee set type. It printed daily extras in 1862. It suspended during the war, but was revived in 1866 by J. H. Balding. He disposed of it in 1867 to A. C. Matthews, who continued its publication until 1897. The paper had many ups and downs during his ownership. In 1883, this newspaper still had a claim before the Government for the destruction of its plant during the war. In 1882, J. S. Thomas, an able editor, purchased the paper. J. H. Bilheimer, now of Little Rock, was associated with him as publisher for two years. May 1, 1883, the Argus and the Citizen were consolidated as the Citizen. Thomas & Baugh became its publishers, with J. S. Thomas as editor. At that time it claimed to be the oldest county newspaper in the state. In June, 1885, J. S. Thomas sold his interest to his partner, J. J. Baugh, and J. E. Gatewood became associate editor.

On October 6, 1858, according to Colonel Smithee, the Echo, a much quoted newspaper in its day, was founded by I. C. Hicks & Co., at Brownsville, then the county seat of Prairie County, but later included in the territory out of which the newer county of Lonoke was formed. The material of the old Pine Bluff Republican was used in starting this newspaper. T. J. Smothers was its editor. It was sold in 1860 to Douglass & Hammond, who changed the name of the paper to the Prairie Democrat. Mr. Hammond died soon afterward, and his interest was bought by J. N. Smithee who, with Mr. Douglass, continued the paper until early in 1861, when both proprietors abandoned the newspaper to join the army. W. E. Raulston succeeded them, and changed the name to the Brownsville Banner. Mr. Raulston was succeeded by Coulter & Woodson, who continued it until 1862, when the

enterprise was abandoned, and the office was destroyed by the Federals, when they took possession of the place in 1863.

The Constitutional Union was established in Des Arc in 1860, with Wm. H. Rhea as editor. It lived only five months. Mr. Rhea became connected with Memphis newspapers.

The Des Arc Crescent was started in Des Arc in March, 1866, by Wm. R. Burnett, later of the Helena Mail, and was edited by Rev. J. L. Denton. It died in 1868.

The Crescent, however, seems to have been again used by J. S. Thomas as the name of a paper started by him at Des Arc in 1885, which burned out in 1886.

The Des Arc Clarion was started in 1867, also by W. S. Burnett.

The White River Journal was first issued at DeVall's Bluff. June 3, 1868, by E. Bancroft and Theo Holt. It was sold in 1869 to S. Wheeler & Co. In 1871, W. S. McCullough became its editor. Later S. Wheeler took charge of it, and afterwards John Love. The paper was then sold to J. H. Balding, who after publishing it for a year or more is said to have moved the outfit to Beebe.

A delinquent tax sale notice appearing in a June, 1869, issue of the White River Journal, which seems to have been a Republican paper, advertises upwards of 1,500 tracts, embracing about 150,000 acres of land, besides nearly 1,000 town lots, in the county; indicating the impoverished economic condition of the country in those unfortunate days, when lands were assessed at only about one dollar per acre.

Another White River Journal was started at Des Arc in May, 1883, by a stock company, with R. B. Carl Lee as editor. It seems to have been suspended, or temporarily published at Hazen, in 1885, by John Z. Carl Lee, but was revived at Des Arc in 1889. The paper continues to be published. Chas. A. Walls is its editor and publisher.

Charles A. Walls, publisher of the White River Journal, in his youth was so anxious to learn the newspaper business, that he left school in his eleventh year and worked in a printing office several months for nothing; and he says that, following the gen-

eral trend of the profession among country editors, he has been doing pretty much the same thing ever since. This pleasantry, however, must not be taken literally, as he has in fact been quite successful.

A campaign paper, called the Liberal, was issued by E. Bancroft & Co., at DeVall's Bluff in 1870. In an issue of this paper of January 5, 1871, E. Bancroft published a card addressed to the General Assembly, in which he offered to assist that body in its avowed program of retrenchment by taking the public printing at 20 per cent less than it said the State was then paying, and agreeing to deposit a forfeit of $5,000 until he had made a bond of $200,000 to accomplish that result, in case he was awarded the contract. He did not receive the contract.

The Prairie County Democrat, by Geo. M. Emack & John C. England, was started at DeVall's Bluff in 1872, and was published there for about six months, when it was moved by Mr. England to Lonoke, where he called it the Lonoke Democrat.

The Prairie County Organ, founded at Carlisle in 1877, was being published at Austin in 1878 by T. T. Pitts.

The Prairie County Appeal was started in 1879 by J. S. Thomas and J. G. Thweat, two well known names. In 1881, it was transferred to Thomas & Baugh, who were succeeded in 1882 by Jas. J. Baugh and Bro. The Daily Appeal appeared in March and September, 1879, and again in March, 1880.

The Carlisle New Departure was started in 1880, by A. Edmondson & Co. The office was burned in March, 1882, and for eight weeks the paper was issued from the office of the Lonoke Democrat.

The Des Arc Advocate was started in 1885 by Chas. Oury, and continues to be published by him.

The Prairie Gem was first seen at Fairmount, in 1890. G. A. Wright was its publisher.

The Prairie County Observer was started in 1897, at Des Arc, by Herbert & Johnson, but was moved to DeVall's Bluff in 1899, when it was published by Emmett Vaughan. He sold it in 1901 to J. E. Gatewood.

The Des Arc Guidon was started in 1891 and was ably edited

by Allen Matthews. Emmett Vaughan was its editor in 1900-2.

The Hazen Star was started in 1890 by E. B. and Z. Morrill.

The DeVall's Bluff Monitor was established in 1890. Rice & Patterson were its publishers in 1900-2.

The Des Arc Observer was started in 1897 by Herbert & Johnson. Beginning in 1889 it was published by Emmett Vaughan, who sold it in 1901 to J. E. Gatewood. It was being published in 1912 by E. B. Morrill. It was temporarily suspended in that year after a fire which destroyed the plant.

The Star and the Enterprise of DeVall's Bluff were consolidated in 1898 and moved to Hazen.

J. H. Taylor published a new paper at DeVall's Bluff for a few issues in 1898.

The Prairie County Citizen, at Hazen, was published for some months by Walter B. Williams, but was discontinued in 1898.

The New Life, at DeVall's Bluff, was started in 1898, by Henry J. Miller. It was discontinued.

The News at DeVall's Bluff was launched in 1899 by E. A. M. Webb. It did not long survive.

The Oracle began dispensing news at Hazen in 1901. Williams Bros. were its publishers. Its later publishers were W. A. Daugherty and T. P. Young. The Oracle has since become lost to the world.

The Grand Prairie Herald, at Hazen, was started in 1901. J. P. Young was its publisher for some years. Clyde E. Bowman bought it March 10, 1913, and has been its editor for a number of years past. He learned the printing trade in the Hazen Oracle office, and afterwards published the Carlisle Independent. C. L. Bowman is associate editor.

The Democrat, at DeVall's Bluff, was established in 1910 by Ira L. Lippe, who left the state soon afterward. This paper then became the property of M. J. Gillespie, who has published it for the past 11 or 12 years. The plant burned in 1912, but Mr. Gillespie replaced it.

PULASKI COUNTY.

The Press of Little Rock.

The history of the press of Little Rock comprises an even hundred years, but for the first nine years of that period the Arkansas Gazette, begun as a weekly, was alone in its field. Then came the Advocate, the organ of the Whigs, in 1830, and other newspapers followed in rapid succession. Factions and party splits encouraged opposition papers to start up. Then came Republican and non-partisan sheets. As time went on, different movements needed mouthpieces. The temperance people, the Brothers of Freedom, the Grangers, the Greenbackers, the Populists and other organizations had to have their organs. The Methodists, the Baptists and other religious bodies had their champions. Literary, musical and commercial interests needed representation. The Germans must have a language paper, and the negroes started up little papers. There were journals that had very little excuse for living except that their publishers wanted them. But all these various publications in a way represented the life and the growth of the State. The same process of newspaper evolution was constantly at work in other parts of the State. Here and there every once in awhile a bright journalistic star would burst forth in other towns that were springing up. While most of the early newspapers were ably conducted by brilliant men, comparing favorably with the newspaper talent of that or any other period anywhere, some of them were puny things, little adapted to weather the storms of the journalistic world. Among those that were virile, fathered by good newspaper stock, were many that, through intemperate acts, or from starvation, were compelled to give up the ghost after brief existences. Only two Little Rock daily newspapers have lived to reach mature years.

Although about one hundred and fifty newspapers and other periodicals have been started in Little Rock, it is safe to say that until recent years none of their proprietors ever made more than

a bare living out of one of them; and nine-tenths of them have been flat financial failures. It is heart-rending to think of the manner in which men have racked their brains and exerted their physical powers in vain efforts to establish newspapers in Little Rock. The city has been strewn with newspaper wrecks, and



W. E. Woodruff, Founder of the Arkansas Gazette.
at 80 Years of Age.

numerous able men have dissipated fortunes to gratify their ambitions to wield influence in this line. Journalism is a fascinating field, but in a majority of cases proves to be financially unprofitable.

When the Gazette was first published at Little Rock, the town had just been laid out, and there were only a half dozen rude houses in the place. The first Gazette office was located in a frame building between what is now known as Third and Fourth streets on Cumberland street, later occupied as a residence. Not very

far away were two buildings, one of which was occupied as a drug store. The drug store building, according to Hempstead's History, was built in 1820 by Moses Austin, who came from Missouri. It was constructed of cypress slabs, set endwise, and it was probably the first building in Little Rock. It was almost opposite the point of rocks on the river bank from which the town took its name. The drug store is said to have had a meagre stock of drugs and medicines, but a plentiful supply of liquor. Two blocks away, at what is now Third and Rock, still stands the old Henderliter place, where, in 1821, was convened the first Territorial Legislature, to which the publisher of the Gazette was official printer. Gazette subscribers in those days were expected to call at the office for their paper. Later a delivery was made through the post office, and when carriers were finally put on, one may imagine them traveling around the woods, as there were no streets; and on rainy days it was necessary in the part of the town now known as Markham street to look for fords and slippery boards over foaming rivulets. Indeed, fifty years later, a member of the Legislature introduced a bill declaring both Markham and Main streets navigable streams.

The moving of the Capital to Little Rock also brought an influx of prospectors and the population was immediately greatly increased. But it is said that nobody wanted to work. They had come to get rich quickly. Flour was $12.00 a barrel, and everything else in proportion. The few artisans who would work did get rich.

Reference is made here and there to such matters, in a casual way, but if space and the plan of the history would permit, it would be interesting to transfer to this record numerous items from old-time Little Rock newspapers illustrating the manner of life in the early days of the State, when the flat-boat and the steam-boat, the stage, the ox-wagon or the saddle were the only means of transportation, in contrast with the railroad, the automobile and the aeroplane of the present day; when the mails were received once in every week or two, instead of several times daily, and when the publisher could not get a telegraph dispatch, but must wait for a news item or a reply to his letter to come by the slow

process then in vogue. What an event the coming of the stage coach with the mail bags must have been at the time the Gazette was first published! Imagine the thrill of the occasion.

Charles B. Bertrand, who founded the Advocate, came to Arkansas with his brother-in-law, Robert Crittenden, the first Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory. Bertrand worked for Woodruff on the Gazette, and was probably the first newspaper man to buy real estate in Little Rock. Deed records show the transfer to him in March, 1821, of certain lots in the "Town of



The Gazette Building, the Home of the Arkansas Gazette.

Arkopolis," which is the name that some of the first settlers wanted to call the place. Bertrand was also the president of the Memphis Telegraph Company, which was the first telegraph company to bring its lines to Little Rock, in 1860.

John Hallum, in his history of the Bench and Bar, states that the Gazette office was the scene of a tragedy a way back in 1828. John Garrett, a desperate character, had threatened to kill the great Chester Ashley on sight, on account of a fancied grievance. Ashley, who was a man of courage, but of discretion and peaceable inclinations, endeavored to avoid Garrett after he heard of his threat, but in a few days he stepped across the street from his

home to see his friend Woodruff, of the Gazette, and Garrett followed him into the office, flourishing a pistol. Woodruff, who was unarmed, grappled with him to prevent, if possible, an encounter, and at the moment when Garrett was about to fire at Ashley, some one in a small crowd that had gathered on the scene shot and killed Garrett. If known, the identity of the person who fired the fatal shot was never revealed.

Markham street was formerly newspaper row. The Gazette, the Old Line Democrat, the Arkansas Democrat, the Republican, the Arkansas Traveler, the Arkansas Methodist, the Clipper, the Tribune, the Life of Little Rock, and numerous other publications, had their offices on that street, but there is no newspaper office there now.

The editors of Little Rock in the early days were always at the front in public affairs. W. E. Woodruff was influential. Albert Pike was a man whose counsel was always sought. He was the greatest advocate of railroads and educational institutions that the State ever had. Those who have filled high legislative and political positions have been numerous. Charles B. Bertrand was the Secretary of the Constitutional Convention which met at the old Baptist Meeting House, in Little Rock, in 1836, when Arkansas was preparing for Statehood. C. F. M. Noland was the messenger who carried the Constitution to Washington City. John G. Price and John McClure, of the Little Rock Republican, took prominent parts in the Constitutional Convention of 1868.

Many of the brilliant men who have been connected with the Little Rock press have not all been strictly editors, but reporters, city editors, telegraph editors, department heads and managers. Mention of the numerous newspapers includes the enumeration of their editors and publishers. It would be impossible to include the names of all who have held minor positions, but there are some who merit special mention. Editors cannot make newspapers unaided.

A well known character who was connected with the old True Democrat was named J. H. Woodard, who was called "Dummy." He was a deaf mute, but an excellent writer and a poet of no mean ability. He died during the War between the States.

E. N. Hill and H. A. Pierce were newspaper correspondents for out-of-town dailies in the seventies. They were the John Ginocchios, Clio Harpers and A. W. Parkes of their day.

Col. John M. Harrell was a contributor of political matter to nearly all of the newspapers during his day. Major Charles F. M. Noland was a contributor for ten years or more to the Little Rock press, as well as being a Batesville editor. R. M. McDonald did the city work on the old Herald in 1876.

Judge R. S. Yerkes, previously a partner of Col. R. H. Johnson in the publication of the True Democrat, was the foreman of the composing room and later business manager of the Gazette in 1878, while Col. Johnson was its senior editor.

L. A. Palmer, a brother of a former governor of Illinois, was the city editor of the Arkansas Gazette in 1870-71.

Col. Dick Johnson, former editor of the True Democrat, and senior editor of the Arkansas Gazette in 1868-70, with hair as white as snow at 54 years of age, was said to have been the best dressed man in Little Rock at that time.

In about the year 1874, an Irishman named Dan O'Sullivan came to Little Rock, to take up newspaper work. After leaving the old country, he had seen experience on some of the metropolitan newspapers of the United States. He worked for awhile on the Gazette, and in 1876 he established the Little Rock Star. He also published the Journal and the City Item. He was a brilliant, eccentric fellow, but will be best remembered by his tendency to quote Latin on every occasion when he could possibly inject a phrase from the dead language. During the Brooks-Baxter fight, one night while walking on the street, he was shot through a leg by some unknown person. He was probably hit by a stray bullet. He went from Little Rock to Chicago, where he became dramatic editor of the Chicago Tribune.

Dickison Brugman first became connected with the Arkansas Gazette in 1862, when he sold the paper on the streets announcing the battle of Oak Hill, where was killed Lieut. Omer R. Weaver, of the battery of W. E. Woodruff, Jr., son of the founder of the Gazette. That was sixty years ago, and he is still connected with the Gazette, although he broke away from it several times, once

to serve as the agent for a stage company, before the era of railroads in Arkansas; again to be a deputy United States Marshal, from 1877 to 1886 to work on St. Louis newspapers, and at different times to publish newspapers of his own.

The versatile George Russ Brown came to Little Rock from Deposit, N. Y., in about 1873, when 20 years of age. He was a printer and went to work as a compositor, under Foreman Tom



Dickison Brugman.

Jamison, on the Gazette. He became a reporter on the same newspaper, afterward to become city editor of the Democrat. Later he published several newspapers of his own, and finally became general manager of the Gazette.

Many funny stories are told about Opie Read's newspaper life. One is to the effect that he got his start as a writer in an accidental way. He was a compositor on the Gazette, when one night the editor found himself short of a man and asked the foreman to lend him a printer to report the police court proceedings

the next morning. The man designated by the foreman declined the assignment, but suggested that Opie serve. He did. His report proved to be a bunch of humor. He was engaged on the editorial staff as a result, and henceforth was a writer. This may be pure fiction.

Z. T. Hedges, who still resides in Little Rock, and owns a big plantation in Ashley County, was for many years a local reporter on the Democrat, and a correspondent for out-of-town newspapers. He also contributed many continued stories to Saturday Night, the Waverly and other old-time magazines.



One of the Web Presses Used by the Arkansas Gazette.

John E. Knight, once editor of the Gazette, and later an owner and editor of the Democrat, lived for years after his retirement from the newspaper business as a recluse, at Second and Arch streets, in the house later occupied by his son-in-law, the late J. S. Pollock, banker.

Other old residents of Arkansas besides the newspaper men will remember Col. M. L. DeMahler, who from about 1882 to 1895 traveled for the Arkansas Gazette. He was something of a man of mystery. He was probably a Frenchman by birth, past middle life when he came to Arkansas.—presumably from Vir-

ginia, from his familiarity with the State and people,—but nobody seemed to know his history, and apparently he resented any inquiries of that nature. He was a linguist, a traveler, an artist, a geologist, as well as a graceful writer, and withal a unique and interesting character. He had traveled, principally on foot, through every county in Arkansas, investigating the State's resources, and the result of his work was published in articles signed "Potomac," at intervals in the Gazette, and for a time in a newspaper called the Press. Colonel DeMahler was peculiar in appearance and manners, but he was a gentleman, polite and instructive in conversation, deferential to women and fond of children; so that he made many friends. He died at Harrison, in 1895.

Charles S. Blackburn, poet and author, who formerly published, at different times, newspapers at Magnolia, Hope and Little Rock, and who has been connected with the printing and publishing business all his life, principally at Little Rock, is now, at 72 years of age, the proof-reader on the Arkansas Democrat. He is the son of the late W. Jasper Blackburn, who was one of Arkansas' most noted editors.

John T. Ginocchio, the best known of all the Arkansas newspaper correspondents, who was born in Petersburg, Va., November 20, 1861, came to Arkansas when a young man. He succeeded George R. Brown as city editor of the Arkansas Democrat in 1883, and at different times was engaged in newspaper work on other local newspapers. In 1886, he was associated with J. F. Eberle in the management of the Fort Smith Tribune. He has been the manager of the Little Rock bureau of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal ever since that newspaper was founded, in 1889. He was the correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat for 26 years. Other out-of-town newspapers represented by him are the New York World, New York Sun-Herald, Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Enquirer and the Kansas City Star. He is an authority on political news, and no Arkansas newspaper man is better posted on general affairs than this alert writer.

Colburn C. Kavanaugh, president of the Central Bank of Little Rock, was for a number of years connected with the Arkan-

sas Gazette, up to 1896. He performed work in both the editorial and the business departments.

W. E. Floyd, ex-postmaster and present Railroad Commissioner, is another former Gazette man.

Louis M. Samuel, for twenty years, ending November 1, 1920, was connected with the business department of the Arkansas Gazette, beginning as an office boy and filling numerous other positions, including latterly the position of advertising manager.

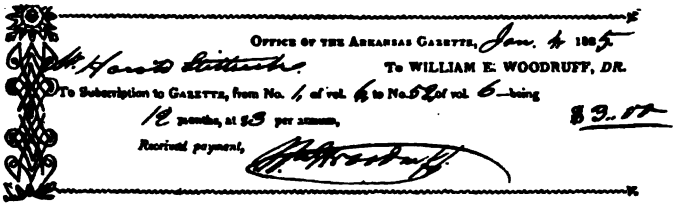
Thomas A. Wright is a newspaper genius who for a long time conducted a column of comment in the Gazette, entitled "What Goeth On." He is a well-posted, graceful writer, and an amusement critic of note.

A newspaper woman who did a world of writing was Mrs. Jonnie A. George, society editress of the Gazette up to twenty-five years ago, and who had been a teacher in the Little Rock public schools for years.

J. E. Langdon, mentioned as one of the former Gazette reporters, left Little Rock in 1907 and went to San Francisco. Within a year he accepted a place on the reportorial staff of the Sacramento Bee. Langdon made steady progress on the paper and is now in complete charge as its managing editor, which position he has held for several years. He is regarded as one of the ablest young newspaper men on the Pacific coast. The Bee is owned by the McClatchy brothers, who have made millions of dollars out of the paper. Langdon has had better offers from other papers, but he states that he can't make up his mind to leave the Bee. The two owners travel over the world all the time and leave their newspaper business in the hands of Langdon and a younger McClatchy, a son of one of the owners. Mr. Langdon married a wealthy Sacramento girl several years ago and owns a fine home in that city.

A complete list of the men and women who have been connected with Little Rock newspapers would doubtless number more than a thousand names. Among the well known reporters of forty years ago were Harry Ricketts, of the Gazette, who came from Memphis; and Richard H. Farquhar, who was a cripple, but a splendid newspaper man. Later came George W. Gunder,

who was here, there and everywhere in search of news. He now lives at Brownstown, Ind. The late Judge W. M. Kavanaugh started his career as a reporter on the Gazette. Fletcher Roleson, of Woodruff County, who became a lawyer, was city editor of the Gazette for several years. Old residents of the city will remember Harry Watkins, an indefatiguable reporter, who died in 1895. Later reporters were Bob Blakeney, who went to Oklahoma, and Ed Newton, now the manager of the Austin Bureau of the San


OFFICE OF THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Jan. 4 1825

To WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF, DR.

To Subscription to GAZETTE, from No. 1 of vol. 6 to No. 52 of vol. 6—being

12 months, at $3 per annum, $3.00

Received payment,

Facsimile of a Receipt Signed by W. E. Woodruff for Subscription to the Gazette, in 1825.

Antonio Express; Guy Bilheimer, who graduated from the type case. Then came Albert Belding, Donald Biggs and J. E. Langdon. Sidney Warren Mase conducted a humorous and poetical column on the Gazette for a long time, up to about twenty years ago. Elbert Smithee was assistant to his father, J. N. Smithee, when he edited the Gazette.

The present staff of the Gazette includes: Clyde Dew, night editor; Fletcher Chenault, city editor; Wm. A. Wilson, State news editor; Chas. T. Davis, special writer; C. A. Ritter, telegraph editor; Henry Loesch, sporting editor; Miss Nell Cotnam, society editress; L. C. Milstead, dramatic editor and paragrapher; Miss Jean Hatley, North Little Rock reporter; Joe Wirges, police reporter; W. M. Burns, school reporter; Allen James, Ed Bowers and Mose W. Taggart, general reporters; Dickison Brugman, special writer; Al Guthrie, superintendent mechanical plant; Chris Miller, stereotyping foreman; H. K. Seymour, advertising manager; C. W. Weber, chief advertising clerk; Andrew Cole, advertising clerk; Mrs. A. Cole, telephone operator; Miss Lillian Council, Miss Lula Hargus, Miss Lucile Patton and Miss Lulu Hanna, stenographers; W. C. Allsopp, H. Ellenbogen, Chas. A.

Price and J. B. Howse, advertising men; Dan W. Smith, circulation manager; J. E. Chapple, head bookkeeper and cashier; W. J. Kayser, cashier; A. J. Hunter, assistant bookkeeper; Mrs. Floy Brugman-Parker and Miss Alma Williams, clerks circulation department; A. J. Pauli, Harold Albrecht, clerks; Robt. J. Brown, H. N. Prather and Carl Hanna, collection department; Miss Helen Taber, bill clerk; E. O. Bagley, manager city circulation; R. E. Ludwig, C. E. Campbell, Jr., E. L. Grady, Miss Edna McCright, Miss Deena Lloyd and Miss Hazel Jacobs, clerks, city circulation department; L. S. Dunaway, traveling representative; S. R. McNish, solicitor; Emmett Elliott, chief mailing clerk; linotype operators, Elmer Grant, E. T. Gardner, Harvey Hartley, P. K. Rice, Dewey Gruver, Roy Cornet, Lee Brown, Fred Ford, Clifford K. Pinckney, Leslie F. Hawkins, and E. T. Simpson. Composing room employes: W. F. McGuire, John J. Cooper, C. Bell, Louie Milliner, Claude Brosius, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Andrews, J. F. Grist, V. L. Collett, T. G. Hubbard, McClellan, Roscoe Fitzgerald, F. G. Smither, S. Morris, Miss Lloyd, J. Leavelle, Ed Criner, Wm. Britt and Harry Hennessy.

The staff of the Arkansas Democrat includes, besides the chiefs, mentioned elsewhere: E. W. Hill, news editor; Hubert Park, city editor; V. M. Root, state editor; Naylor Stone, sporting editor; Miss E. M. Simons, society editress; Mrs. K. V. Talqvist, editor woman's department; W. K. McMullen, feature writer; W. A. Gilbert, Davis Lynch, Vivian Culver, John McDermott, F. A. Tilden, reporters; Remmell Royle, office boy and "ex-officio editor-in-chief," as the managing editor calls him.

Leake Carraway, who died in Norfolk, Va., in February, 1922, while serving as publicity representative of the Norfolk Electric Company, was city editor of the Democrat from about 1905 to 1910.

Among the best known of the mechanical forces,—so necessary to the production of a newspaper,—there were Jim Butler, who was the Gazette's foreman forty years ago; Bob Butler, a skillful pressman, the son of J. M. Butler, and descended from a family of newspaper men, several of whom will be mentioned in connection with Little Rock newspapers. He still resides in Little

Rock. The Butler family also numbers among the printers, Charlie and Bill Butler, who were old-time compositors on the Democrat. Jim Butler was succeeded as foreman on the Gazette by M. C. Morris, who died in Montana in 1922, and whose sons, Ralph L., Wallace D. and Horace Mitchell Morris,—all named for well-known Little Rock citizens,—now publish the Billings (Montana) Times. Then there were William M. Moore, until recently one of the owners of a job shop, and who served as a member of the Legislature and as county assessor; Emile Audigier, connected with newspapers at Searcy and elsewhere, now a resident of California; Will Brooks, at present living in St. Louis; Curtis E. King, who went to Tulsa, Okla. The present foreman of the Gazette is W. F. McGuire. One of Little Rock's prominent physicians, Dr. O. K. Judd, studied medicine at the Arkansas Medical College, while working as a linotype operator on the Gazette; Frank Dodge, a well known attorney, also got his diploma while working on the Gazette as a printer. E. O. Bagley was at first a printer. Dr. Herbert Burris, of North Little Rock, was for many years a printer on the Gazette. Up to about 1885, John A. Williams had for many years been the foreman of the Democrat. E. C. Hatfield was another old-timer on the Democrat, and Tom Oury was for years foreman of the Gazette's job department. John Dale and Wm. Pettit were old-time printers. R. O. Paul, who published several newspapers in Georgia, now with the Democrat Printing and Lithographing Co., was for years superintendent of the Gazette's job printing and lithographing department. Garnet A. Griffin has been foreman of the Democrat's pressroom for almost forty years. Capt. W. I. Whitwell, now nearly 80 years of age, was the foreman of the Gazette's pressroom for more than 25 years, up to a few years ago, when he became Tyler of the Masonic Grand Lodge. Chas. H. McGuire, now conducting the cigar and news stand at Gleason's Hotel, was a printer nearly all his life, and he is the son of Dr. M. M. McGuire, who during his lifetime was one of Arkansas' best known editors. John M. Haislip was foreman of the Gazette composing room for a number of years. Ham S. Andrews has been a proofreader on the Gazette for more than thirty years, and for many years his wife has worked by his

side as an assistant. Many others who deserve mention may be unintentionally overlooked. It is a fact that a majority of the old-time editors in Arkansas graduated from the printer's case.

The Little Rock newspapers will naturally occupy considerable space in this history, as the city was headquarters for every political movement, and the seat of war in almost every party battle. The most of the "big guns" resided there, and the powder house and the armory of the politicians were located there. Some of the country newspapers of the Republican faith, during Reconstruction days, started with the object of obtaining "pie" and to "lick the hand" of the boss, were merely satellites of the capital press.

The Arkansas Gazette.

When the Arkansas Territorial government was removed to Little Rock, the Arkansas Gazette was likewise moved to the new capital, and it has been published regularly at Little Rock ever since, except for a slight suspension during the Civil War. The first issue at Little Rock was dated December 29, 1821, and numbered Vol. III, No. 3,—whole number 107. Woodruff began publication at Little Rock with fewer than 300 subscribers; in 1829 he still had only about 500; but by 1836 the circulation had risen almost, if not altogether, to 2,000. Woodruff wrote, in 1836, that "for subscriptions, advertising, printing, etc., more than $30,000, in sums less than $100, is now due me."

The Gazette became a great power in Arkansas. It was the only newspaper published in the Territory up to 1830. It was the organ of the Democrats against the Whigs as long as it remained in the hands of Mr. Woodruff. In 1821, Mr. Woodruff formed a partnership with Robert Briggs, which lasted until May 12, 1821, when Mr. Briggs went to New Orleans, where he died of yellow fever. In 1836, Thomas J. Pew became one of the paper's editors. The office was then on the northeast corner of Markham and Scott streets.

Mr. Woodruff continued to conduct the Gazette until 1836, when, having been elected state treasurer, he sold it to Edward Cole, who in October of the same year relinquished it to George

H. Burnett, who died of consumption in 1841. In that year the paper came back to Mr. Woodruff. During his ownership in 1842-3, Cyrus W. Weller, said to have been a witty and spicy writer, was an editorial contributor.

The paper was again sold in 1843,—this time to Benjamin J. Borden. Mr. Woodruff then retired from the publishing business, and also went out of politics.



J. N. Heiskell. Editor-in-chief Arkansas Gazette.

Apparently, however, the old nestor of Arkansas journalism could not be contented out of the newspaper business. Mr. Borden had made the Gazette an Independent paper until after the nomination of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, when he made it a Whig advocate. This did not please Mr. Woodruff and his followers, who were numerous. Besides, Mr. Woodruff was a supporter of Chester Ashley for the Senate. Therefore, he established the Arkansas Democrat in 1846, associating with himself John E. Knight in its publication.

In the meantime Mr. Borden had sold the Gazette to Dr. A. W. Webb. Geo. B. Hayden became its editor either before or immediately after this. Anyway, Colonel Smithee states that at this time the paper had reached the lowest ebb of its fortunes, and in 1850, when it was about to suspend publication, Mr. Woodruff again bought it, and consolidated the Democrat with it. Mr. Knight then withdrew, and Alden M. Woodruff became associated with his father. In 1851 Col. Leon Trousdale, formerly of the Memphis Appeal, and afterward Superintendent of Public Instruction for Tennessee, was an associate editor.

In March, 1853, Mr. Woodruff sold the Gazette to Christopher Columbus Danley, and retired permanently from the business. He died in Little Rock, June 19, 1885, aged 90 years. The paper was still known as the Gazette and Democrat, but in 1856 Captain Danley dropped the "Democrat" from the title and it has ever since been known as the Arkansas Gazette. June 15, 1853, a half interest was sold to Solon Borland, but Capt. Danley bought it back April 5, 1856, and continued as sole proprietor and editor until 1862, but in 1859 he withdrew from the tripod during June and July to make an unsuccessful canvass for the State Senate. In 1858 W. F. Holtzman was admitted as a partner and then his name was printed as the publisher.

Dickison Brugman learned to set type and to do reporting under Capt. Danley on the Gazette. Most great men have some peculiarities. One of Danley's habits was to tear off little strips of paper and chew them up while talking to people. Dick Brugman one day asked him why he did that. "Oh, I don't know," he replied, "but most editors do it, it seems to give me ideas." Dick began eating paper after that, but says he couldn't find that he imbibed any ideas from such a diet, nor that it made him a great editor.

In an issue of the Gazette of August 7, 1858, appear the advertisements of E. A. Hines, Artist, who solicits orders for Daguereotypes, Melainotypes and Ambrotypes; J. A. Henry invites customers for paraffin lamps and oil; Mrs. R. A. Graham who advises the ladies of a new assortment by boat of "Bonnets, bonnets, bonnets and Flats"; the U. S. Mail Line announces im-

proved facilities for travel in Arkansas, from Helena, via Aberdeen, to Little Rock, in new and splendid four-horse post coaches, leaving Helena on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock m., and arriving at Little Rock at 10 a. m. the next day, and states that it has the best route to Hot Springs; the Napoleon, Ft. Smith and Ft. Gibson Packet Company, together with the New Orleans and Arkansas River Packet, offer inducements to shippers and passengers.

The issue of the Gazette of Saturday, January 17, 1863, told in sorrowful tones of the capture by the Federals on the previous Sunday of Arkansas Post, where the Gazette had its first existence. "This is a dark day in the history of the State," said the editor. "The taking of the Post is an unexpected blow to our people, and one which will be felt throughout our length and breadth, as it is the removal of the only impediment to be offered in our river, when in good navigable condition, to the approaches of the gunboats." On September 10th following, Little Rock was taken possession of by General Steel's army, and the publication of the Gazette was then suspended, but it was resumed by Danley & Holtzman in April, 1865. It had been a weekly newspaper up to that time, but then came out as a daily. Mr. Danley died in 1865, and Mr. Holtzman in 1866. The office at this time was on the corner of Scott and Cherry (Second) streets.

In July, 1866, W. E. Woodruff, Jr., bought the interest of Mr. Holtzman, and W. D. Blocher acquired the half interest of Captain Danley on January 28, 1867. John W. Wright was associate editor during Major Woodruff's ownership up to the time of his death, in 1870.

On December 20, 1875, the Gazette plant and the building which it occupied, owned by Major Woodruff, were destroyed by a fire which originated in the Haas liquor house nearby, and burned several other business buildings. The paper was temporarily printed at the Republican office until the plant of the State Grange was purchased.

In May, 1872, Major John D. Adams, the princely planter and steamboat-man, became a joint owner with Woodruff & Blocher; but W. E. Woodruff, Jr., bought out his partners and

became sole proprietor from October 28, 1873, to November 11, 1876. On the latter date he sold to W. D. Blocher and Major John D. Adams. They induced Prof. James Mitchell, then professor of English Literature in the Arkansas Industrial University, to accept the position of editor-in-chief. Prof. Mitchell resigned in about 18 months and, together with Gen. W. D. Blocher, purchased the Arkansas Democrat. On May 14, 1878, the Gazette was sold to A. H. Sevier, who belonged to one of Arkansas' most



Fred Heiskell, Managing Editor Arkansas Gazette.

noted families. R. H. Johnson and T. C. Peek became its editors.

Major John D. Adams, in retiring from the Gazette on May 14, 1878, when A. H. Sevier became its owner, said, "I have had enough of the newspaper business. Just a year and a half ago, Major Blocher and myself were induced to take charge of the Gazette, in order that the paper which had served the people so long and faithfully might be saved from suspension and ruin, and continued as the leading organ of Arkansas Democracy. We took

it at a time when its prospects were indeed gloomy,—at a time when nobody else could be found to take the same risk." He further said he did not go into the business expecting to make money out of it, but, as he had done once before, in 1871, to keep the paper going, "and," said he, "I have availed myself of the first opportunity to get out of it," but he declared that he did not sell it until he had found a "dyed-in-the-wool democrat" to succeed him, in Major Sevier, and that he would not have sold to any others than tried and true men. He was terribly disgusted with politics, however, for he said, "Unfortunately for Arkansas, a majority of its politicians are 'trimmers,' * * * they watch for the strong side and float with the current."

The Gazette of November 22, 1878, in connection with the mention of its 59th anniversary, spoke of a visit from W. E. Woodruff, Sr., the founder of the paper, who, although then 82 years of age, had called to pay his respects, to get his mail, and to learn the news of the day, as had been his habit for years.

On February 24, 1879, a Monday issue of the Gazette was begun, it having been a six-day paper up to that time.

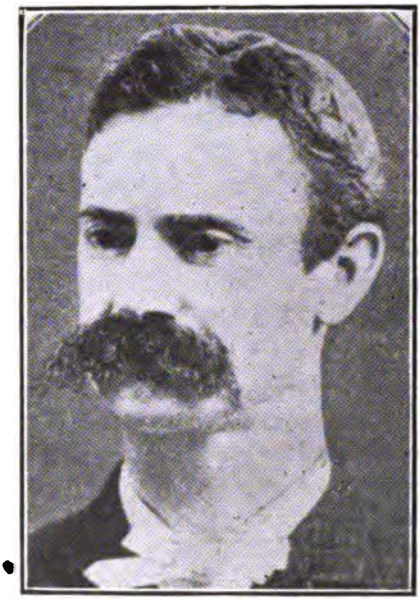
In 1880, the proprietorship of the Gazette passed from A. H. Sevier to Dean Adams, son of Major John D. Adams. Dean Adams, who was afterward for many years manager of the Pulaski Gas Light Company, when artificial gas was used by the city, is still a resident of Little Rock. Richard H. Johnson and T. C. Peek continued to edit the Gazette during Dean Adams' ownership. The Gazette at that time was ten columns in width, and its columns were 36 inches in length.

On May 4, 1882, Dean Adams sold the Gazette to J. N. Smithee. D. A. Brower, who had been the editor for about a year, remained in that capacity; Dan O'Sullivan succeeded Opie P. Read as city editor. On June 7, 1882, Major C. G. Newman of Pine Bluff became a partner with Colonel Smithee in the enterprise and took the position of business manager. In July of the same year the business was incorporated under the name of the Gazette Printing Company, with J. N. Smithee, president; C. G. Newman, vice-president, and H. G. Allis, secretary.

Besides the publishers mentioned, Capt. W. J. Buchanan, Col.

John M. Harrell and Gen. Charles Coffin were among those who edited the Gazette at different times from 1876 to 1882, inclusive.

In 1883 D. A. Brower became president; George R. Brown, vice-president; J. S. Whiting, secretary and treasurer. In 1887 the office was moved from the corner of Markham and Scott streets to an annex of the old Benjamin Block, the name of which was then changed to the Allis Building, on Center street between



D. A. Brower.

Markham and Second streets. Col. John M. Moore and George W. Hughes were directors in the company. Mr. Brower continued to edit the Gazette until about 1893, when, on account of failing health, he went to Colorado. In 1888, H. G. Allis, who will be remembered as having suffered regrettable misfortunes, became president of the Gazette Printing Company, E. L. Givens was made vice-president, and S. B. Smith was elected secretary and treasurer. George B. Allis later succeeded Mr. Smith. Charles E. George was managing editor for a while in 1888.

In 1889 a new corporation, called the Gazette Publishing Company, was formed to purchase the Gazette. Stock in this company was sold to prominent men in different parts of the State. A meeting of the stockholders was held at the club rooms of the then celebrated Old Hickory Club, which had headquarters over the present Union and Mercantile Trust Company's place of business, on June 4, 1889. These stockholders included many of the most prominent Democrats of the day in Arkansas. Among those present were: Colonel John G. Fletcher, president of the German National Bank; Judge J. W. House, United States District Attorney; W. B. Worthen, banker; Congressman W. L. Terry, Judge John B. Jones, attorney; Major John D. Adams, planter; A. M. Woodruff, son of the founder of the Gazette; Colonel George William Caruth, afterward Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal; Prof. J. H. Shinn, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Arkansas; Dr. J. H. Lenow, Colonel R. A. Little, planter and cotton factor; J. T. Beal, merchant; Dr. C. J. Lincoln, of the Lincoln Wholesale Drug Company; W. H. Wright, Col. J. H. McCarthy, of McCarthy & Joyce, merchants; Col. Zeb Ward, capitalist; Hon. E. B. Moore, Secretary of State; John C. England, attorney; Col. T. W. Steel, planter. At this gathering of distinguished people, W. B. Worthen, J. W. House, R. A. Little, John G. Fletcher, George W. Caruth, C. J. Lincoln and Zeb Ward were elected directors; George W. Caruth was chosen as president, and W. B. Worthen secretary of the company. Colonel Jacob Frolich, ex-Secretary of State, was made manager of the business; D. A. Brower remained as editor.

Mr. Brower, who will be remembered as one of the original free silver advocates, and a believer in high license as the best means of regulating the whiskey traffic, died of consumption in Colorado, July 18, 1893. He was succeeded as editor of the Gazette by E. L. Givens, who continued in that capacity for several years, when he went to Batesville, to take charge of the Guard. Other editors of this newspaper between this period and 1896 were T. F. Kimbell, J. R. Taylor, W. M. Kavanaugh and Dickison Brugman. Colonel Jacob Frolich died in 1891, and was succeeded as secretary and manager of the corporation by W. M. Kavanaugh.

May 11, 1896, Colonel J. N. Smithee was elected president of the company, and at the same time assumed editorial control of the paper. He continued in that capacity until January 31, 1899, when W. B. Worthen was elected President, and Fred W. Allsopp secretary and business manager. Dickison Brugman again became editor of the paper.



George R. Brown.

During the 1897 session of the Legislature, Col. J. N. Smithee, while editing the Gazette, severely criticized the members of the House and Senate, in connection with railroad legislation. Senator R. D. McMullen, of Yell County, was particularly called to account by the editor. Day after day Smithee fired hot shot at the solons. Senator McMullen was goaded to make a show of resentment. He called at the office, and, with a cocked revolver in his hand, demanded an apology from Smithee, who replied that he had none to make. The writer was present, and from behind McMullen caught his hands as he was about to fire, causing the

bullet to miss its aim perhaps, although the Senator was greatly agitated and, therefore, incapacitated for the cool execution of such a deed. He was disarmed, and the affair ended there. Smithee refused to prosecute the offender. The editor showed remarkable nerve, never flinching or showing the slightst perturbation.

June 17, 1902, a controlling interest in the Gazette Publishing Company passed from W. B. Worthen to C. W., J. N. and Fred Heiskell and Fred W. Allsopp. Later the remaining stock was



Judge W. M. Kavanaugh.

bought by them. J. N. Heiskell became editor-in-chief, Fred Heiskell managing editor, and Fred W. Allsopp business manager. This administration has continued up to the present time.

In about January, 1909, the Gazette was the first Arkansas newspaper to serve its Sunday readers with a colored comic supplement, an expensive innovation introduced into newspaper publishing in 1893.

The general policy of the founder of the Gazette was in-

clined to conservatism, and this commendable example has in the main been adhered to by the paper's subsequent editors. This is perhaps one of the chief reasons why the Gazette has been so long-lived.

The particular policies of the paper covering the many interesting and momentous questions intimately connected with the gradual development of the Territory and the State have been generally wise and beneficial.

Mr. Woodruff in the beginning opened his columns to the impartial discussion of public questions, but firmly set his foot down on partisan and personal debates.

He, too, sided against the custom of dueling which existed in the early history of the State, and demanded laws which would prevent them.

In 1831 the Gazette advocated statehood and, without waiting for a Congressional enabling act, began to prepare the people for the event of entering the Union.

In 1836 it advocated the annexation of Texas.

As long as Woodruff was its editor, the Gazette remained true to the Democratic party. It supported Breckenridge, the candidate of the Southern wing of the Democratic party, for President in 1860.

After Lincoln's call for volunteers it approved of the purpose of Secession, because it was impossible for Arkansas to take any other position under the circumstances. When the war was over, it acquiesced in the result, and since that time there has been no stronger upholder of the Union.

It opposed the reign of the Carpet-baggers during Reconstruction times, and was one of the chief factors in overthrowing that regime.

During the terrible Reconstruction days, in 1868 and 1869, when the drastic Stevens Act of Congress placed Arkansas, with other so-called Rebel states, under military rule; when cotton crops were short, and the negroes were acting up because they had been led by the "Carpet-baggers" to distrust their former masters, and when partisan heat was at its climax, the Gazette fought bravely for the rights of Democrats and for the men who

had made Arkansas. The people of the State owe it a debt of gratitude for its stand in those trying times.

An editorial entitled, "An Antiquarian Research," in the Gazette of April 5th, 1871, when T. C. Peek was the editor, under W. D. Blocher's administration of the paper, furnishes an interesting example of the public sentiment of the times. It read, in part:

"The Clayton Radical organ of this city is engaged in the lively pastime of hunting up historic reminiscences of cruelties practiced upon abolition seditionists and insurrectionists in various localities of the South before the war; and offering them as proof of the existence of the Ku Klux organizations and attendant outrages at that time. Some of these seditious gentry may have been pretty roughly handled in olden times, but if we are not greatly misinformed, the present *de facto* editor of the Republican (McClure) was one who at the time cried out, 'Served them right!'

"At that time it was the deliberate judgment of all sane men, North as well as South, that when religious and political fanatics, after the order of old John Brown, came down into the South to excite the slaves to insurrection, murder and conflagrations, and when caught in their wicked and nefarious designs, they deserved to be roughly handled.

"But what has that to do with the present charges of radical fanatics and maniacs of the existence of a wide-spread spirit of lawlessness and insubordination at the South; and what good reason can be derived therefrom for the necessity of Federal armed intervention in the local affairs of the states? Can't the now radical editor of the Republican call to mind many instances of mob violence and outrages perpetrated in the Northern states, when he was a Democrat, upon Southern people visiting those states with their bond servants, and of their being subjected to all sorts of indignities, insults and wrongs? Can't the editor of the Republican call to mind the terrible social disorders of New York and other Northern states in the barn-burning and anti-rent excitement time? Can't he recall the rebellious and treasonable conduct of the New England States that culminated in the Hart-

ford Convention? Can't he recall the terrible scenes of social and political disorders of California under the reign of the Committee of Public Safety? Is he not familiar with the history of similar scenes now being enacted in the State of Nevada?

"There is not a section of our Union that has not at some period of its history been convulsed with some sort of a social disorder." The editor then goes on to say that the unwise radical howl referred to was gotten up for the sole purpose of firing the Northern heart, in order to pave the way for military rule and Republican domination.

The Gazette has always stood for an economically administered government, for the protection of the rights of all the people, for law and order, for clean politics, and for the curtailment and regulation of evils that could not be abolished. It has deprecated lynchings and every brand of lawlessness. In recent years it has constantly advocated every cause for the upbuilding and betterment of the State, and assisted every forward movement.

The Gazette has experienced and grown up with many wonderful inventions and improvements that have effected and facilitated the progress of the newspaper: In 1860, 41 years after its founding, the first telegraph line was brought to Little Rock, and in the same year the first railroad was opened up between Little Rock and DeVall's Bluff, to be completed to Memphis later, prior to which time news could be received only by mail or courier, and papers could only be delivered to out-of-town points via star routes. The first telephone company came to Little Rock in 1879. Then came the Western Associated Press, that wonderful arrangement for the distribution of news.

Dallas Herndon, of the State History Commission, who has made a special study of the files of Arkansas newspapers, states that the Gazette has been an active participant in all the economic and political activities of the State and Territory; and that in all the wonderful achievements of Arkansas down to the present moment the Gazette has always been and is the most widely read newspaper in Arkansas. "As such," he says, "its voice has always carried incalculable weight."

The Gazette has been edited by many of the greatest men in

Arkansas. Mr. Heiskell has filled the editorial chair for a longer period than any of his many illustrious predecessors, except its noted founder. He is an educated, talented southern gentleman, who made a special study of journalism, and had much practical experience before going to the Gazette. He is an ambitious, painstaking, hard worker, with splendid ideals and a high sense of



T. Farrelly Kimbell.

public duty. He and his associates have in the past twenty years added numerous features to the paper, and improved it in so many ways that it now takes rank with the great newspapers of the country.

On November 20, 1919, the Gazette commemorated its one-hundredth anniversary by the publication of a special edition of 242 pages, printed on book paper, with colored engraved cover and containing over 500 illustrations. It contained much valuable historical matter. This edition cost more than $40,000 to produce. Seventy-five thousand copies were printed.

One hundred and two years old, the Gazette goes on. As said in Hempstead's History, "In all Arkansas there is nothing older save her majestic trees, which sheltered the Quapaw Indians; save only her swift flowing rivers sweeping to the sea; save only her mountain fastnesses, resounding to the scream of the eagle; and save only her soil itself, which felt the tread of DeSoto and Marquette, of LaSalle and De Tonti."

In a sketch written for the 100th anniversary number of the Gazette, Opie Read, the famous humorist, who now lives in Chicago, but for many years was connected with Arkansas journalism, said: "There came into the office one night a very old man, frail and nervous. 'Who is he?' I inquired; and Colonel Dick Johnson, our editor, answered: 'Why, that is William E. Woodruff, the founder of the Arkansas Gazette.' That was 40 years ago, and even then the Gazette was regarded as one of the ancient institutions of the South. Now its life rounds the corner of a century, the greatest era recorded in the history of that eternal experiment called man. When William Woodruff, with a peck and a half of type and with a press about as artistic in design as a saw-buck, was floating down the river toward Arkansas Post, the power of steam was a mystery to be solved by the future, and the tinglings of the electric current were still looked upon as the touch of satan, reaching out his antennæ to paralyze the moral will of humanity. America was groping her way out of the mystery of newness to contemplate the waxy leaves of the mistletoe on the bough of old civilization, marking it for inevitable decay."

In a humorously exaggerated style, perhaps inappropriate to a serious history, yet interestingly, he went on to state that, while it might not be generally known, it was a fact that the Gazette sent him as "a special correspondent to a war that may not be a matter of record in Washington." "I refer to the Perryville war, in 1882," said he. "This military eruption did not change a boundry line or recast a state, but along the upper Fourche River it disturbed the catfish and impelled the bullfrog to lower the tone of his evening hymn. It all came about in this way: In Perryville there broke out a neighborhood row, such as often has illumined the best society in the feud regions of

Kentucky. One man was killed, another wounded, and an old lady who had no blood relation to the affair affirmed before a justice of the peace that her brindled cow had sustained such a fright as to sour her milk. Thus it was that the situation had begun to take a serious pose. The sheriff came down to Little Rock, called on the governor and swore his inability to handle the trouble. In the chair of supreme authority was our old and gallant friend, Gen. T. J. Churchill. He had been schooled in an



Opie Read.

academy of arms, had fought with distinction throughout the Confederacy, and was essentially a soldier. He took an instantaneous view of the situation and declared Perryville and its back yard under martial law.

"Then came the mobilization of the Quapaw Guards, under command of Captain John Waters, a valiant officer, and with far more the countenance of a soldier than any picture of Julius Cæsar I have ever seen. Gen. Bob Newton received the appointment of Field Marshal. * * *

"The Army got on board a train at Argenta and got off at Morrillton, thence marched over to the scene of military activity. The Gazette appointed me as war correspondent. Once I had helped Wat Worthen pull a negro crap game, and was now regarded as a veteran at arms. But a just pride forced me to regard this present mission as the highest honor that had ever crept my way.

"The town did not sit up to wait for us, and when we arrived Perryville was asleep. A dog barked and there was talk of immediate court-martial, but this was set aside by sane judgment. together with the governor's order that the army was to take off its shoes when it went to bed, not to snore, and above all not to startle the civil authorities by too rigorous a military jolt.

"Along about 5:16 a rooster crew, and at 7:10 he was served rather raw but hot. At 10 o'clock the court house bell summoned the citizens. They assembled on the public square, shook hands with us and asked us how long we expected to stay. They said that if we weren't in a hurry they might take us fishing. * * *"

In this little local disturbance, during which Mr. Read says he was appointed a Major on Newton's staff, peace was early declared, without the shedding of any human blood, the "army" laughed its way home, and Read discharged his duty by writing a report of the affair for the Gazette.

The Little Rock Advocate.

For more than ten years, the Arkansas Gazette was the only newspaper published in Arkansas Territory. The second newspaper was the Advocate, established at Little Rock in March, 1830. It was founded by Charles B. Bertrand, of New York, a brother-in-law of the noted Robert Crittenden, called the "Cardinal Wolsey" of State politics, in whose interest it is supposed to have been established. Some say Crittenden also did much writing for it.

The Advocate announced that it would be Republican in politics, referring to the doctrines of the division of the original Republican party, which after 1824 took the name of National Republican, and afterwards became known as Whig. The Gazette

and Advocate got along smoothly until one day the Gazette printed an item about "New-light Jackson men," which intimated that the Advocate was coming around to the support of President Jackson since his election, while it had opposed him previously. From that time on the course of the two papers was hostile toward each other. There is nothing in journalism of the present day to equal the bitter personalities that were then indulged in.

Most Arkansans are familiar with the story of how Albert Pike, who landed in Fort Smith, in 1832, after leaving his home in Massachusetts and traveling through the wilds of New Mexico.



Robert Crittenden, First Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, also one of the founders of Arkansas' second newspaper.

became famous in Arkansas. While teaching school at Van Buren for a livelihood, he wrote a series of letters to the Advocate, under the nom de plume of "Casca." The letters were so brilliant that Robert Crittenden and Judge Jesse Turner went to see this young man. The result was that those prominent Whigs induced Mr. Bertrand to bring the schoolmaster to Little Rock, to write for the Advocate. He became the associate editor of that paper, and in 1835 purchased it from Mr. Bertrand, who entered upon the practice of law and held several legislative positions in Arkansas. Bertrand died during the Civil War, after accumulating a fortune. made outside of the newspaper business.

The Advocate was a brilliant newspaper under Pike's editorship. The Arkansas Gazette represented the Democratic administration then in power, or the "Ins," and the Advocate espoused the principles of the Whigs, who were the political "Outs." Pike



Albert Pike

took a prominent part in the fight for Statehood and on every question before the people. In 1837 the Advocate was merged with the Times, a later paper, and John H. Reed was for a time associated with Pike in the conduct of the paper. Pike sold the paper, to engage in the practice of law, and it was discontinued soon afterward.

People were no better about paying subscription bills in those days than they are now. Pike once said in an autobiographical sketch: "I owned the Advocate, was editor and typesetter, and generally useful in the office, for two years and three months, and then sold it for $1,500. I tried for a year to collect the accounts due the office. Then one day, weary of it all, put the books in the stove, where they served for fuel. I had no further trouble with the accounts."

Charles E. Rice was connected with the publication of the Advocate for a short time. He took part in the Texas Revolution, and was killed at San Patricio, in 1836.

Here is a matter of fact item from the Advocate of November 21, 1832, in regard to the visit to Little Rock of two men who afterwards became world-wide celebrities:

"The Steamboat Little Rock, Captain Rudd in command, arrived here on Tuesday late from Port Gibson, and departed about noon on the following day for New Orleans. Among her passengers, was the distinguished and accomplished *Washington Irving*, the author of the 'Sketch Book' and other popular and interesting works. He is on his return from a short tour among the Indian tribes west of this territory. He is so much pleased with his visit to the far west that he contemplates a similar one in the coming spring. *His companion was John James Audubon*, who was born in Louisiana, in 1871. While here they dined at the residence of William E. Woodruff, Sr., founder of the Arkansas Gazette."

The Political Intelligencer and the Times.

The Political Intelligencer was started in Little Rock in 1834 by Col. John W. Steele, of Helena. It is said that this newspaper was founded to defend Governor John Pope from the combined attacks of the Arkansas Gazette, the Advocate and the Helena

Democrat, and some have said that the paper was actually owned or financed by the governor. The attacks made on him were very bitter and represented strong factions of the people who were bent on his removal. He had vetoed the acceptance by the Legislature of an offer by Crittenden to exchange his residence as a Statehouse for ten acres of land which had been donated by the United States to provide funds with which to erect a Statehouse. Other political matters had engendered ill feeling. The Herald advocated the removal of the Governor, and the Whig members in the Legislature succeeded in passing a memorial to Congress asking that the people be allowed to elect their Governor, which was not the case under the Territorial laws. The triangular newspaper controversy engendered by this, and by the great political struggle between Crittenden and Sevier, as rival candidates for the position of delegate to Congress, is said to have been the most bitter that ever took place in Arkansas journalism. Pope and Sevier triumphed.

The Intelligencer was owned for a time by Steele & Campbell, and afterward by Andrew Jackson Hunt, who came from Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. Hunt used the paper to make a strong fight on gambling in Little Rock, but he died in 1835. Jefferson Smith and John H. Reed then became the owners, and they changed the name of the paper to the Times, because it was said that the people did not like the long name of the Political Intelligencer.

While the Gazette and the Advocate were fighting for Statehood for Arkansas, the Times opposed the movement on the ground that Arkansas was unprepared for the responsibility and would lose Federal bounty. "Must the State of Arkansas be like a sickly plant forced into unnatural growth by a kind of hothouse cultivation?" asked the Times; "rather let her take her stand among her sister states, with the mature power of an adult, not being at too tender an age weaned from the parent nurse." The issue was a burning one at that period. It would seem that every Arkansan should have been in favor of Statehood, but the conditions were peculiar. The State was finally admitted, paired with Michigan, but there was opposition to its admission in Washington because it was a slave state.

Mr. Hunt, with the Times, started with only 150 subscribers, but at his death had 325, and in ten months Mr. Reed claimed 700 subscribers, which was considered a large circulation in those days. This newspaper was making inroads on the Advocate. Therefore, Gen. Pike bought Mr. Smith's interest in it, and then proposed to Mr. Reed that the Advocate and the Times be consolidated, which was done, and the 700 subscribers of the Times were added to the Advocate's list, in 1837. John H. Reed came from Massachusetts, and had been a steamboat captain at St. Louis. He was the grandfather of Mrs. F. W. Allsopp, of Little Rock.

Other Early Newspapers at Little Rock.

A Whig newspaper called the Arkansas Star was started in Little Rock in 1839, by David Lambert, but it appears to have reflected only a dim light, which soon died out. Cornelius Stone and Sam McCurdy succeeded Mr. Lambert as its publishers. Its office was destroyed by a hurricane on June 6, 1840, but the paper reappeared on the 28th of the same month. It suspended later in 1840. One of the last issues contained a report of the Presidential election in 1840.

In the spring of 1843, when Mr. Woodruff had sold the Gazette, and as that newspaper, under the editorship of Benjamin J. Borden, had changed its politics from Democratic to Whig, there was a demand for a Democratic newspaper. To supply that want, the Arkansas Democratic Banner was brought out by Borland & Farley, with Dr. Solon Borland as editor. E. H. English was its associate editor for awhile.

In January, 1844, Mr. Borden of the Gazette and Dr. Borland of the Banner had a difficulty, growing out of a paragraph which the Gazette printed about the Doctor. W. E. Woodruff, who at that time was temporarily out of the newspaper game, and could look on and laugh, is quoted as saying that "It was a fisticuff, and Dr. Borland used Mr. Borden pretty roughly, having beaten his face into a jelly and brought the claret with every blow. The result has rather discouraged the Whigs, who do not think the Doctor as lamb-like as they did. The result certainly astonished

me, as I never suspected him of being pugnacious; but I am told he is a ready and expert fightist."

Two years later, Borden and Borland fought a duel, as noted elsewhere. "Politics" in those days "was the warmest institution north of the tropics." All of the newspapers then were party organs. The contest between Archibald Yell and Chester Ashley for the Senatorship in 1846 caused another period of bitter feeling. The Banner supported the candidacy of Yell. The campaign between Editor Borland and Sevier for the senatorial toga in 1848 was equally as spirited, but Dr. Borland was out of the newspaper business at that time, having retired at the outbreak of the Mexican War, when he became Major of the First Arkansas Regiment of Volunteers. A. H. Rutherford then took charge of the Banner, to be succeeded by L. J. Reardon and Lambert A. Whitely.

The Banner ceased to exist in 1853, or rather was converted into the True Democrat, with Johnson & Yerkes as publishers, and Col. Richard H. Johnson, a powerful writer, as its editor. He was private secretary to Governor Elias Conway during the eight years that he served as governor, and in 1860 was the candidate of one wing of the Democratic party for the governorship, but was defeated by Henry M. Rector. The True Democrat was a very influential newspaper in its day, if not the ablest of them all. It was known as the Straight Democratic and anti-bank organ. The state's experience in the banking business had been disastrous, and this paper opposed any more experiments in that line.

John D. Kimbell was temporary editor of the True Democrat in 1857.

In 1859 John W. Woodward became associate editor of the True Democrat. When Col. Johnson became a candidate for governor, he was succeeded as editor-in-chief by Major Elias C. Boudinot, who had John S. Black as his assistant. The True Democrat suspended shortly before the occupation of Little Rock by the Federal army, in September, 1863. The Arkansas Democrat called it the "Un-True Democrat."

The early newspapers had no news illustrations, which are such an important part of today's press. One of the first por-

traits to be published in connection with a news story in an Arkansas newspaper was the picture of Charles Cosgrove, who was hanged at Little Rock on June 10th, 1859, in the presence of several thousand people, for the murder of a young man named Lester. An excellent likeness of Cosgrove appeared in the True Democrat five days afterward. It is a noteworthy fact that this portrait was drawn in the Pulaski County Courtroom by Edward Payson Washburn, the celebrated painter of the "Arkansas Traveler" and other pictures which are prized by Arkansans, and the newspaper cut was made by W. N. Tate, a surgeon-dentist of Little Rock.

An amusing letter in the True Democrat of November 3, 1858, affords a side-light on the ladies' fashions of the day. The letter purported to be from a country boy at Gainesville, who signed his name as "Snooks." He had made a visit to the city, and for the first time saw the greatest variety of "sissies," who wore the "dangest" biggest hoops imaginable, some of which he said were 21 feet in circumference. Not more than three of the ladies thus dressed could sit on a sixteen foot bench in the meeting house, and when they sat down they had a time keeping from exposing their pretty ankles. The dresses reminded him of young balloons filled with gas. "You ought to have seen how those skirts stood out in bold relief," he said; "when you went to shake hands with one of the girls, you couldn't get closer than fourteen feet of her," and he vowed he never could get close enough to one to hug her. He pretended to be looking for a wife, but he said he'd be darned if he wasn't going to wait until this fashion died out, as he did not want a woman who looked like a hogshead hooped around to keep it from bustin'. He was told that the hoop skirt was invented to facilitate a free passage of air and thereby impart comfort to the ladies in the heat of summer, and it was pointed out that another advantage was that with this garb a woman need not wear so many clothes to keep from exposing her good or ill shape. But the funniest part of "Snooks'" experience was that when he returned home, he told his sister Sall about the new skirts, and there was no peace until she had acquired one, which soon resulted in every girl on "Duckrun" also having one.

In 1843 a newspaper called the Tribune came into existence at Little Rock. Its publisher was a Mr. Gish, and its editor Cyrus W. Weller. It supported Col. Richard C. Byrd for Governor. In the columns of this newspaper there appeared, for the first time. the familiar poem, "The Old Canoe," attributed to Albert Pike, but which it has developed was written by a young man named Thomas J. Worthen. This paper had succeeded to the material of the defunct Times and Advocate. The Tribune soon suspended.

In about the year 1846, the Arkansas Whig was launched. J. M. and J. D. Butler were its publishers. The Whig is said to have been ably edited, at first by the brilliant Robert C. Farrelly, and afterward by Joseph Stillwell, a prominent lawyer of Little Rock, and his law partner, Judge John Wassell, who came to Little Rock in 1833, to complete the building of the old State Capitol, and became a lawyer. J. M. Butler was killed in 1854, in a street fight with his brother-in-law, Mr. Marcus, who was also killed. Meeting on the street, without a word, both pulled weapons and fired simultaneously, both falling, mortally wounded. The Whig was suspended in 1855. J. D. Butler became engaged in several newspaper projects after his connection with the Whig.

In about 1845, a semi-monthly publication called the Arkansas State Temperance Journal, was published at Little Rock, by F. S. Garrett, for a short time.

The Arkansas Farmer, by Phil Anthony, is said to have been published for a short time in 1843, at Little Rock.

In about 1843 the Independent Democrat was started at Little Rock by a Mr. Chapman, but it was issued for only a few weeks.

The Arkansas Democrat.

May 16, 1846, the Arkansas State Democrat was founded by W. E. Woodruff, who established the Arkansas Gazette. John E. Knight, who was also once an editor on the Gazette, was associate editor. Mr. Woodruff continued to publish the Democrat until 1850, when the Gazette reverted to him. The Democrat of October 28, 1921, says:

"While the original 'Arkansas Democrat,' bearing the same

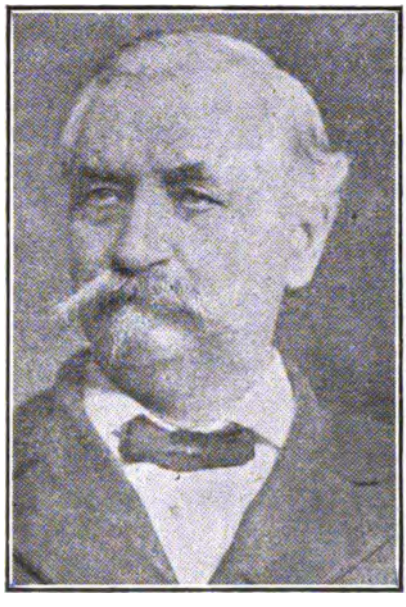
title and almost the identical design for its front-page nameplate that are used by this newspaper today, first issued from the press on May 21, 1846, under the joint auspices of William E. Woodruff and John E. Knight, the present Arkansas Democrat does not attempt to claim a longer history for itself as a continuing institution than that which is composed between October 2, 1871, and the present.



J. N. Smithee.

"In 1878, Professor Mitchell, a man of high character and splendid ability, severed his connection with the Gazette, and with General W. D. Blocher purchased the Arkansas Democrat. A year later General Blocher died (November 18, 1879), and Professor Mitchell associated with himself James R. Bettis of St. Louis, who was his business manager and partner for 11 years. In 1890, the Arkansas Democrat Company was formed, with Prof. Mitchell as president and editor-in-chief. He continued at the head of the Democrat until his final illness compelled him to take to his bed, in June, 1902."

The Democrat is somewhat mistaken in its claims. The Democrat as stated was started in 1846 as the Arkansas State Democrat by W. E. Woodruff, who in 1850 bought back the Gazette and consolidated the Democrat with it, taking the latter out of the field. The Gazette of April 12, 1878, says: "The Daily Arkansas Democrat, by J. N. Smithee & Co., with Colonel Smithee as editor, is on our table. It comes as successor to the Evening Star, which



Prof. James Mitchell, for many years editor of the Arkansas Democrat.

expired on the 9th inst. It is to be a Democratic paper, with strong Greenback tendencies. The editor sees no reason why a gold dollar, a silver dollar or a greenback dollar should not be one and the same in value." The Democrat of the present dates from 1878, and its "50th anniversary number" in 1921 was seven years ahead of time, through a miscalculation.

Prof. Mitchell's partner, J. R. Bettis, was a splendid business man. When he retired and returned to St. Louis, in 1892, Allen

W. Clark became secretary and treasurer of the company, to be succeeded in two years by William S. Mitchell.

George R. Brown, later of the Gazette, and who was connected with other Little Rock newspapers, at different times, was local editor of the Democrat in the early eighties.

The early days of the Democrat were trying to its owners. The yellow fever epidemic of 1879 paralyzed the South's business. During the first year of Prof. Mitchell's editorial control, a fierce warfare took place between the Democrat and the Gazette over the race for United States Senator between R. W. Johnson and J. D. Walker, in which the Democrat championed the candidacy of Walker. Mitchell was an ardent but conservative Democrat. Having been an instructor in the State University before he became an editor, he naturally took a great interest in educational affairs, and his newspaper reflected that interest. He was outspoken for civic righteousness and honest politics.

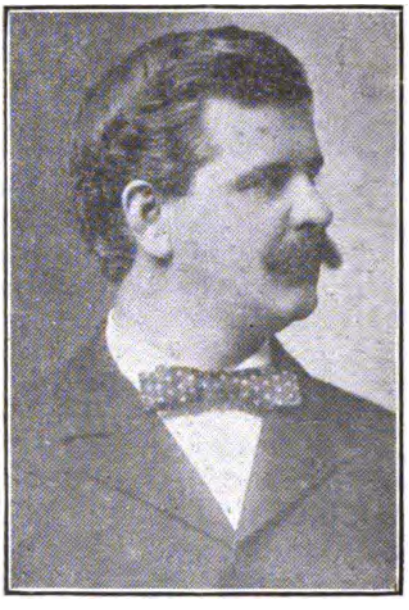
In 1880 the Democrat took a strong stand against the Fishback Constitutional Amendment, which repudiated the Holford bonds, issued forty years previously by an Arkansas Republican administration, and claimed to be fraudulent, basing its objection on the ground that the bonds were issued by those in authority and that the money for them had been paid to the State's lawful agents by innocent investors.

Prof. James Mitchell died in June, 1902, and his death was an irretrievable loss to the Democrat, as he was a wise and able editor, who enjoyed the confidence of the people. George C. Naylor, who had been an attache of the paper for many years,—first as a reporter and then as telegraph editor, at different times. succeeded him as editor-in-chief, and William S. Mitchell continued as manager. In July, 1905, the Democrat plant was burned, lock, stock and barrel, and for two or three months the paper was printed from the press of the Gazette, while a new plant was being procured and installed. Printers' strikes, the death of its guiding hand, and a serious fire were misfortunes which came to the Democrat within a brief period.

In 1906, the newspaper was sold by the Mitchell family to the Little Rock Publishing Company, composed of W. F. Casey.

president; Geo. C. Naylor, vice-president; Clio Harper, secretary; Fred A. Naylor, treasurer; Garnett A. Griffin, H. A. Knowlton and J. C. Marshall, directors. George C. Naylor became general manager and Clio Harper editor.

The Democrat Company owned and conducted a large job printing and stationery business, which was not sold with the newspaper. That business continues to be owned by the Mitchell



George C. Naylor.

family and Roy L. Thompson, the latter joining the company soon after the newspaper was sold. That business is known as the Democrat Printing and Lithographing Company, of which Horace G. Mitchell and Roy L. Thompson are the guiding spirits.

In 1909, George C. Naylor, who had been for years one of the hardest workers in the Little Rock newspaper field, was stricken with paralysis, and soon afterward the Democrat newspaper was sold to the owners of the Gazette. It continued under this ownership, with Clio Harper as editor, until June, 1911, when it

was sold to John M. Branham of Chicago and Elmer E. Clarke of New Orleans, its present owners. Elmer E. Clarke is its publisher, W. T. Sitlington, managing editor, and K. A. Engel, business manager.



Elmer E. Clarke, Publisher Arkansas Democrat.

The Old Line Democrat and Other Newspapers Established Shortly Before the Civil War.

The Chronicle, a weekly newspaper, was published by Knight, Bowie & Woolford, at Little Rock, beginning about 1852 and ending December 13, 1855. It was non-political.

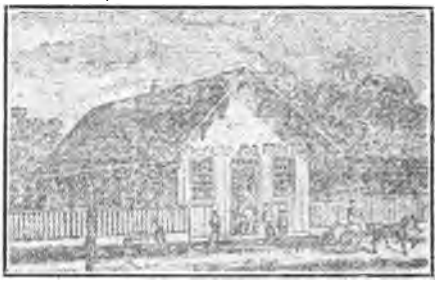
Sometime during the year 1854, the Arkansas Magazine was published in Little Rock by John R. Newburn. It continued to be published for about one year.

Beginning in January, 1859, Rev. P. S. G. Watson published a Baptist newspaper called the Arkansas Baptist, the first religious newspaper started in Arkansas. This had no connection with the

later publication of the same name. This newspaper suspended in 1869 and unexpired subscriptions were filled by the Central Baptist of St. Louis.

In the early part of 1860 the Daily National Democrat commenced publication at Little Rock. It was published by Dr. C. V. Meador, and supported Stephen A. Douglass for the Presidency. It was published until 1865, but was not considered a very strong newspaper.

One of the strongest and best edited newspapers of the period just before the Civil War was the Old Line Democrat, whose enemies called it "The Old-Liner," founded September 15, 1859, by James D. Butler and W. B. Doolittle as publishers, and Major



Office of the Old Line Democrat, on Markham Street, near the Old Statehouse, in 1859.

Thomas C. Peek as editor; but, like most of the early newspapers, it printed literary stories and selected poetry on its first page, used no display headlines, and hid important news items on inside pages. Its editorial page was the strong feature. Its publication office was located on Markham Street, near the Statehouse. It was started in opposition to the True Democrat, which had been published since 1853, in the interest of the independent Democratic movement against the "Old Liners" of that day. It proposed to be the organ of the Democratic masses; to maintain State's rights, uphold the convention system in the party, to oppose all factions and coalitions, to advocate the interests of the whole party, and to forever remain free from the control of any aspirant, clique or faction. The editorial fight between Johnson's True

Democrat and the new newspaper then became fast and furious. The political contests of 1860 were numerous and exciting. The Old Line Democrat supported Rector for Governor and Hindman for Congressman. The Gazette, the True Democrat and the Old Line Democrat supported Breckenridge for the Presidency, which was about the only issue they agreed on. They were all separated on local issues.

Bitter enmity existed between the brilliant Major Peek of the Old Line Democrat, and the equally distinguished Major Boudinot, when he became the editor of the True Democrat. The two newspapers were continually at swords' points. Boudinot, it will be remembered, had Indian blood in his veins. In the Old Line Democrat of July 29, 1860, Major Peek ungraciously alluded to this fact by speaking of him as "the *colored* editor of the True Democrat." Referring to an intimation by Boudinot that Peek had been made to "simmer down," and "had cowardly skulked away" when called to account on a former occasion by Boudinot, the Old Line Democrat further said:

"Shortly after our connection with the Old Line Democrat, we got into a controversy with him (Boudinot) about the authorship of a certain communication, which he had demanded on the ground that he intended to call the author to account for alleged insults. Not knowing the man, but assuming him to be a gentleman, we politely offered ourselves as a substitute for our correspondent, and expressed our willingness to give him the satisfaction which he seemed so anxious to obtain. This offer he did not notice at all, but charged us with having wilfully concealed the name of our correspondent, and declared that his wounded pride had been fully avenged and vindicated. We then published him as an 'arrant coward' and 'a little dunghill bantling,' etc. Those expressions are still sticking in the Indian's craw, for he quotes them in his paper as samples of 'polite literature.'

"Boudinot has a spite against us for having come out 'first best' in that affair, and with the characteristic vindictiveness of his race, he has been ever since venting his spleen against us. He now thinks to taunt us with the reproach of cowardice, because we have not descended to notice his dirty blackguardism, other-

wise than by the expression of disgust and contempt. He wants to make the impression that we have acted cowardly in not challenging him to mortal combat. What absurdity!

"We have this to say to Mr. Boudinot, once for all, that we do not regard him as our equal in any respect—morally, socially or politically; and we do not intend to notice any assault he may make upon us, unless it be a personal one. If he can make any capital out of this, he is welcome to it."

It will be seen that the early editors of Arkansas were pretty tough on each other, but the press of other parts of the country was not noted for amenities in those days. It will be remembered that the New York Herald in the late fifties spoke of the Mirror of that city as a "hand bill of 400 daily issues," and the Mirror retaliated by calling the great Bennett a "toothless old viper, who had been nine times publicly kicked, cuffed, caned, cowhided and spat upon." These were just little editorial pleasantries, and were not intended to be personal at all.

In the latter part of 1859, John W. Woodward became associate editor of the Old Line Democrat, and in August, 1860, Major Peek took a vacation of several weeks, when Col. John M. Harrell replaced him as editor-in-chief.

The Old Line Democrat was succeeded, in 1861, by the Southern States, a weekly, edited by Col. John M. Harrell, with Dr. J. J. Gaines as associate editor. It lasted only two months, its publication having been interrupted by the breaking out of hostilities in the War Between the States.

The Journal, edited by Major T. C. Peek, commenced publication in October, 1861.

The Patriot was started in Little Rock early in 1863, by J. D. Butler, but was compelled to suspend on September 10, 1863, when the Federal army entered the city.

Journals Founded After the Close of the War Between the States.

Soon after the suspension of the Journal, Dan O'Sullivan started a weekly newspaper at Little Rock called the Chronicle. It died for want of patronage in about six months. This was the

second paper named the Chronicle to be started in Little Rock.

The Daily Pantagraph of Little Rock was the next publication, started by J. D. Butler late in 1863, to succeed the Patriot. It lasted until 1866. The Pantagraph was re-established in 1875 by Dr. W. H. Barry, and took a lively part in politics, on the Democratic side, for a short time.

Soon after the Federals took possession of the city in 1863, J. W. Demby commenced the publication of a Union Republican newspaper named the Aegis. The name was soon changed to the Unconditional Union, when Judge T. D. Yonley, who had a brief but prominent career in Arkansas, became its editor. Judge Yonley came to the State as a lawyer. He served in the Union army, but returned to Little Rock after the war. While General Steel occupied the capital, he entered the newspaper business, but this paper was succeeded by the Dispatch, which became the Little Rock Republican. Judge Yonley was elected Chief Justice of Arkansas in 1864, Attorney General in 1870, and Chancellor of Pulaski County in 1877. After serving a term on the latter bench, he went to Denver to reside, and his paper suspended.

The Daily and Weekly Conservative, at Little Rock, were first published in 1866 by R. W. Johnson, B. F. Daley and J. D. Butler. Four or five months afterward J. D. Butler became sole owner, but in a short time he was succeeded by W. B. Calhoun. Then the paper passed into the hands of an association of printers, with Mr. Calhoun as editor. The daily was first discontinued, and finally the Weekly Conservative disappeared, in 1868.

In 1866, William Woolford started a newspaper, at Little Rock, named the News. It was printed daily for awhile, then as a tri-weekly and latterly as a weekly, ceasing altogether in 1867. John D. Kimbell, A. R. Rutherford and Frank Ringo were its editors in turn.

A newspaper called the Evening Public Ledger was published at Little Rock for a short time in 1867, by Thomas W. Ham, who was later the publisher of the Forrest City Free Press, and a member of the Legislature in 1871 from St. Francis county.

Beginning in about 1868 a Democratic newspaper called the Rose City Globe was published for several months in Little Rock.

The Arkansas Campaign Gazette was issued as a weekly, beginning January 3, 1868, and ending March 13, 1868. It was the campaign edition of the Arkansas Gazette during a very exciting period, and was edited by Dr. W. H. Barry.

The Southern States was published in Little Rock for a short time after the close of the Civil War. Dr. W. H. Barry was its editor.

The Daily Dispatch was founded March 1, 1866, by John P. Jones and William J. Buchanan, as editors and proprietors. At the end of one year the same editors were in charge, but the publishers became W. A. Briley and R. McClinton. For the first six months this paper was printed on a fine quality of rag paper, much superior to the news print of today. Copies of it 56 years afterward show up as pretty and white as when first printed. With the motto, "Battle for the Right—As Fierce the Strife So Bright the Crown," it started out to ignore political questions, in a commendable way, and to advocate the material interests of the State, —railroads, schools, immigration, agriculture, manufacturing, etc. But it admitted after a while that its policy had done no good, although earnestly and zealously carried out. Its editor-in-chief, in the language of a contemporary, was "an ex-Federal and an interloper from the North," and he eventually was drawn into politics, because, he said, "the eternal confusion about the political status of the country must be settled and gotten out of the way before capital and labor will come here." The Dispatch got into numerous controversies, at first with the Little Rock Pantagraph, which was ridiculed by it because the latter paper said that, "The truth is we don't want too many Yankees among us, because they will bother about our elections." The Pantagraph office was located across the street from the Dispatch office, and each referred to the other as "the sheet across the street." One day the Dispatch thus saluted its neighbor, "Good morning, you hidden monster, stealthily lying in wait to thrust a dagger into the vital interests of the country." The files of the Pantagraph are not available to reveal its reply. Later the Conservative and the Dispatch had some tilts. The Dispatch was in favor of sending Southern delegates to the Philadelphia convention. The Conservative wanted

to have nothing to do with that convention. The Dispatch suspended in 1867.

Early Republican Journalism.

The Little Rock Republican followed the Dispatch. It was founded in 1867 by Jones & Price. John G. Price was its first editor, and later became its sole proprietor. It published daily and weekly editions. Mr. Price was secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, and speaker of the House of Representatives during the session of the same year, when the Republicans were in complete control of the State government. Therefore, the Republican was the official mouthpiece of the administration. For several years it also carried at its masthead the claim that it was the "Official Journal of the City."

The Gazette at this time dealt sledge hammer blows at the reconstructionists in the convention, which it dubbed "The Menagerie," a name which was generally adopted by the Democratic press of the State. The Republican, as well as the Radicals in the convention, resented the abuse of the Gazette, but the editor of the Republican was hardly a match for the editor of the Gazette.

This was during the beginning of the most troublesome time in the State's history, the dark Reconstruction days, following the comparatively quiet period after the close of the Civil War. It will be remembered that an Act of Congress, passed over the President's veto on March 2, 1867, declared in its preamble that no legal state of government or adequate protection for life and property existed in certain states, including Arkansas. The people were not to be allowed to work out their own salvation. Union Republicans, backed by acts of Congress, undertook to control the situation. The adoption of a Constitution favorable to their views was the first move. Bitter feeling was engendered. The State was impoverished. Martial law was declared in several counties. A reign of terror existed in certain portions. The Legislature of 1868 ratified the 14th Amendment. Rights for which they were unprepared were accorded to the colored people. Lawyers who had served in the Confederacy were barred from practicing unless they took the "test oath." Voters had to comply with registration

laws which gave the Republicans the power to secretly strike off the names of any that they desired to proscribe. Proceedings for treason were instituted against numerous prominent citizens, and an attempt was made to confiscate the property of others.

The Little Rock Republican supported all of the Republican reconstruction policies. The Ku Klux Klan came into existence at about this time. It credited that organization with all sorts of heinous crimes, and charged that "the granny Gazette's Boeotian scribbler, whose finger nails proclaimed him a woodrower, natural to Arkansas, and whose Nessus garment of stupidity spread a matutinal pall" over the columns of that paper, was its daily exponent.

In its issue of April 6th, 1868, it published some mysterious jargon which it took seriously to be a copy of a Ku Klux order posted at Pine Bluff, as follows:

"Corinth Division, Pine Bluff Retreat.

"Special Order No. 2.

"Spirit Brothers, Shadows of Martyrs, Phantoms from Gory Fields, Followers of Brutus! Rally, rally, rally—When shadows gather, moons grow dim, and stars tremble, glide to the Council Hall and wash your hands in tyrants' blood, and gaze upon the list of condemned traitors. The time has arrived. Blood must flow. The true must be saved.

"Work in darkness.

"Bury in waters.

"Make no sound.

"Trust not the air.

"Strike high and sure.

"Vengeance! Vengeance! Vengeance!

"Tried, condemned, execute well.

"Fear is dead. Every man is a Judge and this executes!

"Fail not!

"Mandate of the M. G. C.,
By G. M. G. C.—12 p-2."

In its issue of August 12, 1869, it printed a copy of a solemn, iron-clad, blood curdling, terrible oath, which was said to be that

of the K. K. K., and again railed out against the rebel Ku Klux organs.

The Republican supported Gen. Powell Clayton for United States Senator, to which position he was elected by the Legislature after he had served as Governor. It supported Brooks in the Brooks-Baxter War.

J. H. Barton, who had been secretary to the Republican governor, Powell Clayton, became a partner of and relieved Mr. Price as editor of the Republican. Mr. Barton will be remembered as having afterward conducted a real estate business in Little Rock for many years.

Judge John McClure, one of the vice-presidents of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, was later a partner with Mr. Price in the publication of the Republican up to September, 1873, when the publishing firm was known as Price & McClure.

Judge McClure, who was one of the State's most original characters, came to Arkansas with the Union army from Ohio, and settled in Arkansas County, from which county he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was an imposing looking man, with a magnificent beard, who always wore a Prince Albert coat and a large brimmed slouch hat. For years, wherever he went, he carried in his hand a heavy cane, and a large chamois-skin pouch, in which were his pipe, tobacco and other articles, the pouch reminding one of the ladies and their handbags of the present day. He was a lawyer of ability, a logical but not a fluent speaker, witty in repartee. He took part with the radical element in endeavoring to carry out the Reconstruction policies. He was afterward an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1871 was appointed Chief Justice to succeed Judge W. W. Wilshire.

The Gazette called McClure "Poker Jack," and to further evidence the very cordial feeling that existed between that gentleman, the Republican, and among the other editors of Little Rock in those days, these extracts are quoted from the Gazette, after Judge McClure had been made Chief Justice: "It is wrong for McClure to hold the position of Chief Justice and at the same time be a common black-leg." Reply of the Republican in its issue of September 3, 1873: "McClure is no more a black-leg than the

editors and proprietors of the Gazette are gentlemen; he is no more a black-leg than is John D. Adams; he is no more a black-leg than Woodruff is a Scotch terrier; he is no more a black-leg than Smithee is a black-and-tan pup; he holds the position of Chief Justice by the grace of God and Powell Clayton, and will hold it—mark you, will hold it,—no assassination intervening, until the full expiration of the term." In another column, the Republican referred to the Gazette as "the old harlot up the street," and the Gazette's replies, while a little more dignified, were equally as acrimonious. And yet, when W. E. Woodruff, Jr., retired from the Gazette, the Republican spoke of him as a high-toned gentleman, and extended its compliments and good wishes.

Among other newspaper men who were connected with the Republican were H. L. McConnell, Dr. Kay of Louisiana, E. N. Hill, J. F. Fitch and Phil Thomas. It is said that Prof. J. C. Corbin, a prominent negro, was a contributing editor to this publication for some time. Corbin was the State's second Superintendent of Public Instruction, in 1873. He was an educated man and was for years superintendent of the Branch Normal at Pine Bluff.

The Republican was discontinued in 1876. The result of the Brooks-Baxter War, the Enfranchisement Acts of the Legislature of 1874, and the adoption of the Constitution of the same year, which set aside the Radical Constitution of 1868, and, with slight alterations to make it conform to new conditions, virtually restored the one in force in 1860, meant the triumph of the Democrats over the Republicans. Therefore, the occupation of a Republican newspaper was then practically gone. There was little for it to subsist upon.

The overthrow of the Republican party at that time, which has resulted in the Democratic party's continued supremacy in this State for the past 48 years, was one of the strangest and most surprising political events in Arkansas' history. A former printer, who became a lawyer, was the immediate cause of it. Elisha Baxter had been elected Governor by Republican votes. Joseph Brooks, his opponent in the race, who had been principally supported by the Democrats, contested the election. Because Baxter,

after he had been installed in the office, refused to perform certain official acts demanded in their interest by his Republican supporters in the campaign, they deserted him, to turn around and aid Brooks in his contest. This resulted in a civil war, after Baxter had actually been forcibly ejected from the office in person by Brooks and a few of his followers, under arms and backed by a writ of ouster from the Circuit Court. The contest was settled after a prolonged struggle, by a proclamation by President Grant, recognizing Governor Baxter, who afterward affiliated with the Democrats. This was a bitter pill for the Republican journals.

In the November 6, 1869, issue of the Republican was discussed the then mooted question of the removal of the National Capital from Washington to some central point in the Mississippi valley. The editor endorsed the views of General Sherman, in which he was quoted as saying that the consideration of the question was futile; that it would "take one hundred years to get a bill to that effect through the House of Representatives, one hundred years more to get the bill through the Senate, and even after the passage of the bill—after this double lapse of time—one hundred and one years would be spent in discussing the most eligible point in the Mississippi Valley to which the capital could be moved."

Claiming that the Little Rock Republican had betrayed the party, the Arkansas State Journal, "With Charity to All and Malice Toward None," was founded October 18, 1869, by W. J. Patton. It was an evening, except Sunday, newspaper, Republican in politics, but largely local in its character. It represented what was known as the "Brindle Tail" division of the Republicans, a disgruntled faction, and thus even Powell Clayton, the Arkansas Republican god, who for the almost unprecedented term of 25 years or more ruled his party in the State with an iron rod, had opposition within his own party, which, however, was of little avail. The Journal made a crude attempt to use headlines over news stories. It was published until some time in October, 1875. Joseph Brooks, the defeated candidate for governor in the Brooks-Baxter contest, was its editor for a time beginning in 1871, and, contrary to the motto of the paper, he indulged in a little invective,

too. In a number of the Journal in May, 1871, when it was repudiating the Republican administration of Clayton and his cohorts, he wrote that McClure et al were "copperhead thieves, buzzard-roost corruptionists," and among other sweet pet names called them a "thieving ring." The editor of the Gazette said that Brooks ought to know what he was talking about, as he was formerly one of their associates and had good means of information.

The Liberal, the Staats-Zeitung and Other Newspapers of the Sixties and Seventies of the Last Century.

A very creditable newspaper called the Liberal was started at Little Rock March 29, 1869. It was a seven-column evening newspaper, with a ten-column weekly edition. Jones & Buchanan were its editors and publishers. Its motto was "The World Is Too Much Governed," and it advocated "Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty." "The movement that we have inaugurated," it said, "addresses and commends itself especially to Old Line Whigs and Republicans who profess a safe, practical middle course between the anti-progressive and impractical dogmas of old fogy Democracy on the one hand, and the opposite extreme of mad, reckless, unbridled Radicalism on the other." It was particularly bitter toward the Republican administration which then governed the State, and nearly every issue contained a fling at the Little Rock Republican. Notwithstanding that it boasted of a fine equipment, including a "steam engine that was as fine a piece of *furniture* as ever graced a lady's parlor," and that it had come to stay, in a little over a year the publishers disposed of the plant and the name of the paper was changed to the Journal by W. J. Patton, the purchaser. Joseph Brooks, of Brooks-Baxter War fame, and A. W. Hobson were the publishers of the Journal at different times up to 1873, when the paper suspended. Two years before that the plant was burned. Dan O'Sullivan was a reporter on this sheet.

The Arkansas Freeman, published in 1869-70, was a novelty in those days. It was a semi-Democratic sheet conducted by a negro editor and preacher named Tabbs Gross, who came from

Cincinnati. The Republican said that he was "a disappointed office-seeker and renegade, who sought to raise a sensation among the colored people and foolish, disappointed and discontented white men."

In 1869, five issues of a daily newspaper called the True Republican were published in Little Rock, by E. H. Vance & Co.

Three German newspapers have borne the name of the Arkansas Staats-Zeitung in Little Rock. The first seems to have been established in 1866, by A. Deutelmoster, who was succeeded by a Mr. Fischer. The second in November, 1869, when Kelian L. Bach of Evansville, Ind., tried it, but was forced to suspend the paper in a year and a half for want of sufficient support. The last was in 1877, when Phil Dietzgen, a man of considerable ability, started a paper by that name. He remained as its editor and publisher for a number of years. George Doerner then conducted it, in connection with a small book and stationery business, on Main Street, for about 12 years, up to the time of his death, in 1908. Mr. Doerner will be remembered as a good-natured, hard-working, earnest and intelligent German, of immense physical proportions, standing over six feet in height and weighing more than 250 pounds. He had a remarkable peculiarity, in that he possessed five fingers and a thumb on each hand and is said to have had six toes on each foot.

C. Ackerman finally became the editor of the Staats-Zeitung, and continued as such until America entered the European War, when the paper suspended.

Commencing in November, 1869, Duffie & Jenkins began the publication of a monthly at Little Rock called the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical Journal. Its editor was John S. Duffie, who afterward went to Washington City to practice as a patent solicitor. This publication lasted for thirteen months. It was a worth-while, 16-page, illustrated magazine.

The Arkansas Journal of Education was a monthly publication established at Little Rock in December, 1869, by B. H. Farmer. He was later succeeded by Judge James Coates, a pioneer citizen of Little Rock, of exemplary character, who was killed in an automobile accident in Little Rock during January, 1922. Dr.

Thomas Smith, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was its editor for awhile. It was discontinued in 1873.

A religious publication named the Arkansas Christian Advocate was published in 1868-69, and perhaps longer. The name of its publisher is not available.

The Daily Arkansan, an evening newspaper, was published at Little Rock for three months, in 1872, by Watkins, Harris and Thomas.

The Weekly Times of Little Rock was launched in 1872 by Edwin Bancroft, to be succeeded in a few weeks by Gatewood & Haschall, who soon abandoned it, for want of sufficient patronage.

The Star of the West, a literary publication, was started in Little Rock, about 1872, by Lewis C. White. Only a few issues were published.

The Arkansas and Texas Advertiser, a monthly, was first published at Little Rock in 1873, by T. B. Mills & Co. The name was afterward changed to the Spirit of Arkansas, and it then became a weekly. Early in 1876, W. A. Webber, a name well known in Arkansas newspaper annals, became its editor and publisher, and later its proprietor, when J. B. Jordan became its associate editor. Major S. H. Nowlin was later its editor. The Spirit of Arkansas was published for a number of years, and was largely used as an immigration medium. Thomas Essex, Land Commissioner of the Iron Mountain Railroad, sent it broadcast all over the world, in the interest of that railroad's 2,500,000-acre land grant, and through its instrumentality many settlers were brought to Arkansas. As testimony to the value of advertising and the particular merit of the Spirit of Arkansas, it is a fact that chancing to see a copy of that paper, in which Arkansas was glowingly described as a land of rich soils, sunshine and flowers, led the father of the writer of these words, who then lived in Canada and was tired of its long winters, to in 1881 locate in Arkansas.

In about 1878, after leaving the Spirit of Arkansas, W. A. Webber published for a few months a daily Republican newspaper named the Progress. He discontinued it to move to Chicago, but later returned to Arkansas.

The Arkansas Grange was started, as the organ of the Patrons

of Husbandry, in September, 1873, by E. D. and T. A. Boyd. It was first issued as a monthly, but in June, 1874, it became a weekly, and its name was then changed to the Weekly Grange. In January, 1876, it sold its plant and good will to W. E. Woodruff and J. N. Jabine of the Gazette and suspended publication, but it was soon resumed, and Webb & Burrows succeeded the Boyds as its publishers. C. E. Tobey was the editor of the Grange for several years. It was finally discontinued.



W. A. Webber.

The Grangers were supposed to be a non-political secret organization, started in the interest of education among the agricultural classes. The organization grew rapidly in Arkansas from 1872 to 1880. It was composed principally of Democrats, but in an issue of November, 1877, the State Grange published an editorial which severely denounced both political parties. It said: "At present the national leaders of both parties are but bands of political plunderers, perfectly agreed on every subject but the

one—who shall monopolize the spoils. At least, they are agreed on the plan for a continued system of plunder of the people for the support of a moneyed oligarchy." This kind of propaganda helped to develop the Greenback and the Populist movements, which later drew so largely from the Granger membership.

In the fall of 1874, there was organized in Little Rock a corporation, composed of leading German citizens, to publish a weekly newspaper, called the Arkansas Frei Presse. Oscar Helberlein was in charge of it. It started in October, of that year, but, not receiving the support that was expected, it suspended January 14, 1875. On the following March 20th, N. and J. Erb revived the Presse, and changed it to a tri-weekly. It was successfully published until March, 1876, when it suspended. Jacob Erb will be remembered as a lawyer and as having served Pulaski County as judge later in his life.

George Russ Brown, another well-known name in Arkansas journalism, in 1874 commenced to publish an evening newspaper named the New Democrat, and it flourished for awhile, to be finally discontinued.

The Little Rock Herald, a Democratic daily, started early in 1876 with the printing material of the defunct Republican. P. A. La Due and N. and J. Erb were its publishers, and A. D. La Due its editor. Major T. C. Peek succeeded Mr. La Due. The Erbs retired previous to this change. While editor of this newspaper, Major Peek is said to have advocated the repudiation by the State of the celebrated Holford bonds, which was accomplished by the adoption in 1884 of the Fishback Amendment, which the Gazette opposed, and which Gov. A. H. Garland said "would be the memorial blunder, if not the crowning crime, of the age."

The Herald did not long survive, suspending December 1, 1876.

The Evening Star, the second newspaper star to appear in Little Rock, was started by Dan O'Sullivan, in 1870. In 1876 it was transferred to John McClure. It was afterward owned by Cooper & Co.

During the time that John McClure was supposed to be its editor, the Hot Springs Telegraph said that the Star was edited

"by a sore-head, dyspeptic, erratic radical"; and the Gazette of November 17, 1877, remarked: "How it rages in secret, how it 'cusses'! He has nothing to do but snap and snarl at the Democratic party. True, his 'pizen' teeth were all extracted by Grant's order recognizing Baxter, etc., which cut his claws so that he is entirely harmless, but he continues to slander the Democratic party." To which the Star replied, "Slander the Democratic party! That is impossible. We haven't command of language sufficient to do that. The truth is enough. It makes a record of brutality that excites the envy of the Turks, who have for years plundered and murdered the Jews in Roumania."

The Star was later published by Webb & Burrows, and edited by Dan O'Sullivan, and subsequently J. N. Smithee controlled it, when it became a Democratic newspaper, after which, in April, 1878, it was succeeded by the Arkansas Democrat, with J. N. Smithee & Co., as proprietors.

The Trade Journal, by H. H. Bein, a monthly, was published in Little Rock for several months in 1877.

The Local Preacher, by Rev. Stephen Buzbee, was started in 1877, but it soon suspended.

The Baptist Press.

The Baptist and Commoner, a strong denominational newspaper of Little Rock, known for many years as the Arkansas Baptist, commenced publication as the Arkansas Evangel, in 1880, but was really started in 1871 at Searcy as the Western Baptist, by Boon & Espy. This publication is therefore 51 years old, and, like most of the old newspapers of Arkansas, has in that time undergone many changes in editors and owners. In 1880 a stock company was organized, with Rev. J. P. Eagle as president, and Benjamin Thomas secretary, and in that year the paper was moved from Searcy to Little Rock. R. B. Womack and J. B. Searcy became its editors and managers in 1882, and the paper was then removed to Dardanelle. In a short time Womack & Searcy succeeded the stock company as owners. In June, 1884, Womack & Searcy dissolved partnership, and Doctor A. S. Worrell succeeded Dr. Searcy in the publishing firm. Dr. Worrell,

who was a very scholarly man, and the author of a translation of the entire Bible, soon retired and left for Kentucky, where he spent the balance of his life. J. D. Jamison was next associated with Dr. Womack in this publication, but he also retired in a short time, and A. B. Womack joined his brother, R. B. Womack, and the publishing firm was then known as Womack Brothers. This partnership ended in 1885, when Revs. M. D. Early and O. M. Lucas became interested in the Baptist with the Womacks, but in



Dr. W. A. Clark.

a few months the business reverted to Mr. Womack. In August, 1886, Dr. Searcy again became connected with it, and in the same year W. A. Forbes became the editor and proprietor, with M. D. Early as field editor. This arrangement lasted until 1888, when J. N. Hall and J. H. Milburn came in. While these gentlemen were publishing the paper, Allen W. Clark became business manager. In March, 1889, W. A. Clark, D. D., father of Allen W. Clark, became connected with it, and in 1891, he bought out Hall

& Milburn and became sole owner and manager. He was an able editor and remained with the Arkansas Baptist for fifteen years. Doctor Clark stated that when he went with it, the Baptist had less than 600 subscribers, and that the addresses were written with a lead pencil. The publication now has over 5,000 circulation. There was a brief interval, during which time A. J. Holt was in charge, but Dr. Clark again became editor and publisher. During the last four years of Dr. Clark's service, Rev. Ben M. Bogard



Rev. Ben M. Bogard, Editor Baptist and Commoner.

began his connection with the Baptist, and in 1901 he became a half owner and joint editor with Dr. Clark. In the fall of 1904, the latter bought the former's interest, and Dr. Clark retired for good. In 1906 a disagreement arose among the paper's publishers, W. R. Cross was elected president and C. R. Powell editor of a new company. J. E. Newman next became editor and manager. In three years Mr. Powell became dissatisfied and Mr. Bogard,

who had been a department editor in the meantime, again became editor-in-chief.

Mr. Bogard resigned, and J. A. Smith became the editor in 1909, when Mr. Bogard, together with Elder H. M. Cagle and Rev. M. P. Matheny established the Baptist Commoner, at Texarkana.

A layman is not supposed to know much about such matters, but there appears to be some division in the Baptist ranks in Arkansas. There are the Landmark Baptists and the more modern Conventionites. The Arkansas Baptist belonged to what is known as the Landmarks, and as its founder said, under its later management it appeared to be leaning toward the Conventionites, the Commoner was started to have something to fall back on, but when overtures were made and one of the Baptist's owners resigned, in 1917, the Baptist and the Commoner were consolidated, as the Baptist and Commoner, at Little Rock. It is now published by the Baptist Publishing Company, of which J. I. Brown is president, Ben M. Bogard, editor, and J. A. Smith, business manager. Mr. Bogard has been with this publication for eighteen years.

Because of attacks upon the work of the Arkansas Baptist State Convention, that body in its meeting at Paragould, Ark., in November, 1901, repudiated the Arkansas Baptist, which it is said had led in such attacks. Leaders in the Convention then proceeded to found the Baptist Advance, which began publication early in January, 1902. The object of this paper since the beginning of its career has been to promote the work that is presented and fostered by the Arkansas Baptist State Convention.

The paper was at first owned and published by the Advance Publishing Company. Leaders in the formation of this company were Dr. M. L. Thomas of Little Rock, Dr. N. R. Pitman of Fort Smith, and Dr. A. J. Barton, State Mission Secretary. In 1913 the Arkansas Baptist State Convention took over the paper and the Advance Publishing Company went out of existence. Since that time the Baptist Advance has been the property of the Arkansas Baptist State Convention, and the editor and business manager are elected by the Convention's Executive Board.

Drs. M. L. Thomas and N. R. Pitman were the first editors. They continued for only a few months, and from July to September, 1902, Rev. E. J. A. McKinney served as editor temporarily. Dr. A. J. Barton was then made editor, and in the spring of 1903 he associated with him Rev. John Jeter Hurt, who a little later became editor. Dr. Hurt served until August 1, 1905, when Dr. J. F. Love became temporary editor and E. J. A. McKinney became associate editor. A little later Doctor McKinney became editor, and, with various associates, continued until January 1, 1919. He



Allen W. Clark.

was succeeded by Dr. H. L. Winburn, who continued till July 1, 1919, when he was succeeded by J. S. Compere, who still occupies the position. The present circulation of the Baptist Advance is around 7,000.

Blackburn's Republican and Free South, the Arkansaw Traveler and Other Publications of the Eighties of the Last Century.

The Daily Arkansas Union, weekly, by the Union Printing Company, with C. V. Meador as editor, was published for a short time at Little Rock in 1880.

The Arkansas Republican, weekly, was commenced at Little Rock in 1881 by the veteran journalist, Col. W. Jasper Blackburn, who was then the oldest newspaper man in the harness in Arkansas. In February, 1882, the name was changed to the Little Rock



W. Jasper Blackburn.

National Republican, and in July, 1882, it was again changed, this time to Blackburn's Free South. During a portion of the time, Charles S. Blackburn was associated with his father in the conduct of this newspaper, and the Blackburns always had something interesting to say through it. Their paper was issued daily for awhile, beginning in July, 1882.

W. Jasper Blackburn had been a Democrat up to the time of the War Between the States, but became a Republican because, he said, he did not believe in slavery or sectionalism. He was an editor who had the courage of his convictions, and who put his sentiments in type, without fear or favor, sometimes to the detriment of his material interests. In speaking of the unpopular course which he followed, he once said, "I did this simply under a sense and feeling of patriotism—as one who loved his whole country dearer than any local section, and dearer than life itself. And in telling why I survived this course in the midst of so much local prejudice and mob violence, I but repeat what should be the pride and glory of every editor—what should be remembered as his most laudable and enviable experience in journalism,—viz: Simply and solely because my people knew I was honest and sincere in my course, without prejudice or aim to harm anyone, or to destroy or even harm the best interests of any section; for I had already acquired the reputation of speaking my thoughts freely and without guise, and according to my own unprejudiced and candid convictions of truth and right."

Early in 1881, Dan O'Sullivan started, first the City Item, and then the Evening Ledger, which were local sheets of brief spans of life, the latter suspending March 5, 1882. Mr. O'Sullivan said there was no money in it, and he wasn't disposed to publish a newspaper for glory. Opie Read was associated with Mr. O'Sullivan in the publication of the Ledger, which was Little Rock's second newspaper of that name. Allen W. Clark thus speaks of his connection with that newspaper:

"My first 'journalistic' associations were with Opie Read and Dan O'Sullivan. I was a carrier of the Ledger, over whose destinies they and I and some minor satellites presided, for a brief period. The Ledger was too good to last. The office was on the north side of Markham and five or six doors east of Main. I folded my 'jag' of papers "off the press" from the fly, and carried them through the mud and sometimes the snow and sleet of West Little Rock, and generally well into the night, for the Ledger was always late, in harmony with the leisurely habits of Reed and O'Sullivan. Indeed my only recollection of them there, though I

afterward knew Read in the Chicago Press Club, is the picture still vivid in my mind, that they made, sitting by an old box stove, telling stories and "liquidating" more successfully and copiously than I fear they were ever able to liquidate the Ledger's expenses —for the Ledger still owes me, that carrier boy of more than forty years ago, $6.48. However, all of us boys who 'toted the Ledger,' as Opie said, are really debtors for the humor, the philosophy and especially the 'atmosphere' that we got in that association, and which even excelled that in any of Opie Read's published stories."

The name of the True Democrat was revived in 1881 by the starting of the Weekly True Democrat, by E. C. Johnson. This newspaper was discontinued in 1883, when Mr. Johnson went with the Fort Smith Independent.

The Arkansas School Journal, known later as Kellogg's Eclectic Monthly, was established by Jonathan Kellogg in 1880, and published by the Kellogg Printing Company, at Little Rock, up to 1886. Hon. J. L. Denton, State School Superintendent, edited the Journal up to 1882, when, in a fit of insanity, he is said to have committed suicide. He was a brilliant educator, who took too seriously some public criticism which wounded his sensitive nature. J. R. Withers succeeded Prof. Denton as editor.

The Deaf Mute Optic was established at the Deaf Mute Institute, Little Rock, by H. C. Hammond, in November, 1881. All the mechanical work on this publication was performed by the mutes. The late Prof. Frank B. Yates edited it for years, and later Prof. Ike Humbert was its editor. It continued to be published up to a few years ago, and was of great benefit to the pupils, as well as of interest to the public.

The Rural Southwest was started in 1881, to take the place of the Spirit of Arkansas, which suspended in that year. Nowlin & Gregory were the publishers of the Rural Southwest, and S. H. Nowlin edited it for some time.

The Temperance Banner, official organ of the Arkansas Temperance Society, was established in 1879, and lived until 1882. E. C. Yerkes was its proprietor and H. R. Withers its editor.

The St. John's College Educator commenced publication in 1882 and continued several years. Its editor was Rev. Leo Baier.

The Sunday Herald was published during 1881 and a part of 1882, in the Dodge & Mead Building, by the Herald Publishing Company. The name of its editor has been forgotten.

The Arkansas Mansion, a newspaper for colored people, was started in 1881. C. O. Jacko was its first editor.

The Arkansaw Traveler, a literary and humorous weekly, commenced publication at Little Rock in June, 1882, with Read & Benham as publishers, Opie Read, editor, and his brother-in-law, P. D. Benham, business manager. The Traveler met with immediate approval at home. As the Gazette said, "to say that it met public expectation, complimentary as is the assertion, is doing scant justice. It not only met but exceeded the anticipations of the most zealous friends of the enterprise, and the initial number went to thousands of readers, stamped 'success.' It is bare justice to Mr. Read to say that he stands in the front rank of American humorists. He belongs to the class of humorous writers of whom Charles Dickens was the chief. The sentence which forces mirth may be followed by one which causes the eye to moisten and the pulsations to quicken with emotion welling from the heart." It soon gained a national reputation, its name becoming as familiar as Texas Siftings, Peck's Sun, and other similar publications that were very popular for a few years. Such a publication afforded relief from the ordinary general news and partisan sheets which had infested Little Rock,—it was a kind of an oasis in the desert, —but it finally ran out of soap and became dull and insipid. In 1887 Mr. Read moved to Chicago, to devote himself to the writing of books and to engage in other literary work. The Traveler was also removed there, but he is not supposed to have been responsible for it after it left Little Rock, and it has not made much headway there.

In the first number of the Arkansaw Traveler appeared a reproduction of the famous dialogue of the Traveler with the backwoods squatter. A bar of the music, and pictures of the Traveler, together with the squatter sitting in front of his hut were interwoven with the newspaper's heading.

Many people would suppress the story of the Arkansaw Traveler. They consider it a bad advertisement for the State, but that

is foolish. It is simply a crude piece of humorous literature or folklore. It never was typical of the State, and all communities have similar peculiar and undesirable types, which may properly be represented in the literature of the country. If Dickens had suppressed all the vulgar and reprehensible types that abound in his books, although they were poor advertisements for the British, there would be left little of value in his works; and the same may be said of the writing of some American authors, such as Mark Twain.



One of the popular prints of the "Arkansaw Traveler."

The Baptist Vanguard was founded in 1882 by Rev. J. A. Booker, president for many years of the Arkansas Negro Baptist College. Chas. P. Jones was its editor in 1892, but J. A. Booker soon took charge of it again. Booker is a man of education and ability, with a true regard for the welfare of his race, and a commendable disposition to lead his people in the right direction.

The Southern Youth was started in 1883, with J. W. Stamps as publisher, and Rev. R. G. Porter as editor.

The Arkansas Herald was founded in 1883, by R. H. Jones. It had only a short career.

The Methodist Press.

The Western Methodist, published at Memphis, Tenn., and which was edited by William C. Johnson, was by him moved to Little Rock from the former city in 1880, and it continued to be published at Little Rock until 1882, when it was moved back to Memphis. This publication was for years published by R. W. Blew, an influential Methodist layman, who died in 1878.

Prior to this, Jewell's History of Methodism in Arkansas states that the first mention of a paper especially devoted to the interests of Methodism in Arkansas, was in 1851, when the Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate was published in Memphis, by Francis A. Owen. This publication was later named the Memphis, Arkansas and Ouachita Advocate, with Samuel Watson editor. It was compelled to suspend publication in 1862 on account of the Civil War, but resumed publication in 1865.

In 1866, the Arkansas Christian Advocate, founded by Rev. James E. Cobb at Arkadelphia, was removed to the city of Little Rock, and it continued to be published there until 1870, when Dr. Cobb was transferred to the Louisiana conference of the Methodist Church, and the patronage of the Advocate was transferred to the Memphis publication.

The well-known Arkansas Methodist, of Little Rock, therefore, appears to have been the outgrowth of at least three other efforts to found a newspaper for that denomination in Arkansas. In 1881, the Morrilton Messenger was started by a stock company, with Rev. John W. Boswell as its editor. In September, 1882, it was consolidated with the Arkansas Methodist, established in Morrilton in May, 1882. In the same year the Rev. Samuel G. Colburn commenced the publication of a similar paper at Monticello. The two latter newspapers were in 1883 combined at Little Rock with the Western Methodist, which was being published there by Rev. W. C. Johnson, and the consolidated paper was then called the Arkansas Methodist. Rev. Samuel G. Colburn became its editor, with Revs. John W. Boswell and Julian C. Brown as associate editors. Later in 1883 the Methodist passed into the hands of Rev. Samuel G. Colburn, as editor, and John P. Lowry as business manager, and was progressing splendidly, when Mr.

Colburn suddenly died, on April 1, 1884, aged only 39 years. Rev. Horace Jewell, the well-known pioneer minister, was temporarily placed in charge, but J. M. Colburn & Co. succeeded to the ownership. On June 28, 1884, Revs. A. R. Winfield and John H. Dye acquired the property, and they became joint editors and proprietors of the paper. Under the direction of such able men the Methodist enjoyed a large degree of prosperity. In 1885 Dr. Dye sold his interest to A. Emmonson, a layman of Carlisle, and Dr. Winfield then became sole editor.

During the year 1885, Dr. Winfield entered into a heated controversy with the editor of the Arkansas Gazette over the temperance question, and this led to a personal difficulty between D. A. Brower, the editor of the Gazette, and Dr. Winfield's son, the late Judge E. W. Winfield, who believed that Mr. Brower had unnecessarily reflected upon his father.

Dr. Winfield continued to ably edit the Methodist until his death, on December 25, 1887. Rev. Horace Jewell again became temporary editor, but was succeeded in a few weeks by Rev. Z. T. Bennett, who purchased Dr. Winfield's interest, and was elected editor by the publishing committee of the conference of the church. The next year, Hon. George Thornburgh, who had had large experience in the publishing business, became associated with Dr. Bennett as business manager. They made a great success of the business. This firm was succeeded by Anderson & Millar, with Rev. Jas. A. Anderson as editor. In February, 1896, the Arkansas Methodist was consolidated with the Western Christian Advocate of Ada, Indian Territory, changing the name of the publication to the Western Methodist, but bringing all business to Little Rock. The name of the publishing firm was changed to Anderson, Millar & Co., P. R. Englebarger, former editor of the Western Christian Advocate, becoming a member of the firm. The name was afterwards changed back to the Arkansas Methodist. Its latest editor, Rev. A. C. Millar, has served for nearly twenty years. He was formerly of the faculty of Hendrix College, is a Christian gentleman, of learning and ability. He was a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, which met in London, England, September

6, 1921, has served in the State Legislature and has been an influential citizen of Arkansas for many years.

A Host of Later Little Rock Publications.

The Ladies Journal commenced publication in Little Rock in 1884, with Mrs. Mary W. Loughborough as publisher. The name was subsequently changed to the Southern Ladies Journal. It was a literary publication of a high order, but it did not succeed.

The Arkansas Valley, a development and immigration weekly, was started in Little Rock in 1884, by the Rural and Workman Company, with T. C. Mosley as editor. It was discontinued in 1886.

The Rural and Workman, published by a stock company, was started in Little Rock in March, 1884. W. A. Webber was president of the company, and editor; John Karr, M. M. McGuire and H. C. Gregory were connected with it. Miss Ella Webber became its editor in 1886.

The Arkansas Farmer was started at Little Rock in 1884, by the Rural and Workman Company. J. B. Sutler was its editor up to 1886. It soon suspended.

The Southern Rising Wave of Temperance, which removed from Bentonville, began publication at Little Rock in 1885, with Rev. J. M. Clayton as editor and publisher. It continued for several years.

The Life of Little Rock, a Sunday society and literary weekly, was established in 1885, by Robert J. Brown, who began his experience in Little Rock publishing offices as far back as 1879, and not only founded several other newspapers besides the Life, but at different times was connected with both the Democrat and the Gazette. The Life was a very popular publication in its day, printed on rose colored paper. Miss Laura E. Brown, a graceful writer, once poet-laureate of the Press Association, was its society editress. Mr. Brown sold it to M. C. Morris in 1889, and accepted a position on the Austin (Tex.) Daily Statesman. The paper lived three years and three months.

In about the year 1885, a small afternoon newspaper was started by Harry Watkins, which he called the Recorder, after a

New York newspaper published at that time, which he liked very much. The Little Rock Recorder suspended in a few months.

The Industrial Liberator was started in Little Rock February 1, 1886, by the Industrial Printing Company, with D. F. Thompson as editor. It was an organ of the Knights of Labor. It lived for a year or two.

The Battle-Axe appeared, anonymously, some time about 1886, and annoyed some people very much by the manner in which it wrote up personal matters and political secrets. It was issued semi-occasionally for a few months, when it was discontinued.

The Little Rock Clipper, a lively local, sporting and dramatic publication was published in 1886-1887 and 1888, by Z. and Gus Alexander, with the well-known journalist, Dickison Brugman, as its editor. It was well edited and had a large sale in its day.

The Sun, a weekly, was started in 1886, by E. A. Fulton, but was soon discontinued.

The Masonic Trowel was established by Hon. George Thornburgh, at Walnut Ridge, in 1888, but was soon moved to Little Rock, where it has been published ever since by him. It is a monthly.

The Arkansas Press, by George R. Brown and Chas. H. Lewis, commenced publication in 1888. It was a weekly real estate and development paper, spicily edited. The Press Printing Company was incorporated in October, 1888, with E. L. Givens, formerly of the Washington Press, as president; J. L. Tullis, formerly of the Nashville News, business manager. It continued for about one year, but latterly was owned by Robt. T. Bateman.

The State, a high-class literary publication, in periodical form, by Chas. S. Blackburn, commenced publication about this time, and continued for several years.

The Arkansas School Journal, established at Russellville, in 1888, by Prof. J. H. Shinn, was soon afterward moved to Little Rock, where it continued to be published until a few years ago by Prof. Shinn and his successors. Its last editor was Prof. W. J. McIllwaine, who is now engaged in the school supply business in Little Rock.

The Woman's Chronicle, an exponent of the principles of

Woman's Suffrage, was started in Little Rock in 1889. Kate Cunningham and Mrs. Mary B. Brooks were its editors. It passed away.

The Arkansas Farmer and Stockman was put out in 1886, at Little Rock, by Judge L. C. Balch. It continued for about two years.

The Weekly Progress was started in Little Rock, November 19, 1888, by W. A. Webber. A daily issue was put out for awhile. Both ceased publication in a year or two.

The Arkansas Churchman, which exerted a highly moral influence, was started in 1888 by Rev. Wallace Carnahan, then the able rector of Christ Church, Little Rock. He continued to publish it for several years, until he moved to San Antonio, Texas.

The Day Dawn, a temperance paper, commenced to be issued in the fall of 1888. Rev. E. A. Tabor and other temperance workers, were its editors at different times.

The Wheel Enterprise was established at Little Rock in 1884 by Isom P. Langley, who had won local fame as an economist and lecturer. The name was changed to the National Wheel Enterprise when the Wheel movement began to spread to other states. This publication had a large circulation among the farmers at one time, but it waned, and in 1887 the paper was sold to L. B. Audigier, who soon consolidated it with the Arkansas Stockman, which he had acquired from Judge L. C. Balch.

There is an interesting story connected with the Agricultural Wheel movement, in the interest of which a number of newspapers were in the early '80s established in various parts of the State. In 1882, Prof. W. W. Tedford, a school teacher in Prairie county, organized a debating society among farmers' sons. It grew rapidly, and in 1883 branch clubs organized a state body called the Agricultural Wheel, of which E. R. McPherson was elected president. In a year's time the organization had spread over many counties of the State, and even had branch organizations in adjoining states. A similar organization called the Brothers of Freedom was started soon after the Wheel was founded, and in 1885 they were consolidated, with Isaac McCracken as president. The mem-

bership at one time reached about 50,000. It then became a national organization.

In 1880 another farmer's organization called the Farmers' Alliance was organized in Texas, and it obtained a strong following in Arkansas. In 1890 the Wheel and the Farmers' Alliance consolidated under the name of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America.

These organizations entered politics, which weakened their usefulness. They have practically been succeeded by the Farmers' Union.

In 1888, Dickison Brugman published a sprightly weekly newspaper called the Journal, devoted to local news, sports and the drama.

The Arkansas Christian was started at Little Rock in February, 1889, by Rev. T. J. Shelton, an eccentric but brilliant preacher, who was pastor of the First Christian Church of Little Rock for many years. This publication grew to be an exponent of Christian Science, and had a large circulation among the devotees of that belief over Arkansas and adjoining states. It was published for a number of years, until Shelton fell out with his congregation and went to Colorado to live, and he continues his publication there.

The Call was established at Little Rock in 1889, at the time the Democrat had a strike, in the interest of the laboring classes, and continued to be published for a year or two. The name of its editor was Louis Pettit, who died in Austin, Tex., in 1921. Renton Tunnah was its manager.

In 1890 the Evening Post was started in Little Rock by E. B. Moore, president of the Post Company, with O. C. Ludwig as editor. It was soon discontinued.

The Arkansas Echo, a German language paper, was founded at Little Rock in 1891, by the Echo Publishing Company, and continues to be published. C. Meurer has been its editor for the most of the time since its establishment. The publishing company was reorganized in 1901, when August Probst was made president and manager, and he continues to hold that position. The Echo

has a linotype with German characters. It is the representative paper of the German people, and enjoys a liberal patronage.

The Arkansas Commercial Traveler was established in 1892 by the Traveler Publishing Company. It was published for several years, but has been discontinued.

The Arkansas Wesleyan was started in 1892 by the Philander-Smith College faculty. It has been discontinued.

The Educational Journal was published at Little Rock in 1892-3 by Prof. M. A. Stone, who was then at the head of the Little Rock Commercial College, but who is now a well-known commercial traveler.

The Gist, a Society Journal, was started in Little Rock in 1892 by Rees P. Horrocks. It lasted for one year. It was the first local paper to adopt the use of half-tone engravings. Geo. W. Gunder succeeded Mr. Horrocks as its publisher.

The A. O. U. W. Guide, published at Little Rock, was established in Bentonville in July, 1893, by H. L. Cross, and later moved to the capital. It is the official organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has a large circulation.

The Arkansas Weather Review, edited by Supt. Simmonds of the Signal Service, and published by George R. Brown for several years, was started January 1, 1887.

In about 1894, K. O. Gould, a foreman on the Gazette, resigned and commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper called the Tribune. This was a highly sensational newspaper, and as Gould was a fearless slinger of picturesque English, his paper turned the town upside down for awhile. He attacked every real and imaginary evil, and played up anything in the shape of scandal. It was a real yellow journal, which furnished plenty of excitement for its editor as well as for its readers. One day an irate woman called at the office and with an umbrella gave the editor a sound threshing. Mr. Gould finally got tired of the game. He had sold some stock in it to Geo. M. Heard and others. When Mr. Gould abandoned the newspaper it was sold to F. G. Van Valkenburg, and one or two others dabbled with it for awhile, but the publication was discontinued soon afterward.

A society and literary weekly, called the Saturday Bee, buzzed

into Little Rock's journalistic world in 1895. George W. Gunder and Chris Ledwidge, both former Gazette men, hived it. Roy L. Thompson later became a partner in the enterprise. In 1896 it was wished on F. W. Allsopp, who sold it to Sankey Butner, and it was transferred at least three times after that, when it finally suspended. Henry J. Miller at last obtained it in exchange for some notes, in 1898, and moved the plant, which was a good one, to DeVall's Bluff, where he started the New Life, which also died young. The Bee stung everybody who had been connected with it, except the last owner of the material. O. C. Ludwig and R. P. Stephenson were among its editors, besides Mr. Gunder, and it was a cinch that none of them could make it a go when Gunder failed, for he was not only a good writer but a great hustler and a smart business man.

The Pythian Advocate was founded in 1895 by Renton Tunnah, and it was published by him for a number of years.

The Arkansas Baptist Review, started a short time before, suspended in 1896.

Another Republican newspaper named the State Republican began publication January 1, 1896. Morton & Clayton were its founders and editors. For a number of years it was the organ of the Republicans who were in the saddle in Arkansas. W. D. Matthews, now in the life insurance business in Memphis, succeeded the founders as editor and publisher in 1898. He sold it to H. L. Remmell in 1901. When Mr. Matthews sold the Republican, he made a valedictory announcement to the effect that he was through with the Republican party and henceforth would belong to the White Man's party. The State Republican was later changed to a semi-monthly. Guy Caron was its editor and publisher for some time after this. It disappeared a few years ago, when Mr. Caron moved to Missouri, to engage in the stock-raising business.

The Arkansas Homestead, at Little Rock, was founded in 1899 by S. L. Kay, deceased. In 1910 John C. Small formed a stock company to purchase it. It was then a monthly, but was made a semi-monthly. The business of "Back to the Land," by Wm. R. Leighton, was also bought at about this time, and the name of the

Arkansas Homestead was changed to that of the Arkansas Farmer and Homestead, but its title was changed back later to the Arkansas Homestead. Hon. Clay Sloan, former State Commissioner of Agriculture, became its agricultural editor. W. L. Delaney was connected with it until 1921. Herbert T. Bowden is its chief editor and its publisher.

The Choctaw, a sprightly development monthly, by Robert J. Brown, was published from 1889 to 1891, inclusive, Mr. Brown



John C. Small.

also published the Cotton Belt Magazine for several years, beginning in 1893.

Robert J. Brown, who grew up into "a full-fledged newspaper man typical of his day," in Little Rock, and "left a checkered record of newspaper stunts embalmed in the columns of the Gazette, which ranged from heart-breaking horse-back rides through the then rough country of Western Arkansas, to a spectacular trip to

New York, undertaken on his own initiative, where he obtained one of the first and most widely copied interviews given out by Grover Cleveland after his first nomination for President," in addition to those already mentioned, has been responsible for the following Little Rock publications:

The Arkansas Toothpick, 1888, literary and humorous.

The Romance of the City of Roses, 1888; romantic history of Little Rock.

The Paper, 1889; commercial.

The Grand Opera House Program, 1882; official organ of the house.

Pen and Platform, 1897; literary and lyceum discussion.

Revolution, 1900; philosophy and analytical psychology.

He has also been the editor of newspapers at Hot Springs, Ark., and Austin, Tex.

The Arkansas African Methodist was started in 1899 by the African Methodist Publishing Company. S. L. Greene and C. R. Tucker have been its editors. It continues to be published.

Among the publications started in 1900 were: Arkansas Forest and Farm, by W. S. Thomas; the Arkansas State Register, daily and weekly, by J. M. Johnson, editor, and the Register Publishing Company, publishers; the National Democrat, by E. A. Fulton; Our Reporter, for the blind, by Dr. J. H. Dye, editor, and H. M. Bennett, manager; the Evening Post, John M. Rose, editor, and E. B. Moore, manager.

The Union Labor Bulletin was established in 1901 by W. L. Oury, one of the old-timers in the printing and publishing business, who had experience at Forrest City, and was for a number of years the foreman of the job printing department of the Gazette Publishing Company. The Bulletin is now published under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council, with L. H. Moore as editor.

The Southern Construction News (weekly) was founded in 1901, by Schaeffer & Garrett. It is still published by Robert O. Schaeffer, who was recording secretary of the Arkansas Press Association for several yeasr.

The Southern Breeze, a high-class, well edited monthly, was

started in 1904 by O. C. Ludwig and Ex-Attorney General Robt. L. Rogers, but issued only a few numbers.

The Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society (monthly) was established in 1904, and continues to be published as the official journal of the Council of the Arkansas Medical Society. It has had a number of editors. Dr. C. C. Stephenson was its editor for a long time before his removal to California. Dr. Wm. R. Bathurst is its editor at present.

About the year 1904, B. Earl Patton started the Daily Advertiser in Little Rock. It continued to be published for three or four years, and was circulated free.

The Arkansas Sunday School Herald (quarterly) was started in 1904. F. L. James and H. C. Cridland were its editors at different times. It is not now published.

The I. O. O. F. Beacon Light was first seen in about 1904. It was edited by E. C. Hatfield, who sold it in 1905 to Mr. Petit. John P. Paul became its publisher later.

The Sketch Book, an illustrated literary quarterly, was published beginning in 1906, by Mrs. Bernie Babcock, and continued for about three years. Mrs. Babcock is one of Arkansas' best known authors.

Roman Catholic sentiment and interests are ably represented in Little Rock by the Guardian, founded as the Southern Guardian in 1907 by the Rt. Rev. John B. Morris, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Little Rock. Its name was changed on February 18, 1915. Its first editor was Rt. Rev. Monsignor J. M. Lucey, who retired after a few months on account of age and infirmity. Its second and present editor is the Very Rev. A. Stocker, O. S. B. Mr. V. L. Spalding was its business manager for a number of years. He was succeeded by Mr. T. W. Mattingly, who was later succeeded by the Rev. George H. McDermott, who is now managing editor of the paper.

Among the other new publications of 1907 were the Weekly Enterprise, by Ira Goddard and David M. Wells; the Arkansas Law Reporter, by the Arkansas Democrat Company; and Fulcrum's Weekly, for colored people, by R. C. Patton.

The Searchlight, a prohibition newspaper, was started in

1908, by Rev. E. A. Tabor, organizer of the Anti-Saloon League, and continued to be published for several years.

Our Review was the name of a negro monthly started in 1908, of which E. M. Woods was editor. It died in 1918.

The Arkansas Lutheran, a bi-monthly, commenced publication in 1908. Rev. A. H. Poppe, a prominent Lutheran clergymany, was its editor. It was discontinued after a few years.

The Arkansas Banner, for colored people, was put out in 1911, but suspended in 1913. A. W. Berry was its editor, to be succeeded by McQueen G. Washington.

The Musical Advocate (monthly), started in 1911, by the Central Music Co., with Will H. Ramsey, a well-known religious song-writer, as editor, was published for several years at Little Rock, but has been discontinued.

The Free Lance began slashing in Little Rock in October, 1911. Those well known journalists, A. W. Parke and Clio Harper, were its editors and publishers. It was discontinued after three months. Mr. Harper, its versatile editor, was inclined to take seriously the decease of the late lamented, but his partner, who always sees the funny side of things, remarked that the Free Lance improved more rapidly than any paper ever published in Arkansas; that it died at an early age, and that the majestic manner in which it gave up the ghost was about the best thing it ever did.

An interesting little publication named the Y. W. C. A. News was started in 1913, by the young ladies interested in the work of that organization. It is still published, with Mrs. Elizabeth Covington Wicker as its editor.

The Arkansas Pioneer, a magazine of Arkansas History, commenced publication in 1912, under the auspices of the ladies of the Arkansas Pioneer Society. Mrs. J. E. Jabine, Miss Mollie Fletcher, Mrs. Sam Wassell, Mrs. Renton Tunnah and Miss Mollie Tunnah were among its editorial contributors.

The Arkansas Teacher (monthly) was revived in 1913 by Prof. J. W. Kuykendall, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On May 13, 1913, the Western Newspaper Union issued a

24-page, 7-column illustrated newspaper in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Arkansas Press Association. It was a creditable and handsome publication, edited by A. D. Murlin.

The new publications of 1914 included the Scottish Rite Banner, a monthly, by J. E. Thornburgh; the Arkansas News, daily, and the Christian Pilot, a weekly.

The Pulaskian, a county weekly, was established in 1915 by John C. Small. It was soon taken over by Parke & Harper, who continue to successfully publish it, and it fills a field of its own.

The Pulaski Heights News, by Mrs. Bernie Babcock, was conducted for awhile in 1912-13.

The Little Rock Trade Record, a weekly, was started in 1916 by A. W. Parke and Clio Harper, who continue to publish it.

The Arkansas Banker, a splendid monthly, by the Arkansas Bankers Association, commenced publication in 1916, at Little Rock. It reflects the banking news of Arkansas and such banking events elsewhere as affect the interests of State bankers. Robert E. Wait is its editor, and Jack Bernhardt its associate editor. Its present committee on publication is composed of J. C. Conway, Little Rock; Cay Hawkins, Holly Grove; C. D. Metcalf, Batesville; C. E. Burson, Eureka Springs; Wood Netherland, Fort Smith; Robt. Neil, Hot Springs; Louis McCown, DeQueen, and H. T. Patton, Mt. Holly.

The Petriculanian, a semi-monthly started in 1917, by the students of Little Rock College, was published for some years.

The Watch-on-the-Rhine, a weekly, by Lieut. Saunders, was published during the War at Little Rock, in the interest of the service men.

The Press Gossip, by the Arkansas Press Association, was commenced in 1919, from the press of the Western Newspaper Union, and was edited by Col. W. A. Webber up to the time of his death, in 1921.

The Little Rock Mirror, a weekly illustrated paper, commenced publication in the fall of 1919. Henry M. Ellis was its publisher. It suspended in January, 1920, when Mr. Ellis became secretary of the Arkansas Typothetæ.

The Little Rock Daily News was established in 1917, by the

Daily News Publishing Company. It caters largely to the laboring classes. R. P. Robbins has been its editor since it was started, and he has made a valiant fight to put the new daily on a permanent foundation. Among its stockholders are a number of prominent citizens. It has recently undergone a reorganization, but Mr. Robbins continues to be at the head of it, and is making it a bright, newsy paper.

The Arkansas Writer, a literary monthly, was founded in 1919, by the Authors and Composers Society. M. E. Dunaway is president of the publishing company and Clio Harper its editor. It is performing a great service in promoting Arkansas literature.

The Arkansas Oil and Mineral Journal, the first of its kind in Arkansas, was started at Little Rock in 1918 by C. C. Williams. It was published for only a short time.

The Arkansas Oil and Mineral News was established in Little Rock in 1921 by Frank N. Henderson, a pioneer in the Arkansas oil publishing business. Early in 1922 the office of this publication was moved from Little Rock to Hot Springs, where it is now published.

The Arkansas Union Farmer (weekly) was started in 1921, by the State Farmers Union. George L. Sands is its editor.

The Boy Scout was started at Little Rock, January 27, 1922, by the local council of the Boy Scouts of America. Clio Harper is its editor.

The Arkansas Legionnaire was started at Little Rock January 4, 1922, as the official publication of the Arkansas Department of the American Legion. Claude A. Brown is its editor.

The Dawning, a monthly literary and psycho-religious magazine, commenced publication in Little Rock in February, 1922. Its editors are Grover C. Middleton and Mrs. Lula B. Jackson.

The Guardsman was published for a few months at Little Rock during the World War, by Ashby Lovelace.

The Mosaic Guide, Little Rock, organ of the Mosaic Templars (negro), has been published for years. John E. Bush, an influential negro, was at the head of it up to the time of his death, a few years ago.

The Journal of the Arkansas Educational Association, Little Rock, started in June, 1921. It is a quarterly of the Forward Education Movement, for the study and improvement of the public school system of Arkansas. E. B. Tucker is acting director. It is a little publication, but it represents a big movement,—probably the most important work in the State at present.

The Cotton Association News, a semi-monthly, by the Arkansas Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, was started at Little Rock in May, 1922.

Forty-Four, a little journal in the interest of the 44-hour week, was commenced by the Little Rock Typographical Union in April, 1922.

North Little Rock.

North Little Rock, formerly known as Argenta, has never been a profitable newspaper field. It has looked inviting to a number of good newspaper men, some of whom tried it, to their sorrow.

The Incident, started June 20, 1885, by H. C. Warner & Co., seems to have been the first newspaper to be published on that side of the Arkansas river. Sam Treadwell became its editor in 1886, and he was succeeded some years later by J. F. Heard. The paper finally suspended.

The Arkansawyer, a weekly, by M. R. White, a humorous and entertaining writer, formerly of the Clarendon Sun, was published beginning in 1882, in Argenta. It suspended in 1883.

The next attempt was the Headlight, by B. F. Martindale, in 1887. It suspended after a short time.

The Headlight was succeeded by the Commercial, by J. H. Taylor, in 1890, and it was also short-lived.

The Shorter College, North Little Rock, runs a church paper called the African Methodist.

The Argenta Times was also founded by J. H. Taylor in 1890. Its name was changed to the Pulaski County Times in 1893, when Argenta was annexed to Little Rock, under the "Hokey-Pokey" Legislative bill of that year, soon to be voted out of the city by the people under the authority of another act. C. T. Monroe later

became the editor and publisher of this newspaper, and in a few years he was succeeded by John Pruniski. The Times was first published as a weekly, but for awhile before the World War was issued as an afternoon daily by Mr. Pruniski and Mike Siepiela. These young men served in the war, and during their absence the paper was discontinued. When they returned from the army they continued the business of the Times Printing Company merely as a job printing business, until April 26, 1922, when they revived the Times. The present publishers of this newspaper are Mike Siepiela, Percy Machin and John Pruniski, the latter being its editor.

The North Little Rock Republican was published for some months, beginning in 1907, by the Republican Publishing Company.

The News, a weekly, was established by Henry J. Miller about 1896, and he published it for a short time, when it was succeeded by the Daily Independent, by Everett & Williams, who leased the News plant. The Independent suspended in a short time, and Mr. Miller took back the plant.

The name of the News, consolidated with the Sentinel, as the News-Sentinel, was started in 1903 by Will P. Cloonan, but it lived for only a few months.

The North Little Rock News again commenced publication in December, 1921, under the management of Mr. Everett. It soon suspended, but was revived early in 1922 by Henry J. Miller, who has been engaged in the printing and publishing business in North Little Rock, as well as in other towns in the state, for a number of years.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Pocahontas.

The first newspaper established in Pocahontas was called the Herald, and was founded in 1858, by Professor Norman and Doctor Brashears. The Weekly Advertiser was founded by Joseph T. Fisher at about the same time. Both newspapers continued until the year 1860, when James T. Martin bought the Herald, and the papers were consolidated under the name of the Herald and Advertiser. This newspaper continued until about the year 1873, when the office was destroyed by the Federal soldiers.

A little sheet called Father Grabiel was next started at Pocahontas in July, 1859. It was said to have "made up in piquancy what it lacked in size," but it was short lived.

In 1865, Edwin Rockwell established the Courier. In 1867 Mr. Rockwell sold out to T. J. Ratcliffe and J. H. Purkins, who changed the name of the paper to the Black River Standard. The paper suspended in 1868, and the material was bought by Thomas L. Martin, a Republican, who started the Randolph Express in July, 1868.

The Randolph County Express was known as a Radical organ, and called itself "the official journal for the counties of Green, Randolph, Lawrence and Sharp," in Reconstruction days.

The Randolph County Courier was started in Pocahontas in 1869, by Joseph Hufstedler and Edwin Rockwell. The Express and the Courier were soon afterward consolidated, and the paper was continued by Martin & Rockwell. It suspended in 1873.

In 1869 a newspaper called the Randolph Republican was started at Pocahontas, but it suspended in 1873.

The Weekly Observer, by Charles Coffin and Henry Snyder, was the next venture, in 1874. It suspended a year later.

In 1877 Col. J. H. Purkins started a newspaper called the Scalpel. Shortly afterward Edwin Rockwell bought an interest in the paper, but he died the following year. J. A. C. Jackson

then bought his interest. In June, 1878, Purkins sold out to Jackson, who continued the publication until 1882, when he disposed of the business to W. A. Lucas. In June, 1882, the office was destroyed by fire, and the paper was discontinued.

In 1882, the Herald, now the Star-Herald, was established, at Ravenden Springs, by C. W. and L. A. Dunifer. This newspaper, the only one to weather the storm of newspaper vicissitudes in Randolph County, continues to be published. In June, 1882, it was moved to Pocahontas, and the name changed to the Randolph Herald. J. N. Bolen, of Kentucky, succeeded the Dunifers, as publisher, in 1885. In all its changes in ownership and title, which have not been a few, the name "Herald" has never been dropped.

In 1889 the Pocahontas Free Press was started by B. B. Morton. Eighteen months later it was absorbed by the Randolph County Herald. In 1895, the Pilot was started at Maynard, by Prof. R. L. Williford and S. O. Penick. Williford later disposed of his interest to W. R. Lindsey. The paper was then moved to Pocahontas, and consolidated with the Randolph Herald, under the name of the Herald-Pilot. Mr. Lindsey sold out to Mr. Penick and returned to Maynard, where, in 1897, he started the Northeast Arkansas Enterprise. This paper was moved to Doniphan, Mo., in 1900. Mr. Penick, who retained the Herald-Pilot, suffered financial reverses and was forced to sell the paper. J. N. Bolen, former owner of the Herald, bought the business and restored the old name of the "Randolph Herald." In 1898 Mr. Bolen sold out to A. T. Hull, who a year later sold to C. E. Spiller. In the summer of 1900, Mr. Spiller died, and in the December following, L. F. Blankenship bought the paper. V. G. Hinton bought an interest in it a few months later.

In 1902 Earle W. Hodges moved the Spring River News to Pocahontas and started the publication of the Pocahontas News. The Herald and News were consolidated in 1903, and the paper was called the News-Herald. Mr. Hodges later sold to Mr. Hinton.

In 1904 L. F. Blankenship, who had previously sold his interest in the Randolph Herald, and Earle W. Hodges started the Pocahontas Star. A few months later, Mr. Hodges received the

appointment of State Printing Clerk, under Auditor A. E. Moore, and sold his interest to Mr. Blankenship. He continued the Star until 1907, when that paper and the News-Herald were consolidated, under the name of the Star-Herald, with L. F. Blankenship editor and manager, until 1914, when O. E. Wyatt bought a small interest and became manager in chief. In 1914 Mr. Blankenship went to Little Rock, where he was connected with the Arkansas Methodist. A year later Mr. Wyatt sold his interest to D. A.



Earle W. Hodges.

Lindsey. In 1915, Mr. Blankenship returned to Pocahontas and purchased Mr. Lindsey's interest, and a few months later bought the interest owned by V. G. Hinton, becoming the sole owner. In June, 1919, he sold an interest to his son, W. L. Blankenship, and the paper is now owned and operated by L. F. Blankenship & Son.

Other newspaper ventures in Randolph County are as follows:

The Randolph Democrat was started in Pocahontas by J. N. Bolen and J. A. C. Jackson in 1902, but lived only a few months.

The Randolph County Clipper, by Roy L. Elliott, now of Arkadelphia, was established in Pocahontas in 1909. It was absorbed by the Star-Herald in 1910.

The Pocahontas News was started in 1912, by R. N. Schoonover. Two years later it was sold to H. B. Dixon, who continued its publication until 1915, when the plant was destroyed by fire. The Star-Herald bought the subscription list and good will and the paper suspended.

In 1917, the Randolph County Democrat was established by A. H. Chapin. After a little more than a year, the plant and business were taken over by A. J. Lewis, who leased the paper to Neal A. Douglass & Sons, of Littlefield, Texas. The Douglasses continued the paper for a year or more, when Orto Finley assumed the management. He was followed a few months later by W. S. Tussey, who remained in charge until the spring of 1920, when the paper suspended, and the plant was moved to Hoxie, where it is now used in the publication of the Tribune.

The Randolph Times-Dispatch was published for some time, beginning in about 1912, by D. A. Lindsey.

Old Jackson.

Earle W. Hodges states that in the early seventies, when Davidson, in Lawrence County, flourished, a newspaper called the Defender, was started at Jackson, now known as Old Jackson, then in Lawrence County, but now a part of Randolph County. The story goes that a printer, with a small plant in his wagon, followed the movement of the Indians from Florida and Mississippi across Arkansas, bound for the Indian Territory. He got tired of his journey by the time he reached Jackson, which had just sprung up, not even having a postoffice, and he stopped there and began the publication of the Defender, which was a small newspaper. He continued it for several years.

Biggers.

The Enterprise was started at Biggers in 1904 by V. G. Hinton, who later sold to J. N. Davenport. It suspended a year later.

D. A. Lindsey established the Current River Banner, at Biggers, in 1906. It lived about a year.

The Cherokee Headlight was established at Biggers in 1910 by L. F. Blankenship. It suspended a year later.

Maynard.

A weekly newspaper known at that time as the "best country paper in Arkansas," and certainly the best one if the size of the town is considered, was established at Maynard about 1896 by W. R. Lindsey. L. F. Blankenship and W. T. Warren were associated with Mr. Lindsey in the publication of the paper, which was named the "Northeast Arkansas Enterprise." The town had less than 100 population, but Mr. Lindsey bought a very fine plant and published a 16-page all-home-print paper every week, and it was a real newspaper in every sense. The pages were about 12 by 18 inches in size, and an extensive job printing business was carried on in connection with the newspaper. One year the paper had a display of commercial printing at the meeting of the Arkansas Press Association and won first prize, and the newspaper itself won first prize for display advertisements and general appearance. Dr. Horace E. Ruff, later representative and state senator, and now a Major in the United States Army, bought an interest in the business about 1898. The paper suspended about 1903, after Mr. Lindsey's death, and the plant was moved to Doniphan, Mo., where it is now used to publish the Doniphan Prospect-News. Lindsey was a brilliant writer and a good newspaper man.

W. T. Warren, now with the Democrat Printing and Lithographing Company, Little Rock, started the Maynard Backlog, in 1901. Fire destroyed the office a year later and the paper was discontinued.

The Sentinel, at Maynard, was established by R. J. M. Wyatt, in 1907, but its existence terminated a few months later.

Ravenden Springs.

The Eye-Opener, by Bynum Black and W. F. Lemmons, was published at Ravenden Springs, in the year 1899. The name was later changed to the Hustler, and John C. Chun was its editor. The Hustler suspended in 1901.

The Ravenden Springs Weekly News was published by C. A. Dixon, in 1908, at Ravenden Springs. In 1910, Roy L. Byrn revived the old Hustler, but it lived only a few months.

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY.

Forrest City.

Forrest City has two newspapers, the old-established Times-Herald and the Crowley Ridge Chronicle. It also has a "reformed editor," in the person of Col. Ed Landvoight, 82 years old.

The Free Press was published at Forrest City for several years, beginning in about 1870, by Thomas W. Ham. Mr. Ham was a member of the Arkansas House of Representatives in 1871, and the Gazette said that he could have been a circuit judge, or had any other office that he might have desired, if he had bowed down to Governor Clayton, but instead he made himself useful to the press by obtaining the passage of a bill in the house taking away from the governor the power to designate his pet newspapers as the recipients of the legal printing of the State.

The Free Press suspended in 1874.

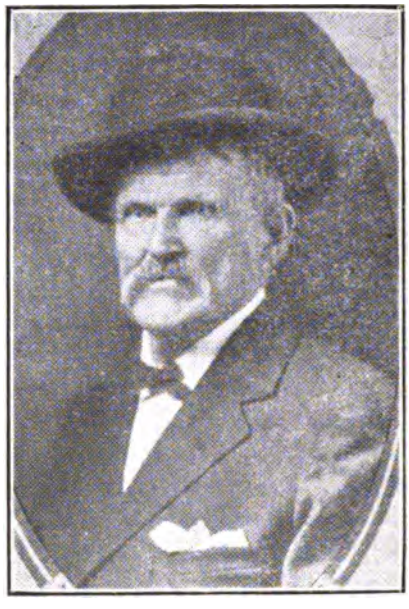
The Forrest City Times-Herald, now published as a Tri-Weekly, is the successor to three newspapers.

The Times was established in November, 1871, by Thomas F. Oury. Its office and material were destroyed by fire December 16, 1874, but the paper did not miss a single issue. On May 23, 1875, W. L. Morris became that paper's editor. In 1887 the Forrest City Democrat was absorbed by the Times. In 1885 W. L. Oury, who had become its publisher, sold the Times to T. J. Hicks, who, in 1886, sold to the late E. L. Vadakin. Col. Ed Landvoight became associated with him soon afterward, and the partnership of Landvoight & Vadakin then formed lasted for the lengthy span of nearly thirty years.

The Forrest City Herald, established in 1906, was consolidated with the Times, after E. L. Vadakin's death in 1915, and the paper then became known as the Times-Herald. C. C. Williamson was its editor for some months. He was succeeded by John T. Durst, its present editor. In 1918 a stock company was formed to take over the business. Its officers are: John T. Durst,

president and general manager; Ed Landvoight, vice-president; E. I. Altman, assistant manager, and Jennie L. Durst, secretary and treasurer.

Upon the organization of the corporation to conduct the Times, Col. Ed Landvoight retired from active newspaper work, having reached the age limit, he said. He is one of the veterans of journalism. He is also a war veteran, as he fought through



Col. Ed Landvoight, Forrest City Times.

four years of the War Between the States, but says he carries deeper scars than those received in the war on account of battling for the right in the newspaper game. "Notwithstanding that it was a 'damned if you do and damned if you don't' sort of life," he says, "I have had a bully good time, and now at the age of 82 (don't give me away to the ladies) I pose as a reformed editor." It is said that Col. Landvoight enjoys the good will of everybody in St. Francis county, white and black.

The Forrest City Democrat was founded by Samuel B. Going,

formerly of the Wittsburg Chronicle, in April, 1877, and ten years afterward was absorbed by the Times. Mr. Going died of yellow fever in 1879. His name is recorded among those who sacrificed their lives to relieve suffering humanity. Disregarding personal safety, he volunteered as a yellow fever nurse during the great epidemic at Memphis, and died in that noble service.

A newspaper named the Forrest City Courier was published in the late seventies and up to 1880.

The East Arkansan, of Forrest City, was founded in 1886. E. B. Kelley was its publisher. It suspended before 1900.

The Advocate of Forrest City expired in 1889, soon after it started.

The St. Francis County News, at Forrest City, was founded April 4, 1884, by N. B. Fizer and W. P. Moss. Too much politics is said to have killed it.

The Forrest City Messenger, with E. T. Thomas as editor, was started in 1905, but suspended in a short time.

The St. Francis County News was established in 1906 by Izard & Beauchamp. Chas. E. Izard sold his interest to J. I. Hank of Cotton Plant.

The Crowley Ridge Chronicle, at Forrest City, established in 1905 by Charles R. Izard, continues to be published by him, although it may have suffered a suspension. E. Y. Altman was associated with him for awhile in its publication. In Jeff Davis' time this newspaper was as strong as horseradish for Mr. Davis.

The Forrest City Messenger, a negro weekly, was started in 1909 by the Royal Circle and Friends Society, with R. A. Williams as editor.

The Forrest City Enterprise was started in about 1910, by Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Dillon, both practical printers.

Madison.

Before the day of the railroad in that county, Madison was an important town. The first newspaper in the county was established there.

The Journal was started at Madison in the fall of 1858, by W. B. Evett, with W. M. Hooper as editor. In the fall of 1860,

the publication was discontinued, and the material moved to Harrisburg. Mr. Hooper died during the year. At the Baltimore convention in 1860, to which Mr. Hooper was a delegate, he had an altercation with Gen. T. C. Hindman and challenged him to fight a duel, which Gen. Hindman declined.

The Madsion Pioneer was started in 1858 by Geo. L. and B. C. Brown, the former being its editor. Its publication was suspended in the spring of 1862, and resumed by Geo. L. Brown in 1866, but it was soon afterward discontinued. Mr. Brown in his salutatory stated that the Pioneer would support the best interests of the great Southern Democratic party, men and measures, but that it would not look upon the people of the North as being wholly arrayed against the South, and that it would be fair to all peoples, never degenerating into a mere partisan sheet. His editorials prove Lewellan Brown to have been one of the ablest editors of the early State press.

The Madison Free Press was started by W. H. Pearce & Bro., in the fall of 1868. Daniel Coates was its editor. The paper afterward removed to Forrest City, and its publication was continued by the Free Press Publishing Company for about one year, when it was discontinued. Mr. Coates was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868. He died in 1869 or 1870.

Hughes.

The St. Francis Valley Herald, at Hughes, was started in 1921, by Chas. B. Izard.

Wheatley.

The Wheatley Courier, recently established, and published by W. B. Williams of the Brinkley Citizen and his son-in-law, Chas. W. Overholt, suspended in June, 1921.

SALINE COUNTY.

The first newspaper published in Saline County appears to have been the Saline County Digest, founded by W. A. Webber in 1876. It was a seven-column folio, published weekly, and, although Colonel Webber was afterward found in the Republican camp, his newspaper at that time was Democratic in politics. Colonel Webber was at the same time publishing the Spirit of Arkansas, at Little Rock.

In 1882 B. B. Beavers bought the Digest office and continued the newspaper, but changed its name to the Saline County Review. It was edited and published by him until November, 1883.

A newspaper called the Times was also started by Col. W. A. Webber in about 1880. Wash L. McKinley, now of Little Rock, was its publisher for some years in the early '90s. It was conducted by Henry Bros., for some time, and they consolidated it with the Courier in 1897.

The Saline Courier was next established in September, 1882, by Col. S. H. Whitthorne, who described himself at that time as being "a gentleman of limited means but handsome address." This newspaper was ably conducted by Colonel Whitthorne until August, 1883, when he sold it to Col. Jim Tom Story of Malvern, who moved the paper to that town. The Courier had been the active rival of the Digest. In November, 1883, Colonel Whitthorne, complying with the request of citizens of Benton and Saline County that he resume in the newspaper business, purchased the Review outfit and again entered upon the publication of the Saline Courier. The office with all its contents was destroyed by fire in December, 1883, but new equipment was installed within fifteen days. The newspaper afterward changed hands a number of times. In April, 1885, it was taken over by T. K. Whitthorne, and by him sold in November of the same year to H. D. Layman. Its founder, S. H. Whitthorne, once more assumed control in August, 1886, improved the paper and increased its size from a seven-column to a nine-column folio, but in October, 1887, he sold it again,

this time to A. F. Gardner, who on October 10, 1888, sold to Col. T. C. Mays, who continued it until about 1900, but changed its form to a five-column quarto. Some time afterward it again reverted to Colonel Whitthorne, and in 1892 he sold it to Hon. J. J. Beavers, at present secretary-treasurer of the Little Rock branch of the National Farm Loan Association. Mr. Beavers conducted the paper for one and a half years. In the latter part of 1893 he leased it to W. J. Whitthorne, who continued to publish it for about two years, after which Mr. Beavers sold it to Henry Bros., who in the meantime had become the proprietors of the Times, and the two papers were then consolidated as the Times-Courier. It was soon sold to Chas. M. Cloud, who was succeeded by L. B. White in 1905, who some time afterward dropped the Times from the hyphenated name and the paper again became known as the Courier. It continues to circulate. L. B. White and E. A. Fowler are its present editors, and the L. B. White Printing Company its publisher. In 1912 Mr. White issued a big booster edition, which contained over 100 illustrations and much development matter about the county.

The "Press Gossip" calls Editor L. B. White the "poet lariat" of the Benton Courier, and quotes this sample of his work as a rhymesmith:

"Editors are born,
But not made;
And often promised,
But not paid."

The Arkansas Farmer and Mechanic (semi-monthly) was started January 1, 1886, by H. D. and J. S. Layman, at Benton. It soon suspended.

The Benton Democrat was started in 1898 by Hon. J. J. Beavers, who continued to publish it until July, 1900, when he sold it to R. C. Ray. Mr. Ray continued its publication for several years, and then sold it to R. R. Adams, who changed the name to the New Era.

The New Era continues to be published by R. R. Adams.

John P. Alley, who has made quite a reputation as a newspaper cartoonist, was born in Benton, and worked in Little Rock for some time as a commercial engraver.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Scott County has but two newspapers, the Advance Reporter and the Scott County Record, both published at Waldron, the county seat.

In 1874, W. R. Allison issued a paper for about a year at Waldron, Scott County. It was called the Reformer. The outfit was moved to Booneville, Logan County, and with it the Enterprise was started by P. H. Rice. The latter retired in 1876, to be succeeded by F. M. Moore, who continued the paper for only a short time.

The Waldron News was being published as early as 1879.

The Reporter at Waldron was founded in 1878 by S. H. Farley, who is still living. Its editors since he retired have been M. M. Beavers, J. M. Harvey, H. J. Hall and W. E. Baker. The Reporter and the Advance, the latter founded in 1904 by Sam Leming, were consolidated in 1906 by Duncan & Baker. The Advance-Reporter, which is published at present by J. B. Cox, has never missed an issue.

According to a story printed in 1912 by A. D. Murlin, W. E. Baker went to Waldron in 1900 with only five cents on his person, and he spent that to write to his mother. He stood off the hack man and put up at a $2 a day hotel. Then he bluffed the owner of a printing office into giving him a job, so that he might make "a stake." After working there for awhile, he went west to make his fortune, but did not succeed. He returned to Waldron in 1904 with $22 in his pocket, and, forming a partnership with S. K. Duncan, undertook to publish the Waldron Advance. Eight months later he and his partner bought the old-established Reporter and consolidated the two papers. In another four months the partners bought the Wasp. Then Mr. Baker bought the interest of his partner. He seems to have been a regular conquering hero in the newspaper business.

The Waldron Citizen, a Republican newspaper, was started

in 1888, but suspended August 15, 1891, and the Reporter bought the plant.

The Waldron Vindicator suspended in 1897, soon after it had been born.

The Waldron Wasp was started in 1906. Duncan & Baker later became its owners.

The Scott County Record began publication in 1915, with W. E. Baker as editor, and the Record Printing Company as publisher. It was soon sold to A. F. Smith, its present publisher.

The Waldron Advertiser was started in 1905 by the Forester & Duncan Land Co., but was discontinued in a short time.

The Waldron Sentinel was started in 1910. W. E. Baker also purchased that newspaper in 1912, and merged the plant with that of the Advance-Reporter.

SEARCY COUNTY.

With the exception of the Kingdom Harbinger, the Mountain Wave and the Republican are the only newspapers published in Searcy County, and they are both located at Marshall, the county seat.

Gilbert.

The Kingdom Harbinger, a religious publication, established at Gilbert, in October, 1920, is published by the Incoming Kingdom Missionary Unit, a colony that moved from Olney, Ill. Ben F. Battenfield is its editor.

Leslie.

The Leslie News was started in 1903, by R. C. Walton. Barnett & Keener were its publishers for quite awhile. A. L. Burnett and H. D. Routzong were its editors in 1920. It suspended for a few issues during 1920, but was revived by H. D. Routzong. Mertin L. Smith leased the plant in April, 1921, but the newspaper has been discontinued.

The Banner, at Leslie, was started by J. O. York, in 1909, but it suspended in a short time.

The Leslieite was started by G. A. Ward and E. B. Bedford, an old printer, in 1912, but appears to have been discontinued. Mr. Ward went to the Morrilton Unit.

The Trail Blazer, by the W. N. Lucy Printing Company, afterward changed to the Herald, and bought by A. C. Edwards, who sold it to Frank H. Winborne, and which had previously been leased to M. Howard, is another Leslie newspaper that fell by the wayside.

Marshall.

The New Era, published at Marshall, suspended in the fall of 1885, after a short career. It was started in 1884 by Graves & Daniels.

The Dollar Times, started at Marshall in 1887, by T. E. and

Cicero Brown, soon quit circulating, and nobody knows whether it was due to the dollar or the times.

The Marshall Educator, by J. W. Blankenship, was being published in 1889 to 1902.

The Mountain Echo was moved to Marshall from Harrison in October, 1891, but has suspended.

The Mountain Wave, at Marshall, was established in 1892. C. P. Colbert and Cicero Brown published this newspaper for two years, when they were succeeded by W. C. Plumlee, who published the paper for several years. In 1897, M. Kuhn and Wm. A. Wenrick took charge of it, Mr. Kuhn retiring after eight months, since which time Wm. A. Wenrick has been its editor and publisher.

The Searcy County Enterprise at Marshall, was a new newspaper, independent in politics, started in January, 1912, by H. W. Patterson, who came from Tennessee. It made a good start, but has been discontinued.

The Republican, at Marshall, was founded in 1890. In 1897 Hosea Keeling, now the publisher of the Marvel Herald, who has for 32 years been a cripple, compelled to walk on crutches since he was 12 years of age, left the West Helena Times and, together with W. F. Reaves, leased the Republican for a year. Mr. Reaves soon resigned to become circuit clerk, when Mr. Keeling and Albert Garrison purchased the plant. In 1906 Mr. Garrison bought out Mr. Keeling. Mr. Garrison sold to Dan W. McInturf. Roy and Clyde Gray conducted it for awhile. Sam Garrison is now its publisher under a lease from Dan McInturf, its owner.

Albert Garrison, one of the editors of the Marshall Republican, was something of a curiosity in 1911, when he was elected as a Republican to the Legislature, which in recent years has been almost exclusively Democratic. He made a stand-pat Republican newspaper, and the Marshall Republican has made good.

SEBASTIAN COUNTY.

The Fort Smith Press.

Fort Smith's journalistic activities have been numerous. The city at present has two live dailies, in Decker's comparatively recently established morning Southwest American and the evening Times Record. The Southwest American continues to be published under the same name and ownership as when founded, but the present successful Times Record is really the successor to five or six other newspapers. The city also has Miss Hite's Saturday Item, and perhaps a minor publication or two, which are all that have survived out of the many newspapers and periodicals—records of the past, which are catalogued in the order of their founding, with mention of their conductors. Some of these many editors and publishers were among the State's most famous men. Such were Major James H. Sparks, Valentine Dell, Judge John F. Wheeler, Major Charles Gordon Newman, Col. Ben T. DuVal, O. D. Weldon, John Carnall and G. Rainey Williams. Among the noted occasional contributors to the Herald and the Independent were Major William Quesenberry and Col. E. C. Boudinot.

One of Fort Smith's most interesting newspaper characters was Judge John F. Wheeler, who died March 10, 1880. He was born in Kentucky, and after a seven years' apprenticeship to the printer's trade, at Huntsville, Ala., in company with a printer named Isaac Harris, he went to New Echota, Cherokee Nation, to print a paper for the Cherokees. It was called the Cherokee Phoenix, and, in Cherokee, the "Tsa-la-ki-Tsu-le-hi-sa-nr-hi." There he learned the Cherokee alphabet, eighty-six characters, all syllabic but one. Harris could not learn it, and it therefore devolved upon Mr. Wheeler to set the type. He opened the first Cherokee type in January, 1828, and in February thereafter the first paper was issued. He invented the first Cherokee case, for which he was never awarded a patent, "but it would never have

paid us a per cent," he said, "as only one nation used it. We continued to print Cherokee books, etc., until 1831, and were then prevented from work by the Georgia laws."

"In 1834," Mr. Wheeler said, "we removed to the Cherokee Nation, West, arriving in the spring of the year. In 1835, printing material was sent out to Union Mission, twenty-five miles above Fort Gibson, by the American Missionary Board, to print Indian books—Cherokee and Choctaw particularly, as those tribes each had an alphabet. That material was opened by us. The Rev. Samuel A. Worchester was the superintendent, and Elias Boudinot, father of E. C. Boudinot, was associated with him in translating into Cherokee the scriptures and other works."

In 1837 the Phoenix office was removed to Park Hill, Tahlequah. "We continued to print the scriptures, tracts, etc., in Cherokee and Choctaw," Judge Wheeler said, "until after the murder of the Ridges and Boudinot, in 1839. We were the first persons that printed the books of Matthew, John and the Acts of the Apostles, besides a hymn book and numerous tracts, in Cherokee. We came to Fort Smith in February, 1847, where we have resided ever since. Although thirty years have elapsed since we saw a Cherokee case, we could take a composing stick and set the type, and can now read the language with as much ease as anyone can read Greek or Hebrew."

Coming to Arkansas, Judge Wheeler first settled at Van Buren, where he worked at his trade for awhile, and then did editorial work on the Intelligencer, which had been published there for some time. He moved from Van Buren to Fort Smith, and at different times served as county judge, mayor of Fort Smith, representative and State senator in the Legislature.

A considerable part of the following history of the Sebastian County Press was supplied by the veteran, J. Frank Weaver. A great deal of it is taken from a newspaper article by him. If as good a historian could have been found in each vicinity of Arkansas, this would be a much more complete history. Mr. Weaver, who has been connected with Fort Smith newspapers,—first as a compositor and then as an editor of several of them, at different

times, for 53 years,—at 73 years of age continues to be a contributor to the Times Record and other newspapers.

"What a source of inspiration for the local historian of the present day would be complete files of the many papers that have been published in Fort Smith!" says Mr. Weaver. "What stories could be gleaned from their pages, what a panorama they could unfold! But only a few of the files of all the papers ever published in the city have escaped destruction. In the Carnegie



J. Frank Weaver, Ft. Smith.

Library may be found the Fort Smith Elevator from November 1, 1878, to the suspension of that paper in 1909, and with but one volume missing; files of the Fort Smith Times dating from 1898 until the present day. There are still extant a few files of the Fort Smith Herald, as well as a few copies published here during Confederate occupancy, but they are in private hands.

"The path of journalism, in the early days of Fort Smith, was strewn with all kinds of troubles. The population of the

town consisted of but a few hundred souls. The country was sparsely settled and the people, as a rule, were not given to newspaper literature.

"There were no telegraphs to flash daily news from the uttermost parts of the earth. Mails were irregular, and money—the sinew of newspaperdom, as it is of war—was a scarce commodity. The publication of even a weekly paper in those days was confronted with more obstacles than are encountered now in the publication of a moderate sized daily.

"The labor attending publication at that time was as exacting as at present, while the rewards were far less.

"Now and then the river would fall and remain for months at so low a stage as to make steamboating impossible. Then would come trouble to get the white paper to print the editions on. In such instances the publisher who happened to be short on stock would borrow paper from his more fortunate neighbor—if more than one paper was published in the town—or was forced to have his paper brought overland from Booneville, Mo., or DeVall's Bluff, on White River, Ark., a very unreliable and expensive process of transportation. The following from the Fort Smith Herald of February 28, 1857, is given as an evidence of the inconvenience publishers were subjected to from this source:

" 'With feelings of the greatest gratification and pleasure we are able to announce to our friends, and to our enemies, too, that we have received per steamer S. H. Tucker a supply of paper, etc., sufficient for over one year, and it came in good time, for we had our last sheet on the board, and had we not received our paper by the middle of next week we would have been compelled to stop, for we had borrowed (and thanks to the friends who had kindly lent to us) for the last month, and we could not borrow again. However, there is now no need of borrowing. We will pay what we owe, and our friends may expect the Herald in due season. The receipt of our paper, ordered some four or five months ago, at a time when we were almost out, makes us acknowledge the truth of the expression, 'They that put their trust in the right place shall never be disappointed.' "

The Herald, the first newspaper published at the "Border City," was issued June 23, 1847, by Judge John F. Wheeler.

In February, 1851, a half interest in the Herald was sold to the "Democratic Association of Fort Smith," Judge Wheeler retaining the editorship of the paper. In 1855, S. H. Montgomery became associate editor. In the presidential campaign of the following year the Herald supported Buchanan and Breckinridge. Then in a short time the affairs of the paper underwent another change, Cephas H. and Jere M. Wheeler, two young men who had learned to set type in the Herald office, buying Judge Wheeler's interest. These young men were in no way related to Judge Wheeler, though of the same name. Montgomery retired, and for a time, under the new management, Col. B. T. DuVal was editor of the paper.

Under the guidance of C. H. and Jere M. Wheeler the paper did not flourish, and a half interest was sold to J. H. Sparks, who, in turn, sold to John Carnall, and he in a short time sold to John King, by whom, with the assistance of William B. and S. Howard Calhoun, practical printers, it was conducted until disposed of to Judge Wheeler and James H. Sparks, who in the meantime had started the Fort Smith Times.

The Fort Smith Times was launched in 1858 by Judge John F. Wheeler and James H. Sparks. A portion of the material from which this paper was issued had formerly been used by William Quesenbury ("Bill Cush") in printing the Northwestern Independent at Fayetteville, and was brought to Fort Smith in wagons. The Times was one of the largest papers then published in the state. It was printed on a large cylinder Hoe press, the first of the kind ever brought to Arkansas. The office was well equipped with job type and presses and did a flourishing business until September 20, 1860, when it was destroyed by a fire that swept Washington (now Second) street from the City Hotel, then managed by J. K. McKenzie, to Garrison avenue. The office was in the second story of the building over Walton & Bourne's store. The loss was total, the firm not having a cent of insurance. A portion of the ground upon which stood the buildings destroyed by that fire still remains vacant.

Mr. Weaver states that Messrs. Wheeler and Sparks did not long remain idle. In March, 1861, they purchased the material of the Herald, and started a paper called the Fort Smith Times and Herald, thus resurrecting the Fort Smith Herald, which had been dead for a year or two. A number of copies of this paper are yet in existence. Owing to the scarcity of paper, only one number of the weekly edition of this paper was ever issued, but



Major J. H. Sparks.

the publication of the daily edition was continued until shortly after the battle of Elk Horn Tavern, in 1862, when it was suspended, owing to print paper being unobtainable. In 1865 or 1866 the Herald was revived by Judge Wheeler, who had returned from Texas, to which state he refugeed upon the advent of the Union troops into Fort Smith on September 1, 1863. In 1867 Major Sparks returned from Pine Bluff, where he had been engaged with John L. Bowers in the publication of the Dispatch, and bought a half interest in the Herald. The partnership between Judge Wheeler and Major Sparks continued until 1871,

when Major Frank Parke bought Judge Wheeler's interest. Major Parke's connection with the paper was but temporary, and Major Sparks was soon in entire charge. In 1877, Major Sparks leased the paper to J. Frank Gallagher and James E. Breitz, which firm remained in charge of it for one year. Gallagher and Breitz issued a daily edition for twelve months, but issued no weekly. Breitz then retired, being succeeded by Ed Pennington. Gallagher and Pennington, after running the daily until February 3, 1879, suspended it. The daily was, from beginning to end, a losing venture. Upon the retirement of Gallagher and Pennington, Major Sparks again assumed charge of the paper. He, however, was in a short time compelled by ill health to retire from its management, and the doors of the office were closed for a time, to be opened temporarily by Ed Pennington and R. B. Rutherford. These gentlemen soon got enough of their job and abandoned it.

"But the plant of a suspended newspaper is always an attraction for aspiring young men of journalistic proclivities, and the old Herald plant proved no exception to the rule," says Mr. Weaver. In August, 1880, it was sold to James Saunders and Lawrence Lamb of Memphis, Tenn. Lawrence and Lamb were bright young fellows, and entered with vim upon the task of reviving the old Herald. They ran the paper for a time as a weekly, making it an excellent sheet, and then began the publication of a daily edition. Lamb was a man of delicate constitution, and his health giving away under the strain, he retired in a few months, selling his interest to J. D. Martin, also of Memphis. April, 1882, Martin sold to Col. M. D. Wisdom, a Tennesseean, who, before removing to Fort Smith, had figured quite extensively in Tennessee politics. During the War Between the States Colonel Wisdom served with distinction under that greatest of all cavalry leaders, Gen. N. B. Forrest. He was a finished scholar, and one of the most polished and forcible writers that ever wielded a pen on a Fort Smith paper. Saunders and Wisdom continued the publication of the paper until March, 1883, when W. H. Forrest of Memphis bought Saunders' interest. April 20, the same year, Saunders came back to the paper, buying Wisdom's share. Forrest and Saunders ran the paper several months and then suspended it.

This ended the career of the first paper established in Fort Smith. The Herald had long been a landmark both in the local field and in the state at large, and, Mr. Weaver states, its demise was viewed with much regret.

After leaving Fort Smith, Colonel Wisdom settled in Muskogee, I. T., and during the last Cleveland administration he occupied the position of agent for the Five Civilized Tribes. Mr. Saunders, upon the advent of the first Cleveland administration, was appointed to a responsible position at Washington.

In 1855, Gen. A. G. Mayers bought the material from which the Intelligencer had been printed at Van Buren by Anslem Clarke, who had died. General Mayers removed the material of the defunct Intelligencer to Fort Smith, where he established the Thirty-Fifth Parallel, the first issue being made October 4, 1859. The Thirty-Fifth Parallel became the organ of one of the branches of the Democratic party. This party had its factions in Arkansas, even at that day. The paper was published until the outbreak of hostilities, when it succumbed.

General Mayers was a fierce Secessionist. He was postmaster at Fort Smith when Arkansas seceded from the Union. He died there February 16, 1870.

The True American, which espoused the principles of the so-called Know Nothing party, was started in Fort Smith in 1885, by J. C. Shook. It had but a short life.

In May, 1860, John C. Wheeler, son of the founder of the Herald, and Claude C. Colburn, another young printer, started the Fort Smith Picayune, a small paper whose columns were devoted to local doings and original and selected humor. This paper was published until 1861, when Wheeler joined the Fort Smith Rifles and went to the war. He took part in the Battle of Oak Hill and remained in Confederate service until the struggle closed. Much of his service was in the Indian Territory, with General Standwatie, who was his uncle.

The Daily Argus was the name of a paper launched in Fort Smith in 1860 by Charles Gordon Newman and George P. M. Turner. The latter remained with the paper but a short time, and after his retirement the burden fell upon the shoulders of Newman,

who kept the little paper moving until October 2, 1861, when he suspended it and shouldered a musket. Mr. Newman served throughout the war in the Confederate Army, rendering gallant service to the "Stars and Bars," and wearing, at the close of the struggle, the insignia of a major upon his collar. For years after the war he owned and edited the Pine Bluff Commercial. Turner, after the war, founded the Memphis Scimitar.

The Fort Smith Southron was started in 1860 by Ferdinand M. and C. C. Colburn, father and son. The Southron was short lived.

In 1861, the Messrs. Colburn again ventured into the newspaper field, starting the Tri-Weekly Bulletin, which they printed in the office of the Times and Herald. The Bulletin was also short lived. F. M. Colburn was editor of the paper; C. C. Colburn was publisher and local editor. F. M. Colburn died in Fort Smith during or shortly after the War Between the States. C. C. Colburn was for many years the guiding spirit of the Ozark Democrat. After the demise of the Bulletin, C. C. Colburn joined the Confederate Army and stayed with it to the end.

Upon the advent of the Federal forces into Fort Smith, September 1, 1863, two papers were started; first, the Fort Smith Union, by A. V. Green, and a short time afterward the Fort Smith New Era, by Valentine Dell. Green appears to have been an attache of the army. His paper was suspended after a few issues. The only copy known to be in existence is in the possession of Miss Mamie Mayers of that city. Mr. Dell issued his New Era from the office of the Fort Smith Times and Herald, which had been abandoned for more than a year. There was no print paper in the town, but this difficulty was overcome by the discovery of several hundred copies of Washington's Farewell Address to Congress, which had been printed in 1861 by a small party of local loyalists in an effort to stem the rising tide of secession. Upon the back of these addresses the first issue of the New Era was printed. Not a copy of this issue is in existence today, so far as can be ascertained. It is stated that until outside communication was opened up, paper was so scarce that several issues of the paper were also printed on sheets of foolscap. With great vigor

and ability, the New Era expounded the cause of an undivided Union. Its motto was: "With malice toward none, with charity to all; but with firmness for the right, as God gives us to see the right." At first the New Era was strictly a Union paper, but later, when political lines were drawn, it became an ardent champion of the Republican party. For years it was the only Republican paper in that section, and the boast of its editor was—and the boast was not an idle one—that it was "the oldest Republican paper in the eleven states once known as the Southern Confederacy." The New Era was fearless, outspoken and independent, never hesitating to condemn corruption in the ranks of its own party as unsparingly as it did what it conceived to be the misdeeds of the Democracy. For this reason its editor was never popular with Republican leaders, though with the rank and file of his party he always commanded confidence and esteem. Mr. Dell continued at the helm of the New Era until October 10, 1885, when he fell a victim to tuberculosis. During the last two years of his life he was assisted in the management of the paper by his oldest daughter, Miss Annie Dell, who as a writer had inherited much of her father's ability. The New Era was suspended a short time after its founder's death.

Both the Herald and New Era tried semi-weekly editions, and lost money.

Mr. Dell, upon going to Fort Smith, about the year 1859, adopted teaching as a profession, and followed that vocation until he launched the New Era. He was an enthusiast in the cause of free education, and it was due to his energy and his persistent efforts that the school board, while he was president of that body, shortly after the close of the War Between the States, purchased what became known as the Belle Grove school building and laid the foundation for that magnificent system of schools which is now the pride of the city.

The Belle Grove Journal was established in 1869 or 1870 by J. M. Lucey, who learned the printing trade at Fort Smith, and afterward became noted as a Catholic priest and a high dignitary in his church. Father Lucey died in June, 1914, leaving behind him a memory that will long be revered by all among whom he

ever lived. At the time he established the Journal, Father Lucey was principal of the high school department of the Fort Smith school system, and while the paper was published under his supervision, he chose for its editors some of the brightest pupils of the school. Some of the effusions of the young editors were very interesting and showed deeper and more original thought than is usually evinced by people of their age and time. The Journal was published as long as Father Lucey remained with the school, which was a period of about three years. It was the first school journal published in Arkansas.

April 2, 1867, A. V. Fitch began the publication of the Fort Smith Standard, Republican in politics. This paper did not last long.

The Fort Smith Patriot, a paper of fierce Republican proclivities, was started in 1871 by H. A. Pearce and C. L. Corbin. Pearce was editor, and Corbin was assistant editor. Corbin withdrew from the paper in a short time, but Pearce continued its publication until 1873, when he closed its doors. Mr. Weaver states that Pearce's editorials always read as though they had been written with a ten-penny nail dipped in vitrol. The Patriot had an extensive circulation, much of which was gratuitous. Its support was principally official patronage.

July, 1871, Cabell's Real Estate Bulletin was started by Gen. W. L. Cabell. This was the first development paper ever published in Fort Smith. It did not pay, and was soon abandoned.

The Western Independent was the next paper that entered the local field. It first saw light in December, 1871. John F. and John C. Wheeler and John Carnall were its editors and publishers. In December, 1872, John Carnall withdrew from the firm, leaving John F. and John C. Wheeler in control. These gentlemen afterwards changed the name of the paper to Wheeler's Independent, and continued the publication until 1880, when both passed away, John F. Wheeler dying March 10th of that year, and John C. Wheeler the 3d of the following July. E. B. Bright conducted the paper for several months and then leased it to J. F. Weaver and J. E. Breitz. In May, 1883, Breitz sold his interest to E. C. Johnson, who for several years had been publishing the True Demo-

crat at Little Rock. Johnson removed his plant to Fort Smith and the two papers were consolidated under the name of Independent-True Democrat.

In January, 1884, a stock company was organized which launched the Daily Tribune, a morning paper, publishing it in connection with the Independent-True Democrat. E. C. Johnson was president of the company, J. F. Weaver was vice-president and George Tilles was secretary and treasurer, also city editor. Mr. Tilles' labors were so trying that after a few months his health gave way and he was compelled to take a trip to Europe to recuperate. He says he has been shy of newspaper ventures since that time, although he still loves the smell of printer's ink. January, 1885, Johnson disposed of his interest in the concern to W. M. Greenwood, who had been publishing the Star at Chismville. Mr. Greenwood remained with the paper several months and then withdrew and purchased the Paris Express, which he still publishes. In May, 1885, Weaver left the paper, which passed into the control of J. Frank Eberle and John T. Ginnochio. The latter withdrew in a short time and went to Little Rock, where he had formerly lived, and where he continues to be a well-known newspaper correspondent. Eberle continued the publication of the Tribune (the publication of the Independent-True Democrat having been suspended some time before) until he had exhausted a snug little fortune, when he, too, abandoned it. The Western Independent during its lifetime had a wide circulation, and, in a political way, wielded much influence. The Messrs. Wheeler in 1879 started a daily, but abandoned it after a week's trial, realizing that the daily business was a bad job. During the latter part of 1877 A. C. Ketchum started the Law Journal, which was afterward removed to Little Rock.

On November 1, 1878, John Carnall and Cephas Wheeler began the publication of the Fort Smith Elevator, a paper destined to have a long career. The Elevator was Democratic in politics, but in its line of policy thoroughly independent. Throughout its lifetime its readers always knew where to find it. It never "wabbled on the gudgeon."

Mr. Wheeler, the junior editor, wrote much for the paper.

but Col. Carnall was the guiding spirit. Mr. Wheeler retired from the Elevator October 22, 1880, and on June 17, 1881, Cad Allard bought a half interest and became editor. Mr. Allard was an enterprising young man and soon supplemented the weekly with a daily edition, the first issue of which was made September 6, 1881. The daily proving a losing venture, it was abandoned after two months' trial.

January 6, 1882, O. D. Weldon purchased Allard's interest, and the firm became Carnall & Weldon. The firm remained intact until January 11, 1884, when Mr. Weldon withdrew from editorial connection with the paper. He remained with the paper, however, as business manager. Col. Carnall remained in sole charge there until January, 1886, when he leased the paper to his sons, J. Henry and Wharton Carnall, who conducted it until January 1, 1888, when it was leased to O. D. Weldon and J. F. Weaver, who remained with it until January 1, 1891. For several months after that time the paper was published by O. D. Weldon and J. M. McDonald. The latter was a Scotchman who had been attracted to Arkansas by the boom of 1887. He bankrupted himself by trying to find gold at Golden City, Logan County. May 15, 1891, the plant of the Elevator was bought by O. D. Weldon and George T. Williams. Weldon & Williams conducted the paper until April 7, 1899, when they sold a third interest to Chauncey Lick. September 26, 1900, the firm was changed into a stock company, the company consisting of O. D. Weldon, G. T. Williams, Chauncey Lick, R. T. Kellam and J. F. Weaver. The officers of the company were: President, Chauncey Lick; vice-president, O. D. Weldon; secretary and treasurer, G. T. Williams. Most of the editorial work was done by Mr. Weaver. Williams withdrew some time in 1901. August 1, 1907, the paper was sold to I. R. Arbogast, J. F. Henry and H. H. Horton, who, as the Elevator Publishing Company, continued its publication, with J. F. Weaver as editor, until May 28, 1909, when it was changed into an agricultural paper known as the Southwest Farmer, with T. T. Krill and J. F. Weaver as editors. November 2, 1909, the Southwest Farmer suspended, and with it the last vestige of the old Elevator disappeared.

In April, 1884, Zack Wells started the Farm and Stock Ledger. It had a brief existence.

M. Stroup showed the people of Fort Smith the Border City Sun, beginning in 1885. He established it with the printing outfit of the Republican. This newspaper was not a success. It was soon discontinued, and Mr. Stroup returned to his former home at Ozark.

The Arkansawyer was started in 1905. Its publisher, Dick Martin, died in 1908.

Colonel Carnall and Mr. Weldon have both passed away, Colonel Carnall dying February, 1892, and Mr. Weldon December, 1909. Col. Carnall came to Fort Smith in the early part of the forties. A man of vigorous intellect and strong character, he assumed a leading position in local affairs shortly after his arrival. and this he maintained until the day of his death. He held the position of sheriff of Crawford County (when what is now Sebastian was a portion of Crawford) from 1846 to 1850, and was clerk of Sebastian County from 1851 (the date at which Sebastian County was organized) to 1856. As a writer he was bold and fearless, and thoroughly independent. He was always active in affairs relating to the development of the state, and no small part of the prosperity that Fort Smith and its surrounding territory now enjoys is due to his persistent and intelligent efforts. Mr. Weldon was a native of Ohio. He came to Fort Smith in the days of his boyhood and learned the trade of a printer in the old Herald office. He had rare qualities as a business man and was a plain, thorough, strong and vigorous writer. One of his fortes was the description of events. This he did in a manner that gained for him the reputation of being the most reliable writer on that line ever connected with the Fort Smith press. He altogether eschewed the school of sensationalism, confining himself strictly to facts. This, he always claimed, should be the true aim of a newspaper. He was not slow in the line of political editorials, either, but rarely ventured into that field, for the reason that it was distasteful to him. His sudden death occasioned general regret.

When George T. Williams retired from the Elevator he went into the coal business, but in 1909 the smell of printer's ink got

the better of him and he returned to the newspaper field, becoming manager of the News Record. After the consolidation of the Times and the News Record, he became treasurer of the new company, from which position he retired in 1913.

During the early part of the campaign of 1884 the Daily Evening News was started in Fort Smith, by Wisdom & Harding. The latter withdrew in a short time and was succeeded by Ben Garland. Col. M. Wisdom was editor. The News was printed on the material of the defunct Herald and was the exponent of an agricultural organization known as the Farmers' Club. This organization consisted of members of the Wheel, the Grange, the Brothers of Freedom and other agricultural bodies. The Farmers' Club met in convention and nominated a ticket which was afterward endorsed by the Republicans of the county, and in the campaign that followed it put up a pretty stiff fight. After the State election of that year the News suspended.

Another paper, the Fort Smith Times (now published as the Times Record) was founded originally in 1858. It went into retirement during the divergence of opinion that existed in the early sixties and slept until December 1, 1884, when A. C. Cruce and Norve Naylor—two young men from Warrenburg, Mo., revived it from the material of the old Herald. Cruce and Naylor were capable newspaper men, and, considering the period and the means at their command, published a very creditable sheet. Naylor did not long remain with the paper, selling to Charles Knobel. He went back to Missouri, where he died a few years afterward. Cruce died in 1887. Knobel continued the paper until 1888, when its control was obtained by a stock company promoted by one C. E. George, who had come from somewhere in the East (nobody ever knew where), and had for a time been connected with the Arkansas Gazette. George had plenty of energy and an unlimited amount of assurance, which he put to use in organizing a pretty strong company. The stockholders were as follows: C. E. George, A. A. Powe, John Matthews, Charles Knobel, W. J. Echols, W. S. Murphy, James F. Read, R. M. Fry, H. Kuper, Jr., J. J. Little, R. T. Kerr, E. E. Bryant, W. M. Cravens, C. M. Cooke, R. E. Jackson, B. F. DuVal, J. H. T. Main, Williams Bros., J. G. Frizzell,

Andrew Grier, Fellner Bros., Henry McGreevy, B. H. Tabor, J. B. Forrester, W. M. Fishback, D. T. Johnson, J. E. Reynolds, J. M. Hill, J. H. Carnall, R. A. Skinner, J. L. Hendrick, S. P. Day, C. R. Jones, J. D. Waldron, Pat O'Keefe, John H. McClure and S. M. Rutherford.

The directors were J. F. Read, W. S. Murphy, W. M. Cravens, W. J. Echols, D. T. Johnson, J. M. Hill, H. Kuper, Jr., E. E. Bryant and C. E. George.

The officers: J. F. Read, president; W. S. Murphy, vice-president; Charles Knobel, secretary and treasurer. The organization was perfected March 8, 1888. The capital stock was $25,000, $7,775 of which was actually paid in at the date of organization. The Times Printing Company was the title of the organization. Will S. Murphy was made editor and C. E. George managing editor. R. A. Skinner was foreman and it is said he was about the only man of the whole office force who understood his business.

Knobel sold his stock and retired. George was succeeded by John H. McClure, who soon gave up the job as a hopeless one. Then the well-known G. R. Williams, who had been successfully publishing the Dardanelle Post, was induced to take hold. He struggled manfully with his load for several years, adding to his plant by the purchase of the deceased Journal, and then the paper succumbed.

The paper next passed into the control of George W. Scruton and Hugh Dodson. Scruton retired after a trial. One night the office was badly wrecked by fire, and the Times was consolidated with the Democrat, a paper which had been established by G. R. Williams, Max Knobel, Dillard Wilson, Frank Freiseis, L. C. McCann, F. W. Jacques and John Laws. G. R. Williams was editor. McCann & Jacques had come to Fort Smith from Nebraska and started the Fort Smith Enterprise, a daily, January 24, 1895. The paper did not succeed, however, and the Democrat had been built from its ruins. Through the consolidation the paper became known as the Times-Democrat.

In the meantime the Daily Sun had been started by S. P. Day. The venture did not pay and the plant was sold to the Times-

Democrat people, and the company reorganized. R. C. Hite and R. A. Skinner bought the various interests of Williams, Wilson, Freiseis and Dodson, and Frank Parke, Jr. (now of the Times-Record). Fred Moffatt came into the firm. Under the new management the paper became known as the Times-Sun, of which Parke and Moffatt were editor and city editor, respectively. The paper next passed into the hands of D. O. Larimore, A. C. Root and Mrs. Root. R. C. Hite was connected with the firm for a short time. The latter part of the paper's title was dropped. A. C. Root was the moving spirit of the concern. The following year found J. W. Higgs and a man named Villimore in control. Higgs had previously published the Van Buren Venture. May 8, 1900, I. R. Arbogast and W. G. Weaverling of Kansas purchased the plant. The paper was continued with Arbogast as editor. April 8, 1901, J. F. Henry became connected with the firm, and after a brief experience as local editor, mounted the tripod. Mr. Abrogast assumed the business management of the new firm. July 1, 1909, the Times and News Record were consolidated under the title of Times-Record, without change of either editorship or business management. Mr. Abrogast remained at the head of the business department until compelled to retire on account of failing health. In the spring of 1914, J. L. Brady, formerly editor and publisher of the Lawrence (Kan.) Daily World, purchased a controlling interest in the paper and became editor-in-chief, Mr. Henry taking the position of managing editor. R. S. Carver became business manager some time afterward, and remained with the firm for something like a year. January, 1918, the affairs of the company underwent another change, John F. D. Aue, who had been connected with the press at Des Moines, Iowa, purchasing Mr. Brady's interest. By this change Mr. Henry again became editor-in-chief. Mr. Aue, the new business manager, was a man of abundant energy and rare business qualifications, and under his care the Times Record's financial affairs became decidedly successful. Mr. Henry, who for so long a time has been in editorial work, is of so retiring a disposition that the general public is but slightly acquainted with his goodfellowship. He is one of the most forceful and thoroughly scholarly writers that ever wielded a pen on a

Fort Smith newspaper. Mr. Abrogast's retirement from active service did not result in the restoration of his health, as his friends fondly hoped it would. He passed away December 28, 1914, "regretted," Mr. Weaver says, "by the entire community, and particularly the journalistic brotherhood, for he upheld and exemplified the best ethics of the newspaper profession; and those privileged to walk a little way of life with him will count his company gain, keep in loving memory his many acts of kindness, and gain inspiration from his high ideals of life."

In 1920, the Times-Record was purchased by the Times-Record Company. Mr. Henry remained with the paper for four months as editor and then retired. John S. Parks and George D. Carney are publishers of this paper. T. H. Brannan is editor, and Harry Robinson is business manager. Mr. Parks, head of the Times Record, is also president of the Radiant Glass Company, the principal owner of the Standard Box Company, president of the Garrison Furniture Company, and one of the directors of the First National Bank of Fort Smith.

During this period of kaleidoscopic changes in local newspaperdom, Fred Moffatt for a time published The Eye.

August 10, 1887, the Journal Publishing Company was organized for the purpose of publishing a morning daily. The stockholders were: James A. Miller, W. C. Van Antwerp, F. R. Conaway, J. H. Clendenning, Thos. H. Barnes, James K. Barnes, Stephen Wheeler, Harry E. Kelley, Thos. Boles, James C. Wilkerson, H. Stone, E. H. Devanney, Felener Bros. & Gans, John Patterson, M. S. Cohn, C. C. Ayers, M. D. Hunton, Julius Deiser, Belcher, Nash & McClannahan, Sengel & Schulte, George H. Lyman, J. L. Tilley, C. M. Barnes, W. M. Duncan, H. J. Rodman (Kansas City), W. W. Bailey, D. C. Morgan, W. H. H. Clayton, T. J. Hurley, J. H. Mershon, J. H. Covington, S. A. Williams, George Tilles, George A. Grace, Abe Meyer, and John Vaughan. The directors of the company were: J. H. Clendening, Stephen Wheeler, James A. Miller, F. R. Conaway, W. C. Van Antwerp. The officers were: J. H. Clendening, president; Stephen Wheeler, vice-president; James A. Miller, secretary; F. N. Conaway, treasurer. The capital stock was $20,000, of which $17,000 was paid

in. James A. Miller was chosen editor; W. C. Van Antwerp city editor, and F. R. Conaway, treasurer, all skillful newspaper men and clever, gentlemanly young fellows. The Journal was Republican in politics. It published a full line of telegraphic news, and its editorial and local departments were conducted with vigor and ability. But it was no go. The paper struggled hard for something like two years, and then gave up the ghost, the plant being purchased by G. R. Williams of the Times. The fact is, the town was not ripe for a paper like the Journal. The people appreciated the necessity for a first-class paper, but could not or would not pay for it. The Journal, when its affairs were wound up, stood square with the world, not owing a dollar, which was more than could be said of any daily paper that had been published in Fort Smith for many years. The Journal was the first paper ever published in Fort Smith that maintained a special correspondent in Little Rock during the session of the legislature. Its editor, James A. Miller, spent the entire session of 1889 at Little Rock, his place at home being filled by Col. J. H. Clendenning and others of the editorial force.

The Evening Call was launched about 1889 or 1890 by A. A. Powe, who was both editor and business manager. George W. Gunder and John E. Dunn were city editors at different times. For several months J. F. Weaver was connected with the paper in an editorial capacity. Powe made the paper pretty breezy at times, but lacking the means to put it, at the start, on a sound foundation, gave it up after a hard struggle of a couple of years, during which time he practically bankrupted himself.

R. A. Caldwell, who had the contract, under the Harrison administration, for feeding the prisoners in the Federal jail, started the Fort Smith Republican shortly before the Call was launched, and in the make-up of his paper used a portion of the matter—news, local, etc.—that appeared in the Call. Some time after the election in 1892 Mr. Caldwell disposed of the Republican to J. F. Hand, who in turn sold to John E. Dunn, but the latter could not make the paper go, and soon dropped it.

Shortly after the demise of the Republican the Catholic

Herald was started by R. C. Hite and John E. Dunn, who, after conducting it for about eighteen months, let it die.

Another Republican commenced publication as a weekly at Fort Smith in 1890. R. A. Caldwell was its editor in 1890-92.

The Fruit Grower began publication at Fort Smith January 1, 1897, with R. A. Gamble as publisher. Its name appears to have been subsequently changed to the Ozark Fruit and Farm, of which E. N. Hopkins was the publisher in 1914.

The News Record made its appearance in 1893, and it presents the first instance, in Fort Smith, in which a daily newspaper was launched and pushed to success on energy and pluck alone. R. C. Hite, R. A. Skinner, William McAuley and Frank Parke, Jr., were its founders. All of the firm except Parke were practical printers. R. E. Jacobson was editor, Frank Parke was city editor, and R. C. Hite was business manager. The members of this firm threw all of their energies into their business, and by way of supplementing their industry kept their heads clear from booze, a feat which some of their predecessors had been unable to accomplish. They had no plant of their own, but were permitted the use of the material from which the Fort Smith Republican had been printed. The paper was gotten up in good style, both as to contents and typographical execution. Its founders had a hard struggle, but managed to keep it afloat.

In 1894 A. J. Kendrick, who had been connected with the Chicago News, went to Fort Smith. He bought the name, good will and subscription list of the News Record and put in a plant of his own. Mr. Kendrick found his road exceedingly rocky for some time, but he was resourceful and full of energy, and in a couple of years had his business on a pretty firm foundation. He added another linotype, a perfecting press and put in a job department, besides erecting a two-story brick building. He ran the paper with great success until July, 1907, when he died while in Buffalo while on a visit of recuperation, his health having given away under incessant labor. He was a good writer and a man of broad views, and had a spirit that enabled him to overcome obstacles that would discourage many others.

The Fort Smith Enterprise, established in 1895 by the Enter-

prise Publishing Company, had a brief career. F. W. Jacques and L. C. McCarn were its editors. It was a very good paper while it lasted.

In 1905 Hon. J. B. Parker, a prominent St. Louis newspaper man, and who had been active in Democratic politics in Missouri and served in the State Legislature, acquired an interest in the News-Record and was associated with Mr. Kendrick as business manager for over a year. He retired and returned to St. Louis to serve as assistant manager and circulation manager of the Times.

After Mr. Kendrick's death the management of the News Record again passed into the hands of Mr. Parker, who later left it to go to the Southwest American. In 1909, George T. Williams bought an interest, and in a short time the paper was consolidated with the Fort Smith Times.

The City Item first saw light February 24, 1901. Miss Ida Hite was editor and R. C. Hite, her father, was business manager. It is devoted to local and society doings, and makes a specialty of the work of the Federation of Women's Clubs. The firm experienced no change until September 2, 1910, when Mr. Hite passed away at the age of 87 years. Miss Hite continued the publication of the paper, and has met with success.

At the time of Mr. Hite's death he was the oldest newspaper man in the state, both in years and in point of active service, having been connected with press and types for seventy-two years. He began learning the printing trade in the office of the Memphis Enquirer in 1836. He owned a printing outfit at the beginning of the War Between the States, which he lost when the Federal troops captured the city. After the war he and W. A. Whitmore established the Memphis Ledger. He came to Arkansas in the latter part of the seventies, stopping first at Little Rock. From Little Rock he removed to Clarksville, where he established the Clarksville Herald. He went to Fort Smith in 1890.

In 1906, W. E. Decker established the Southwest American, a morning daily. Mr. Decker, for a number of years, published a weekly paper at Paulding, Ohio, where he was a leader in the political field, at one time representing his district in the State Senate. But he became tired of the slow-going old Buckeye state

and decided to take Horace Greeley's advice to young men. He landed at Muskogee, where for three years he published the Times-Democrat, making it one of the leading papers in Oklahoma. Disposing of that paper to good advantage he came to Fort Smith, where his success has far exceeded his expectations. His son, Jack Decker, is assistant editor.

The Southwest American is a modern journal, with Associated Press leased wire, other news services and special correspondents



Col. W. E. Decker, Publisher Southwest American, Ft. Smith.

at important points. It has an A. B. C. membership, is enterprising, and turned out from a good newspaper plant. Its editor-in-chief has been in control from the start, which is rather an unusual record in Arkansas newspaperdom. Its business manager is Parke Walker, Mr. Decker's son-in-law.

The Union Sentinel, a paper to be devoted to the interests of organized labor, was established June 3, 1903, by W. F. Phillips. It was published almost continuously until October, 1919, when,

owing to the advance in the price of print paper and a strike growing out of a demand of printers for higher wages, it succumbed.

In 1906, the Laborer made its appearance, edited by Pat O'Neil. As its name indicated, it was devoted to the cause of Union labor. Its tendencies were decidedly anarchistic. It lasted through one campaign.

The Union Journal, by Roger A. Barrett, was started in 1908. Its career was brief.

The first paper established in Fort Smith in behalf of the negro race was started in 1881 or 1882 by a preacher named Smith. It was edited with considerable ability. The Golden Epoch (negro) by Fisher and Clark, was removed from Helena to Fort Smith in 1888. It did not become permanent. The Banner (negro) was published in this city in 1896-97. In 1898 it was merged with the Arkansas Appreciator. T. D. Jones was editor. The Fraternal Union, another colored paper, was started by T. L. Dorman. The Fort Smith Informer (negro) was started by S. W. Harrison, J. J. Robertson and J. S. Pleasant about 1912 or 1913, with L. G. Van Pelt as editor. It had a brief career. None of the negro papers that have been started in Fort Smith has lasted more than a year or two.

The Volksblatt, published in German, was started in Fort Smith by Ernest Pope in 1885. It lasted for several years.

In 1885 S. P. Day started the Fort Smith Developer and for several years conducted it in exploitation of the advantages and resources of that city and its surrounding country. At a later date he removed to Kansas City, where he lived for a number of years. Recently he returned to Fort Smith, where he has extensive interests, and established the Monthly Magazine.

In 1906 a young man by the name of Riggan started a monthly magazine in Fort Smith, but the field was not ripe for an enterprise of that kind, and only a few issues appeared.

November, 1887, J. W. Rice and E. P. Corley launched a small paper which they called the Kodak, which was devoted largely to original and selected witticisms, as well as cartoons of a humorous nature. January 23, 1900, F. J. Bruder bought an

interest, Corley retiring. Rice and Bruder conducted the paper together until April, 1905, when Bruder bought Rice's interest. Some time during the summer of 1905 Bruder transferred the plant to a preacher by the anme of Wheeler, who for a time used its material in the publication of a church paper. After the suspension of the latter the plant was consolidated with that of Lon Morgan, a job printer, and eventually became a portion of the Fort Smith Printing Company's outfit. It is now extinct.

The Booster was established by C. F. Williams, with Curtis C. Wright, "the boy editor," August 7, 1909, and was distributed "free gratis for nothing." Wright was the recipient, in 1912, from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission of a bronze medal and $1,000 for saving from drowning in the Arkansas river his companion, Scott Johnson, on May 13, 1911. Shortly afterward he went to the Universtiy of Arkansas, and later to the University of Virginia. Williams ran the paper for a time and then sold it. After this it did not last long.

The Witness was the name of a small paper published in 1899 by the Presbyterian church, with Rev. McM. McKay as editor. It was published for nearly a year.

Mrs. Luella Aubrey, in 1910, established Service, which was devoted to the uplift of civic conditions, and published it for about a year. Service was very spicily edited while it lived.

Beautiful Arkansas started in 1910 by Mrs. Jessamine Fishback, devoted its columns to the improvement of moral and industrial conditions and to the development of sentiment in favor of universal suffrage. It had about one year's existence. In 1914 Mrs. Fishback and Miss Dora Mertz started the Four-Leaf Clover. devoted to "religion, politics, business and society," and its columns showed commendable spirit.

The Union Poultry Journal started in 1909 by G. C. Watkins and E. N. Hopkins. It was devoted to the breeding of fancy poultry and pet stock, and supplied a "long felt want," no paper of this kind ever having ventured into the Fort Smith field. In 1910 Mr. Watkins retired from the paper, which was merged into the Ozark Fruit and Farms, established by E. N. Hopkins. The Fruit and Farms was as its name implies, devoted to agricultural

matters and the promotion of the fruit industry. It had a wide circulation and did much good.

The Sebastian County Bulletin was started in 1911 by R. A. Skinner, a printer who had learned his trade in North Carolina under the customs that prevailed in the olden days, and who knew about everything connected with the "art preservative" that the human mind could conceive. Mr. Skinner played a lone hand on the Bulletin until June, 1912, when his plant was consolidated with that of a paper that had formerly been published at Greenwood, and a company was organized of which M. C. Burke was president, for the purpose of putting the Bulletin on a more solid basis. W. A. Black was chosen editor, and the name was changed to X-Ray Bulletin. As indicated by the change made in its name, the X-Ray was intended as a searchlight, the scintillations of which were to be thrown into places supposed to be dark and upon persons whose transactions in public life are suspected by some to be shady. Its style was of the "sizzling" order, and had the criticisms of the X-Ray been tempered with good judgment, there can be but little doubt that they would have had beneficial effect. Mr. Black, the editor, is a vigorous writer, and possesses a store of information that falls to but few of those who follow his profession. Aggressiveness in its most intensive degree was the drawback of his paper.

The Sounder is another publication that deserves mention. It was started in 1905 by the students of the High School, and since that time has made its appearance at every session of the school. Following is its staff for the session of 1914-1915: Editor-in-chief, Margaret Montague; associate editor, Ruth Pedwell and Richard Bulgin; circulation manager, George Goodrich; business manager, Paul Burg; assistant business manager, Joe Hunt.

In 1911 W. R. Leighton established Back to the Land. He intended that it should be devoted to showing the capabilities of Western Arkansas as an agricultural and fruit growing country, but other fields presented allurements that drew him away and Back to the Land became numbered with the things that were.

In April, 1914, Miss Jessie McKay started the Index, the purpose of which was to further the interests of the Young

Women's Christian Association of the city. The career of the Index was brief, although its editorship showed ability and an earnest spirit.

June 12, 1912, the Citizen was established by the Civic League. Only a few numbers were issued.

Prof. W. L. Morris is among those who will be remembered in connection with the Fort Smith press. In 1875 he was connected with a paper at Forrest City. Later he was one of the editors of the Russellville Democrat. He went to Fort Smith from Dardanelle, where he was one of the editors of a paper. He was a clever gentleman and a good writer. He died several years ago in New Mexico.

But no history of the Fort Smith press would be complete that did not fix J. E. Dorente upon its pages. A man of more than ordinary mental capacity, with a mind trained by education in some of the best schools of the East and polished by subsequent study and observation, he merited a much higher rank in the journalistic world than he attained. He went to Fort Smith about 1897, and from that time until his death, in 1911, was on the staff of the News Record and the Fort Smith Times. Though his trend was, to some extent, on the line of sensationalism, his articles were always readable, and always clothed in a vocabulary that showed the reader and the scholar. His disposition had been affected by financial reverses in the early part of his career, but this he manifested only to his most intimate friends. To the outside world he was always optimistic.

Mr. Weaver states that among the fanciful tales told now and then by the metropolitan press in relation to Gen. Fred Funston's meteoric career is one to the effect he was once local editor of a paper in Fort Smith, and that during the temporary absence of the editor from the city he created a sensation by changing the politics of the paper from Democratic to Republican; also that because of his criticism of the conduct of a trial in the United States Court he was reprimanded by Judge Parker and threatened with imprisonment unless he desisted from his course. There is not the least foundation for either story. Funston was never in Fort Smith so far as anybody knows. Capt. Frank Eberle

says that while he was publishing the Tribune he once employed as reporter a young red-headed fellow from Kansas who answers to the description of Funston's appearance at that time. The young man, however, was let out after a week's trial. Capt. Eberle did not learn his name during the week he stayed with the Tribune. This may have been Funston, or it may not have been. But it is certain, says Mr. Weaver, that neither of the sensational events he is credited with having pulled off there ever occurred. "This story," Mr. Weaver says, "has found its way into the Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, the Saturday Evening Post, and several of the New York papers. By what means it obtained publicity is not clear, but it is as baseless as the pleasing fable that says that Henry M. Stanley, the explorer of Africa, once taught school in Fort Smith."

While Capt. Frank Eberle edited the Tribune there occurred an incident somewhat out of the ordinary. Chas. Knobel was editor of the Times, and he and Eberle got to passing compliments more emphatic than polite. Finally Knobel was astonished one day at the receipt of a challenge from Eberle to mortal combat. Knobel turned the matter into ridicule, and the affair was dropped. The incident caused more amusement than fear of a hostile meeting with a bloody termination.

Mr. Weaver states that this is the only instance in which a Fort Smith editor ever evoked the aid of the code duello to redress a grievance, although Geo. F. Williams, during the early part of his career on the Elevator, figured in a little episode in which an irate brother editor hinted at pistols and coffee.

A high-class weekly, which with its first issue, was accorded popular favor, was the Fort Smith Herald and New Elevator, which was established September 5, 1912, by J. B. Parker, with his sons, Edgar B. and Harry E. Parker. The Messrs. Parker launched their enterprise for the purpose of publishing a paper to be devoted to the uplift of the community, in a moral as well as a substantial sense, and admirably they succeeded. The Herald and Elevator was eagerly watched for each week, and it never failed to interest the reader. July 24, 1919, it abandoned its weekly form and appeared as a daily. December 11, 1915, it was absorbed by the Times Record.

The Fort Smith Star began twinkling in 1915, and continued to shine for a couple of years. Enoch F. Koontz was its editor, and J. W. Rice its publisher.

The Fort Smith Daily News was launched April 2, 1919, by the Inter-State Printing Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, about $19,000 of which is said to have been paid up. The stockholders were all Union labor men. The incorporators were Herman Scott, S. A. Cannaughtry, Carl W. Held, B. B. Boyd, J. A. Adams. Carl Held was editor and manager at first, but later gave way to Charles Miller. Held was a good writer, energetic and capable. But the paper did not strike a popular chord, and in the fall of 1921 went into the hands of a receiver. The material of the concern is now being used as a job office by Cluder Demois and Aubrey Ryan.

The Press of Greenwood.

The Argus, established in 1872, by W. T. Powell, was Greenwood's first newspaper. Mr. Powell went to Greenwood from Fort Smith, where at one time he had been connected with the New Era, as a local reporter. He is said to have been as full of eccentricities as an egg is of meat. He was an energetic little fellow, and wrote much, but his literary effusions were not as brilliant as those of Horace Greeley, nor as profound as those of Henry J. Raymand; and his career at Greenwood was unsuccessful. Poor Powell! A few years afterward he went to Memphis, where he died from yellow fever.

In 1873 the material of the Argus office was purchased by J. H. McClure & Co., who, with George W. Rice, and his son, P. H. Rice, used it in starting the Greenwood Standard. McClure was sheriff at the time. The Rices were lawyers and real estate dealers. McClure furnished the means, and the Rices were the editors. The paper was published for about a year, and then sold to a Mr. Allison A. Meadier, who a short time afterward moved to Waldron. After the suspension of the Standard, the town was without a paper till the latter part of 1881, when the Western World, which had been published for some time at Waldron by R. G. Woods, was removed to Greenwood. Not meeting the success he

anticipated, Woods in a short time sold the World to Leake & Lyles, who ran it until April 13, 1882, when it was destroyed by a fire which burned the building that had been used as a court house since the burning of the former court house, the year before.

Mr. Leake then started the Plaindealer, and soon thereafter sold it to Reece & Embry, who changed its name to the Greenwood Times. J. F. Embry was editor of the paper, and Reece, his uncle, financed the concern. The paper was not particularly successful, but was kept going until 1885, when Embry, disgusted by failure to secure the appointment of postmaster of the town, sold out to Hon. R. W. McFarlane. The latter conducted the paper until 1886, and then sold to H. T. Hampton, who January 1, 1887, changed the name to the Greenwood Democrat, and in the following September he sold a half interest to Jesse A. Bell. In 1890, C. H. Cruce, who had been in the employ of Hampton & Bell for about three years, bought Bell's interest. The firm of Hampton & Cruce lasted three years, then Cruce bought Hampton's interest.

In the meantime, S. T. and R. A. Rowe had established the Western Eagle, with J. W. Head, a Methodist clergyman, as editor. Head remained at the helm some time, and then gave way to M. Stroup. But the Eagle proved a losing venture, and the Messrs. Rowe sold it to H. T. Hampton, who, after failing to make it go at Greenwood, moved its plant to Altus, and from there to Booneville, where he established the Booneville Democrat, and continued in control until 1895, when he sold to J. W. Quinn. The latter published the paper till 1899, when he sold to P. M. Clounts and J. L. Campbell. Under this management, Clounts was business manager and Campbell was editor. In 1900, the paper passed into the control of the Democrat Publishing Co., and in 1907 it was sold to Leon Westmoreland, who in 1910 gave way to M. A. Dodd. The latter in turn was succeeded by Bob White, who became editor, with Henry Gaines as foreman. T. M. Phillips soon secured and remained in control of the paper until 1912, when he sold the plant to a company that merged it with the Bulletin, then published by R. A. Skinner, the name being changed to the X-Ray Bulletin. This ended the Greenwood Democrat for the time being.

In May, 1911, L. M. Redwine and Rice Gaines established

the Greenwood Register. In the course of a few months, Redwine purchased Gaines' interest. Sometime afterward Redwine leased the paper to Ray Wood, who after holding the position of editor for some time, relinquished the lease, returning the paper to Redwine. The latter by that time having become engaged in a business that required his entire time, leased the paper to L. W. Phillips, who formed a partnership with Jack Gardner of Mansfield. C. E. Gray succeeded Gardner in 1914, and January 1, 1915, the name of the paper was changed from Register to Democrat. September 1, 1915, the concern passed into the hands of C. E. and Walter Gray. The latter gentlemen conducted the Democrat for several years, and then sold it to J. T. Speer and J. G. Whitten, who are conducting it at present and publishing a very good paper.

Hartford.

Jesse Harp, who was largely instrumental in establishing the town of Hartford, issued the first copy of the Hartford Developer, in 1900. He was a lawyer, real estate dealer, as well as a general merchant. He afterward served two terms as county judge of Sebastian County. He now lives in Miami, Okla., where he practices law. Mr. Harp sold the paper to Nick Lucey. Mr. Lucey was succeeded by Dick Martin and Chas. Miller, the latter of whom now lives in Fort Smith. Leon Westmoreland next wielded the pen on the Developer, and he was succeeded by M. A. Dodd. Mr. Dodd sold to David Moore, and during Mr. Moore's ownership, H. J. Blackledge was editor. Moore sold to Bob Hill, and Hill leased the plant to Chas. C. Old, who is now running a job office at Huntington. After a few months, Old gave up his lease, and Alva Hamilton and J. R. Massey took a partnership lease on the plant. Massey & Hamilton changed the name of the paper to the Hartford Observer, which name it has borne since. George Alletag next leased the paper, and in a few months was succeeded by Jack Gardner, who surrendered his lease in three months. From May 17, 1913, till July of the same year there was no paper published at Hartford. Mrs. Maud Johnson took charge on the latter date, and the paper has never missed an issue since that time. She is making a good newspaper of the Observer, and al-

though some 14 men have failed in this field, she has for eight years succeeded beyond her expectations, showing what a woman journalist can do. Mrs. Maud Johnson & Son, editors and publishers, is now the style of the firm.

In 1905 Pat Jared started the Southwest Exponent, which continued for about three months.

Huntington.

The pioneer publisher of Huntington was Charles Knobel, who, in July, 1888, started the Huntington Hummer, which he is said to have conducted for about six weeks. Mr. Knobel said the Hummer did not fail,—"it simply quit." In October, 1888, the Huntington Herald made its appearance, with the names of Bedwell & Wilson at the masthead. Wilson withdrew in a short time, and the paper was published for about four years by E. D. Bedwell. He was succeeded by S. Jones, with the Huntington Journal, and Jones in turn disposed of the paper to Charles Old. who restored the name of the Herald. Mr. Old remained the guiding spirit of the paper for about ten years, when he sold to Dan Hogan and John W. Jasper. This firm continued for several years, but was finally dissolved, by the retirement of Mr. Jasper. Mr. Hogan published the paper for four years, then changed its name to the Huntington Hummer. The paper sailed under this patronymic for five years, when the name of Herald was again adopted. In the meantime the paper had become Socialistic in politics. It ran along. with varying fortunes, until 1920, when the plant was sold to the Interstate Printing Company, which moved it to Fort Smith and used it in establishing the Fort Smith News. Since his retirement from the Herald, Mr. Hogan has been running a Socialist paper at Oklahoma City.

Miss Freda Hogan conducted the Herald in 1910, while her father was making his ineffectual campaign for governor on the Socialist ticket.

In 1920 Charles C. Old started the Enterprise at Huntington, but it had a brief career.

Mansfield.

Mansfield's first newspaper was started about 1891, by Dan Hogan. It was called the Alliance Patriot. Under that name it had a career of about two years, when it was sold to Charles C. Old, who changed its name to the Mansfield News. Mr. Old published the News for 12 years, and then closed the doors of his office. At the end of two years, during which time the town was without a newspaper, he returned and established the Mansfield Horseshoe, which he sold two years later to John T. Dial, who, in turn, sold to R. S. Bridgeman. The latter was succeeded by J. R. Massey, who again changed the name, giving it the cognomen of Mansfield Messenger. In 1910, Max Hampton appears to have succeeded Bridgeman. After working hard for several months to keep the paper alive, Mr. Hampton says he buried it in a nice little grave alongside of several others that had preceded it to the newspaper burying ground of the town. In the latter part of 1910 Richard Massey is found to be the publisher of the paper. Massey was succeeded in 1911 by Harris & Graves. In 1913, E. B. Smith was editor and E. P. Smith and G. B. Graves were publishers. In 1914, C. E. Gray was editor, C. E. Gray and E. B. Smith publishers. The year 1915 brought another change, E. B. Smith becoming editor and Smith Bros., publishers. In 1918 E. B. Smith was alone in charge. Smith was succeeded in 1918 by O. L. Cooper, who is still in charge.

The American was started at Mansfield in 1905, by Brooks & Edrall, but suspended a long time ago. J. W. Massey was connected with it for some time.

Hackett City.

The Hackett City Horse Shoe was started May 2, 1886, by James A. Williams, who conducted its publication very successfully until February, 1889, when he died at Little Rock, while serving a second term in the Legislature. Prior to establishing the Horseshoe, Mr. Williams had, for a number of years, been a contributor to the Western Independent and the Fort Smith Elevator, in which role he attracted much attention by his homely

philosophy and quaint style of writing. He wrote over the nom de plume of "Jenkins' Boy." After Mr. Williams' death, the Horseshoe passed into the hands of R. S. Bridgeman, who in the course of a couple of years, was succeeded by that "Wandering Jew of Sebastian County Newspaperdom," Charles C. Old. The latter in turn disposed of the paper to A. D. Bloomberg, who was its last publisher. Since then Hackett City has had no newspaper, except a monthly publication, issued occasionally by Leigh Forbes, a prominent merchant of the town.

Midland.

The Post was born at Midland in 1909, lived a few months and then passed peacefully away.

Bonanza.

The News came into existence at Bonanza in 1909. It changed editors three times in one year, and then succumbed.

Wicherville.

The Devotional Monthly (Baptist) was started in 1881, by Rev. A. B. Morrell, president of Buckner College. It continued for several years.

SEVIER COUNTY.

DeQueen.

The DeQueen Bee was established June 4, 1897, by Mose Bishop, now an attorney at Nashville, and Walter Boyd, at present a printer in the Bee office. They sold it shortly afterward to E. G. Winford and A. T. Evans, who conducted it for about six months, when they sold it to James L. Cannon and Tom Graves, two Sevier County young men, who had just finished school at Fayetteville. They conducted it until October, 1898, at which time a disastrous fire occurred which destroyed almost the entire business portion of the town, including the Bee office. The fire happened on Sunday evening, while most of the people were at church. The next morning a sign appeared on the lot on which the Bee building had stood, reading, "The Bee will appear this week, as usual." And it did appear. The present publisher set the type for it at Winthrop, and he and J. L. Cannon printed the edition on a Washington hand-press between three and four o'clock in the morning, folded the papers on the depot platform, addressed the mailing list on the caboose of a freight train and mailed them on time in the improvised postoffice at DeQueen.

Luke A. Pearre purchased Mr. Graves' interest in the paper. In 1912 Mr. Cannon was appointed postmaster at DeQueen, and a little later sold his interest to Mr. Pearre. He publishes a progressive newspaper, has a good plant and owns his own building.

The Daily News, at DeQueen, was started in 1908 by J. W. Higgs, but was not a permanent success. The Bee is the only newspaper published at DeQueen at present.

Gillham.

The Miner, of Gillham, suspended in 1908, after a short existence.

The News, at Gillham, was founded in 1916 by E. L. Zimmerman, but suspended a few months later.

Horatio.

The Herald, of Horatio, suspended in January, 1897, shortly after it was started. It was revived in 1903. W. E. White was its founder and publisher.

The Times and Record, of Horatio, were consolidated in 1905, and died in 1908.

The Times was re-established at Horatio, and was being published by A. O. Womack in 1913. J. W. Quinn has been its editor and publisher for several years.

The Messenger, at Horatio, was started in 1915, by Curtis Ramsey. J. W. Quinn was its editor in 1920, since which time it was consolidated with the Times, or changed its name to the Times, of which Mr. Quinn is the publisher.

Vim, by W. E. Brown, was published at Horatio for some months up to January 1, 1918, when it was moved to Mineral Springs.

Lockesburg.

While publishing the Mineral Springs Telephone, shortly before 1880, J. L. Wadley also established the Lockesburg Alliance, but when the Nashville branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway was built into Nashville, he sold his newspaper properties and moved to Hot Springs.

The Lockesburg Tribune was established in 1880, and has had numerous editors and publishers. O. H. Smith, now superintendent of Parke-Harper Publishing Co., of Little Rock, was its publisher in 1915 and 1916. J. W. Quinn was its editor and publisher for a number of years. In 1920 he sold it to William York, of Missouri, but in March, 1921, it was transferred to Earle Ramsey, its present editor and publisher. This newspaper celebrated its 43rd year in March, 1922.

The Lockesburg Chronicle commenced publication in 1880, and was founded by W. J. and T. Scott. W. H. Collins later became its publisher, and he was succeeded in January, 1886, by

SHARP COUNTY.

The newspapers of Sharp County have not been so numerous as in some of the older and more populous counties of the State.

Cave City.

The Progress, at Cave City, started a short time before, was in 1906 sold by Harvey Burgess to Robertson & Carpenter. Mr. Burgess then bought the Des Arc Guidon.

The Cave City Advertiser was started in 1898, but soon died.

Evening Shade.

The Sharp County Herald commenced publication at Evening Shade, February 10, 1872. Its founder was K. Bradley. On February 22, 1873, Hon. Sam H. Davidson and W. T. Cunningham became its owners, and Mr. Davidson its editor. In August of the year following, E. G. Henderson and Thomas J. Davidson bought the newspaper. In October, 1874, Mr. Davidson sold his interest to J. W. Clarke, and shortly afterward, under the management of Henderson & Clarke, the name of the paper was changed to the North Arkansas Democrat. It suspended in February, 1876.

The Sharp County Record, at Evening Shade, was established in 1877. J. W. Buckley was its founder. In 1882 it passed to David Craige, and in 1885 to E. G. Henderson. In 1896, Claude Coger became its editor and publisher, although only 17 years of age. His friends said that he did not start in the usual way as a "devil," but took a run and a jump, to land in the midst of the editors. He made good, and continued to own and edit the paper for 23 years, retiring in 1919, when he bought the Hardy Herald, and sold the Record to O. L. Shaver, who has since continued as its publisher and editor.

Hardy.

The Herald, at Hardy, was established in 1891, by P. P. B. Hynson, but his active management of the paper was short in

duration. He leased the plant to John L. Eady, who published the paper for a number of years, until it was purchased by Percy Pepoon, in 1903. Mr. Pepoon was succeeded by Boen Phillips and his son, T. C. Phillips, who had charge of the paper until 1919, when it was purchased by Claude L. Coger, its present editor and publisher.



C. L. Coger, Publisher Hardy Herald.

Back in the early nineties W. S. Morgan established "Morgan's Buzz-Saw," a Populist monthly of national circulation, at St. Louis. In 1898 he moved the plant and newspaper to Hardy, where he continued the publication as a Populist weekly for several years. Morgan was well-known in the country as a prolific writer and lecturer on political subjects. His paper attained a large national circulation, and Morgan was at one time the nominee of the Populist party for vice-president. He also wrote articles regularly for the "Yellow Jacket" and the "Rip-Saw," well known Populist monthlies. Morgan removed from Hardy to

Springfield, Mo., about the year 1900 and published his Buzz-Saw at that place for several years.

Williford.

The first newspaper to be published at Williford was the Williford Leader, by H. A. Trevathan, later of the Melbourne Times and Salem Banner. The Leader was established in 1896, and suspended after about one year. Stanton Blackledge leased the idle plant in 1898, and published the Williford Review for about eight months, and then the plant was turned back to the local business men who owned it. In 1912 and 1913 Boen Phillips of the Hardy Herald published a paper at Williford, the News.

STONE COUNTY.

The Expositor commenced publication, at Mountain View, in April, 1881, with Solon Foster as editor. He sold to Thomas G. McRaven, April 1, 1882. He sold to Joseph Hixson, and, in January, 1883, Mrs. Mattie E. Longley became connected with it. In 1884, Mrs. Longley sold her interest to W. H. Nelson and the paper was published by Hixson & Nelson. In 1888, W. H. Nelson became editor and publisher, changed the name of the paper to the Blade, and remained its editor for eight years.

The Stone County Record was established at Mountain View November 4, 1910, by Winfield Nelson. His father is quoted as having said that he (W. H. Nelson) changed the name of the Expositor to the Stone County Blade and remained its publisher for eight years, and then quit the business to prevent his boys from getting the smell of ink and following in his footsteps, but the laws of heredity triumphed over his precautions. In 1910 Mr. Nelson's eldest son quit the railroad business in Alabama and returned to Mountain View, where he established the Stone County Record, on November 4, 1910. His newspaper career was cut short by his death six weeks later. His father was then compelled to take up the work again.

Here is a little incident that again proves the value of newspaper publicity: One day a subscriber brought Mr. Nelson, editor of the Record, a heaping peck of potatoes on subscription. These potatoes had been raised from one seed potato. Mr. Nelson had the potatoes photographed and printed an item about them, which attracted the attention of a man in Texas, who moved to Arkansas on account of it, and was followed by others.

The Ozark Times, a weekly newspaper, was started at Mountain View in about 1903, with S. A. McCullough as publisher. In 1912, the paper was leased to Ben Williamson, T. F. Evans and Walter Brewer, and Mr. Williamson became its editor. In 1913, the Ozark Times was bought by H. E. Hixson and consolidated with the Stone County Record, with Nelson & Hixson as publish-

ers, retaining the name of the Stone County Record. In 1914, Mr. Nelson sold his interest in the Record to Mr. Hixson, who has been its editor since that time.

The Stone County Enterprise, at Mountain View, first started a few years before, was resurrected in 1896 by M. Kuhn. The paper after running a few months suspended publication.

The News and the Democrat, at Mountain View, both started in about 1907, were consolidated soon afterward under the name of the News-Democrat, with Cebern Brooks, publisher. This paper was burned out in 1909.



UNION COUNTY.

Blanchard Springs.

The Blanchard Springs Herald, started in 1881, suspended in December, 1884.

El Dorado.

The rapid development of the wonderful oil field at El Dorado has given the newspapers of that city a great boost. The city now has two dailies—the Tribune and the News. J. G. Cubage conducts a job printing office there.

Between 1846 and 1852, Wm. H. Hines and others published a Democratic weekly at El Dorado called the Union.

The next venture was the El Dorado Times, founded in August, 1859, by Major J. B. Burton and M. M. Barron. Although the editors complained in the first issue that they were unable to obtain the kind of type and paper ordered, the newspaper was a creditable one.

In 1860, a paper called the Bulletin was being published at El Dorado, by Major John B. Burton, long a successful attorney at Lewisville. It was discontinued at the beginning of the Civil War, when its editor became a soldier.

A paper called the Herald was published at El Dorado for a short time after the war, in 1863, by John R. Ward.

The El Dorado Southron was being published in 1869.

In April, 1876, a paper was started at El Dorado called the Eagle, by S. B. Baird and Jesse B. Moore. It was continued until about 1885.

The Union County Times, at El Dorado, with R. M. Wallace as editor, was started in 1880. Hodges & Wallace, its publishers, sold to Willis Jones in June, 1883. The paper soon suspended and the material was moved to Magnolia, where it was used to start the Columbia County Record, by H. P. Smead.

Then came the Union County Herald, started February 26, 1885. Frank C. Lee was one of its early publishers.

The Union County Herald, at El Dorado, was again used as the name of a newspaper in 1884 by S. B. Baird. J. C. Langford succeeded him in 1885, soon to be superceded by F. C. Lee, who died March 30, 1886. His brother, W. T. Lee, then took charge.

A paper called Public Sentiment was started in 1888. C. T. Gordon was its editor. J. C. Langford and W. R. Goodwin were its owners. It was succeeded in March, 1891, by the Union County Tribune, when bought by Dismukes & Story in that year.

The Democrat, at El Dorado, commenced publication in about the year 1891. Geo. H. Dismukes was its publisher for some time. It was moved to Junction City in 1896.

The Union County Tribune was founded in 1891 by W. M. Van Hook, who was later county judge of Union County, and George Dismukes. Some time later Judge Van Hook acquired Mr. Dismukes' interest and in 1891 A. W. Martin and Jesse J. Craig became the owners. In 1894 Perry R. Crain purchased Mr. Craig's interest in the plant and newspaper, which was a weekly with job office in connection, and Messrs. Martin and Crain continued as partners in the publication of the paper until A. W. Martin's death, in August, 1913. Several months after Mr. Martin's death, his widow sold her interest in the Tribune to Mr. Crain and he continued the operation of the plant until the early part of 1916, when he sold out to J. M. Raines and his nephew, W. S. Busick, who operated the business until November, 1917, when a deal was closed whereby C. I. Russell, and E. C. Rauert became its owners. Some months later Clyde W. Martin, son of A. W. Martin, who had been operating a one-man job shop in the city since his mother had sold her interest in the Tribune, and had also been publishing a little four-column daily, the El Doradoan, purchased the interest of Mr. Rauert, taking charge in March, 1918. Russell and Martin continued the operation of the plant for a year, during which time A. H. Chapin also became a partner with them, but in March, 1919, Clyde Martin acquired the interests of both of his partners, a few days later selling a one-half interest to Jesse J. Craig, who had been his father's partner in the early nineties. Martin and Craig operated the Tribune until January, 1921. They had begun the publication of the Daily Tribune in April,

1920. In January, 1921, Mr. Craig sold his interest to Harry C. Bull and Mr. Bull and Clyde W. Martin operated the business until September, 1921, when Martin purchased Bull's interest in the plant and has since operated it. The Daily Tribune and the Union County Tribune are the publications issued from the office at this time.

The present Weekly Times and Journal of El Dorado was founded as the Times in 1894. George W. Mason was its editor for some time, but was succeeded by J. S. Goodman, when Goodman & Story leased the paper in 1921. Lee Giles became its editor in 1921, when Giles, O'Neil & Co., leased the paper. May 1, 1922, it was bought by the Bayne-Avant Company. H. O. Uhden is now its editor and E. S. Avant its manager.

The Truth began to be told at El Dorado in 1896, but some people did not seem to like it, and it was crushed to earth.

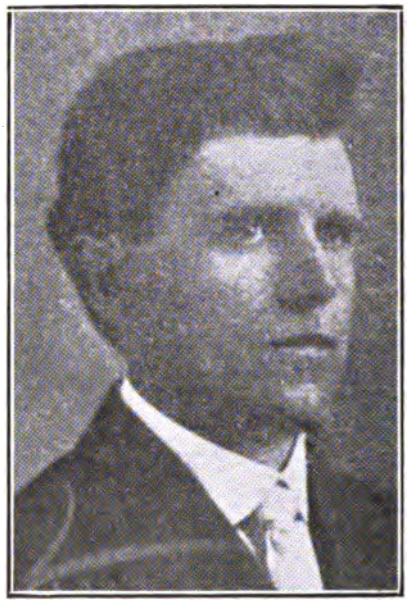
The Arkansas Journal, at El Dorado, was started in October, 1905, by Terrill & Collins. It was the organ of the Farmers' Union in that county.

The Facts, a five-column quarto, Republican newspaper, was started at El Dorado in November, 1905, by R. L. Floyd, but the fact is that there were not enough people who wanted it.

The Daily News was established by J. S. Goodman, lessee of the El Dorado Times, a few days after the discovery (Busey) well was brought in in El Dorado and the operation of the daily paper was continued as a six-column sheet by Mr. Goodman until May 1, 1921, when he sold the name of the paper to the El Dorado News Publishing Company, headed by C. A. Berry, one of the best known newspaper men in the state, who had formerly operated the News at Huttig, this county. Some time later Mr. Berry and associates, Howard Williams and Mrs. Lignon S. Forbes, moved into their new building in which had been set up a modern plant, including a Duplex press and two machines, stereotyping plant, etc., and began the publication of their paper, an 8-column 12-em sheet. Mr. Berry in a few months time had acquired the interests of his partners in the business and is now operating the News in the city.

The Arkansas Press Gossip of June, 1921, says: "Charlie

Berry found it impossible to keep out of the game. After leasing the Huttig News, playing postmaster for awhile, and taking a header in oil leases, Charlie has returned to his first love, and is now editor of the El Dorado Morning News. J. S. Goodman has retired from the News, but continues the publication of the El Dorado Times, a weekly paper. Charlie and his associates are making an assault with intent to publish an honest-to-goodness



C. A. Berry, El Dorado News.

daily paper, with Associated Press dispatches and all the news of the El Dorado field. E. F. White is associated with him as manager. The company is incorporated at $60,000, and announces that it will erect a three-story building."

The El Dorado Morning News has also installed a Duplex Web Press and a Model 14 Linotype.

Arkansas Oil Ledger, El Dorado, started in 1921, was later taken over by the Smith-Hurley Syndicate, with W. M. Taggart editor.

The El Dorado Labor Journal, at El Dorado, was started by R. H. Price in 1921. It is now conducted by W. C. Franklin, who is business agent for the Carpenters' Union. Lee Giles was associated with Mr. Franklin.

The Free Press, and the Daily Gasser, were two recent short-lived publications at El Dorado.

The El Doradian, a small but lively daily, was started in 1917 by Clyde Martin and W. S. Busick, who are brothers-in-law. Mr. Busick, who is now engaged in printing and newspaper work at Pine Bluff, tells the history of this publication as follows: "I had left the Tribune and gone to work with Mr. Martin in his job shop. Time began to hang heavily on our hands, and as a natural result, we decided to launch the little daily. For a time it prospered, but, as the town was small, interest began to wane and after several months of constantly battling against odds, we buried the creation of our dreams in the archives of memory."

Felsenthal.

The Press, at Felsenthal, was conducted from 1904 to 1905 by C. A. Berry, and was then moved to Huttig.

Huttig.

The Huttig News was started in 1907 by C. A. Berry, who also served as mayor and postmaster of that town. He continued to conduct it until attracted to El Dorado. Mr. Berry is said to have sold an oil lease on eighty acres in 1921 for $12,000, and it is a wonder that he remains in the newspaper business. Fred M. Johnson, as lessee, succeeded him on the News.

Junction City.

The Democrat, started in 1896, was another of the several newspapers that failed at Junction City. It went out in about the year 1911. Geo. H. Dismukes had been its publisher for a number of years.

The Inter-State Press was started in 1912 at Junction City by C. A. Berry, using the material of the suspended Democrat.

The Herald, at Junction City, was started in 1913. J. B. Story was its publisher, but appears to have quit about 1916.

The News, at Junction City, began in 1920. Frank A. Forbess is its publisher.

Strong.

The News, at Strong, died in 1908, after a short life. The town is now without a newspaper.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Bee Branch.

The Boomerang, of Bee Branch, was started by R. E. Bullerson, in May, 1892, but has been discontinued.

Clinton.

Van Buren County was without a paper in 1883, the Clifton Banner having been discontinued in July, 1882. It was started in 1880, by E. C. Johnson. The paper was revived in July, 1882, by A. W. Rison, but it survived only a few weeks. E. C. Johnson sold in 1881 to a Mr. Fraser, and commenced the publication of the True Democrat at Little Rock.

Then came the Clinton Home Talk, started early in 1884, by Simpson & Lawhorn. Mr. Lawhorn succeeded the firm, and in July, 1884, sold to H. R. Fielding, who moved the plant to Harrison, together with the Banner material, which he had also purchased.

The Laborer's Guide commenced publication at Clinton in 1885, with J. M. Mallett as editor, using material bought from the suspended Morrilton Republican. Burnett & Bradley bought the paper from him, and J. N. Wolff succeeded them in 1886.

The Clinton Democrat was launched in about 1887. J. F. Bradley, one of its owners, sold his interest to J. W. Allen in 1888. P. C. Bennett, who succeeded to the property, sold it February 1, 1891, to S. A. Moyer. He continued it for almost ten years.

The present Van Buren County Democrat was established in April, 1909, by J. B. Fraser, the present cashier of the Van Buren County Bank, at Clinton. C. B. Oldham joined him as a co-partner in May, 1910, and Mr. Fraser retired January 1, 1911, since which time Mr. Oldham has been sole proprietor, with the exception of a few months, when C. B. and H. C. Couch were its publishers. Mr. Oldham has a splendid equipment, and prints one of the neatest, cleanest and best community weeklies in Arkansas.

The motto of the Democrat is, "For a Greater, Better Van Buren County—Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and Living."

The Mountain Echo at Clinton suspended in 1887, the same year in which it commenced publication.

The Clinton Journal was launched by S. A. Moyer and J. A. Pate in the summer of 1901, but did not long survive.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Cane Hill.

The Bugle, at Cane Hill, was being published by a Mr. Thomas in 1885.

The News, at Cane Hill, suspended in 1900, after being published only a short time.

Cincinnati.

The Argus, at Cincinnati, Washington County, was started in 1897, by Edmiston & Son.

Evansville.

The Alliance Advocate was started in 1891, at Evansville, Washington County, by G. H. Alexander, but was moved to Fayetteville in December, 1891, when J. E. Bryan assumed control and changed the name to the Alliance Liberator. It espoused the farmers' organization which obtained at that time.

Fayetteville.

The first newspaper published in Fayetteville was the Fayetteville Witness, in 1840, by C. F. Town. It was short lived, and there was no further attempt at newspaper publication in Washington County until the year 1852.

On May 8th, 1852, the first number of the Western Pioneer was issued by William E. Smith, who had previously published the Mountaineer, at Huntsville, Madison County. This paper lived until 1858. Mr. Smith died in Texas in 1864.

This paper was followed two years later, in 1854, by the Southwest Independent, William Quesenberry, editor and publisher. Wm. F. Pope says: "Some time in the year 1854 there appeared at Fayetteville a newspaper that gained no little notoriety. This was the Independent, edited by that prince of wits,

William Quesenberry, popularly known as 'Bill Cush.' The writer was a 'fellow of infinite jest and humor,' and he made the columns of the Independent sparkle with the brilliancy of diamonds. He was also a caricaturist of no mean degree, and his political cartoons were the subject of much merriment, and no little chagrin on the part of the politicians who happened to be the objects of his satire and ridicule. One of these cartoons appeared just after the gubernatorial election in 1860 and bore the title of 'Tom, Dick and Harry.' Judge Thomas Hubbard of Hempstead County, the Union candidate for Governor, was represented as 'Old Mother Hubbard,' of nursery rhyme fame, diligently searching the cupboard for the traditional bone to give to her no less traditional dog, but finding the cupboard bare of provender for her faithful canine, she was in much perplexity. Col. Richard H. Johnson, the straight-out Democratic candidate, was mounted upon a whiskey barrel, surrounded by a crowd of devoted adherents, explaining how it all happened; while Col. Henry M. Rector, the Independent Democratic candidate, was represented as wearing a rooster head and gallantly strutting and lustily crowing over his victory."

Quesenberry's illustrations were wood cuts, made by himself. He was an artist of no mean ability, and is said to have frequently been engaged in drawing grotesque pictures on old pieces of wrapping paper or anything in the shape of paper that he could get his hands on. He was also a poet. Here is a reproduction of a part of the original manuscript of a poem left by him at the office of the Fort Smith Independent on the occasion of a 4th of July celebration in 1876, and printed then in that publication. The copy was preserved for the intervening 46 years by Frank Weaver, who handled it at the time it was printed. The poem was written on several small scraps of paper, two of them being parts of used envelopes. It was a fashion the old fellow had to write on any sort of paper that came handy. The portion of the poem is reproduced to show his careful and beautiful penmanship, which evidenced his artistic temperament:

To the Mexican Veterans.

(Impromptu.)

On getting ready on this morning, to march in the procession

We are to march, to-day, Brothers,
We are to march to-day,—
Not in Resaca's chaparral
Or streets of Monterey,—
Not upward to Chapultepec
Beneath whose Bloody steep,
In foreign but blood-purchased graves
Our patriot-Brothers sleep;
Nor yet upon the pedregal
Of fatal Contreras,
Nor Cherubusco where at eve
All crimson waved the grass,—
Nor in the gloomy death-ravines
Or on the broad plateau
Of Buena Vista, bloodiest field,
Of battling Mexico
No! no! no march of conflict now—
We march in ranks of love—
Our native soil beneath our feet,
Our native sky above!

The Independent was published continuously by Quesenbury until about 1858, when the office was purchased by Wheeler & Sparks, and moved to Fort Smith, to start the Times with. Quesenbury moved to Navasota, Texas, to edit the "Tablet" at that place.

Major Quesenbury served in Company F, First Regiment, Arkansas Mounted Volunteers, under Col. Archibald Yell, in the Mexican War. He was the company's bugler. He was also secretary to General Albert Pike at the time the latter perfected a treaty between the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and several other Indian tribes, and the Confederate government in 1861. A copy of this treaty, bearing the signatures of Pike and Quesenbury, is in the national museum at Washington. He also served in the Confederate Army in some capacity.

This "spoiled child of genius," as Smithee called him, is just the kind of a man that you would associate with the brilliant and many-sided Pike. Quesenbury in 1876 spent about six months at Fort Smith, which was his birthplace, and one who knew him states that he was as full of crochets and eccentrictiies as an egg is of meat. Old associates of his at Fort Smith were Judge John F. Wheeler, Major Elias Rector, together with Judge Jesse Turner of Van Buren; and it may be imagined what a time they had in cracking jokes and reviving reminiscences of the early days in Arkansas.

Among Quesenbury's other accomplishments was that of fiddling, and he frequently played for dances. A preacher friend once tried to dissuade him from continuing to play the fiddle, saying that it was the "tongue of the devil," but the old man, who loved his instrument and liked to have a good time, could not be persuaded to abandon it.

For three years Fayetteville was without a newspaper, but on March 6, 1859, J. R. Pettigrew and E. C. Boudinot established the Arkansan, a six-column folio, established "To advocate the principles of the Democratic party, and to stay the onrushing tide of abolitionism, which threatens to overwhelm the South; to advocate the building of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to secure the location of it on or near the 35th parallel, and to promote the causes of education." The paper became such

that its circulation soon reached 2,000 copies and its influence was greater than any paper in the State, outside of Little Rock. Its reputation was supported not only by the well known ability of its editors, but by such writers as Quesenbury and Washbourne, who were frequent contributors to its columns. It ceased publication in 1861.

The Fayetteville Democrat had been established one year before the Arkansan went out of existence, it having been first issued on August 10, 1860, by W. W. Moore. With the outbreak of the Civil War its editor joined the army and served with the Confederacy until the close of hostilities. Upon his return home



J. R. Pettigrew.

he found press and material had been destroyed. In 1868 W. B. and E. B. Moore, sons of W. W. Moore, purchased the press and material of the Arkansan, which had also ceased publication in 1861, and re-established the Democrat, the first post-war number of which was printed July 4, 1868. They conducted it until 1884, when it was purchased by Sam E. Marrs and J. N. Tillman, with Mr. Marrs serving as editor. In 1893, Mr. Marrs established the Fayetteville Daily Democrat, publishing both daily and weekly editions. In 1910, his health failed and he sold the Democrat to Jay Fulbright, who, with Charles Richardson, is now its owner. An interest in the paper was first sold by Mr. Fulbright to David

A. Gates, Jr., of Little Rock, who served as editor and manager for several years, and who sold his interest to Dr. Charles Richardson. J. D. Hurst succeeded Mr. Gates as editor and manager, serving until the beginning of American participation in the World War, when he resigned to volunteer for army service. He was succeeded by Mrs. Lessie S. Read as editor. Mrs. Read edited the paper until Mr. Hurst's return from the war, when she resigned in his favor. Mr. Hurst declined his previous office, however, accept-



Mrs. Lessie Stringfellow Read, Managing Editor
Fayetteville Democrat.

ing the business management instead. The staff at present is J. D. Hurst, business manager; Lessie S. Read, managing editor; Charles Richardson, editorial writer.

In 1867 a Mr. Brown established a Republican newspaper called the Radical, at Fayetteville. "Radical" Brown was a Union soldier, but beyond that and the fact that the town was not a healthful place for what was called a "black Republican sheet,"

little seems to be recorded of him. Soon after the Radical commenced publication, R. C. Brown established a Democratic newspaper called the Fayetteville Times. It was not long before the two Browns became involved in a quarrel and the latter fought and whipped the editor of the Radical. Shortly afterward the name of the Times was changed to the Fayetteville Arkansan, while the Radical was purchased by Bard & Richardson and became the Mountain Echo. Mr. Richardson soon sold his interest to a Mr. Lindsay, and in 1869 Samuel Bard became sole owner.

In May, 1869, while Mr. Bard was serving as a member of the Legislature, he employed Arthur F. Morgan to conduct the Mountain Echo during his absence. He espoused the cause of Republicanism on the editorial page, but in another column waged war on "Carpet-baggers," especially criticising John G. Price, the publisher of the Little Rock Republican. This raised a row. There were many Republican newspapers in those days, and their chief support was the public printing. Mr. Bard was jealous of the standing of his paper with the powers that were, and on his return, a law-suit resulted between him and Mr. Morgan, which was won by the latter, who proved that Mr. Bard had told him to "give them h—l."

In 1870 Daniel Webster became proprietor of the Echo, but Mr. Bard had a lien on the property, through which he later obtained possession of the plant, and began the publication of the News, which remained under his control until 1874, when it suspended. After Bard started the News, Webster obtained new material and continued the publication of the Mountain Echo until Januray 1, 1873.

In the fall of 1879 two clergymen, the Revs. Floyd and Shepherd, of the Christian Church, began the publication of a religious weekly named the Fayetteville Witness, which they continued for 18 months.

The present Arkansas Countryman was founded on September 2, 1875, as the Arkansas Sentinel. It was established by the Sentinel Publishing Company, with the late Col. J. R. Pettigrew, one of the founders of the old Arkansan, as editor, and he published it under his name until his death. For the last few years

his control of the paper was only nominal, I. M. Patridge and H. F. Reagan being owners. In 1900, Patridge and Reagan sold the Sentinel to Ed Merritt, and on January 1, 1921, after 45 years of influential life, the paper changed its name to the Arkansas American. Within the past twelve-month it has become consolidated with the Arkansas Countryman, by which name it is now known, with Charles L. Patterson as publisher and F. A. Vise, founder of the Countryman, editor. Other editors of this paper have been J. W. Corley, H. M. Biggers, L. R. Smith, Mrs. R. E. Bradford (formerly Miss Meah Merritt), and Allen G. Flowers.

Early in 1885, the Fayetteville Republican was established at West Fork, Washington County. Jacob Yoes furnished the capital and G. S. White became the editor. In the summer of 1886 it was purchased by W. M. Simpson, who removed the office to Fayetteville. He transferred it to Thomas Wainright, but, at the end of one month, resumed charge of it. In December, 1886, he sold out to Thomas Brooks and Damon Clarke. At that time the paper was a six-column folio, "patent outside," and had a subscription list of 300. Messrs. Brooks and Clarke made it a seven-column folio, printed it all at home and within a year had increased the circulation to 1,500 copies weekly. In January, 1888, Mr. Clarke purchased the interest of his partner, and continued as editor and proprietor, until the paper was purchased by D. C. Ambrose. Upon the election of Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Ambrose announced that he had quit the Republican party and had become a "Wilson Democrat." He changed the name of his paper from the Republican to the Republic and the paper's editorial policy from Republican to Democratic. For several years a daily paper, the Evening News, was also published by Mr. Ambrose. The Republic is now published as a weekly by Mr. Ambrose and his son, Ed Ambrose.

For a short time in 1885 a daily paper named the Evening Call was published at Fayetteville by T. F. Price. Frank J. Price and Albert H. Price were editors.

A Greenback organ called The Blade was established in 1880 by John Moore, who after two years sold it to F. M. Wolf of Springfield, Mo. Mr. Wolf changed the name and politics of

the paper and published for six months a Republican sheet, named the Times.

The Arkansas Engineer (monthly), the only engineering journal in the State, was started in 1921. It is a journal published and edited by engineering students in the University of Arkansas. Nat L. Shepard, a young engineer-journalist, whose home is at Little Rock, was the editor in 1922. He is a son of Paul R. Shepard, of the Chas. S. Stifft Company, of Little Rock.

The Arkansan, a college literary monthly, was started November 20, 1913, and has since been discontinued. It was published by English students of the University for the purpose of encouraging the writing of fiction, poetry and essays, in line with the School of Journalism which has in recent years been established in nearly all universities in the United States.

The 1919 staff, which was the last, is given as follows: Carolyn Gregg, editor-in-chief; Curry Freeman, associate editor; G. H. Beasley, business manager; Howard Powell, circulation manager; Gertrude Hardeman, fiction editor; Martha Rule, essay editor; Gutherie Hassell, poetry editor; William Scarborough, miscellaneous editor; Edna Hood, alumni editor.

The General Federation News, a monthly newspaper of from eight to sixteen pages, was started at Fayetteville, in 1920, by the Press Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and with the Department chairman, Lessie Stringfellow Read, editor. The paper is the official organ of the largest women's organization in the world and goes to representatives of 2,000,000 members, in every State in the Union and fifteen foreign countries.

All's Well, or the Mirror Repolished, a monthly literary journal of opinion of the realist school, was established at Fayetteville in 1920 by Charles J. Finger, a genius of letters and a disciple of Marion Reedy. Mr. Finger lives at Gayeta Lodge, near Fayetteville, and his home is a mecca for writers and distinguished people in all walks of life. An admirer says that "All's Well" is full of turtle fat, the most delicious morsel in the world. Others think Mr. Finger's views are too liberal.

The Arkansas Traveler, a weekly newspaper published during the college year, is successor to the University Weekly, established

in 1905. It is a real newspaper which provides a laboratory for the University of Arkansas School of Journalism and election to its staff comes as recognition of journalistic ability. The staff changes each year and includes an editor-in-chief, associate editor, managing editor, news editor, sport editor, engineering editor, society editor, exchange editor, agricultural editor, business editor, assistant business manager, circulation manager, assistant circulation manager. During its most successful year it was edited by a girl student, Miss Elizabeth Adams of Pine Bluff, who carried off most of the honors in her senior year. J. E. Rutherford is its present editor-in-chief. The staff is unhampered by the University authorities in its editorial policy, but calls upon the professor of journalism for advice when needed.

The Printer's Devil is a miniature house organ for employes of the Fayetteville Democrat, published "occasionally" in the shop and edited and managed by Bill Rose, grandson of Judge U. M. Rose.

The Fayetteville Business College Flashes is the name of a monthly student publication edited by the Commercial Club, composed of students of the Fayetteville Business College. It was established in March, 1921.

Lincoln.

The Sun, published at Lincoln, started in 1918, with Robert H. Corley as editor, but recently suspended publication.

Prairie Grove.

In 1885, a weekly newspaper called the Prairie Grove News was established by Joseph Garrison and published for one year. In April, 1887, H. Milton began the publication of the Prairie Grove Banner, which continued for several years, buying out the Rising Sun, a paper which had started in 1887 and which had a struggling existence for two years. In 1898, J. F. Renfroe established the Prairie Grove Record which was published until 1903, when it went out of business with the establishment of the Prairie Grove Herald by M. L. Hildebrand, a weekly, which Mr. Hildebrand still publishes and which is now the only paper in Prairie Grove.

Springdale.

The Springdale News began its existence in 1882 under the title of the Springdale Enterprise, O. C. Ludwig, editor. A year later H. C. Warner purchased it and gave it the name of the Springdale Yellow Jacket. Harry Warner had been the foreman of the Arkansas Traveler, at Little Rock. Whether he tried to be funny in giving the paper such an unconscionable name as the Yellow Jacket, or meant the sheet to be a stinger, is not known; but it was soon transferred to Price & Bros., who ran it for a brief period under the name of the Journal. Damon Clark assumed control in 1886, and again changed the name to the News. Damon Clarke in a few months moved to Little Rock, to become manager of the office of the Bradstreet Company, and sold the paper to J. Van Butler, who then gave it the name of the Locomotive. A year later, on May 1, 1887, Mr. Butler sold out to John P. Stafford, who changed the name again, going back to the Springdale News. Mr. Stafford has remained with it for the past 35 years, and has made a big success out of the newspaper that has had so many and some peculiar names. He owns his own building on the main street of the town.

The Springdale Democrat, founded in 1896, by E. M. and E. C. Funk, was published by them until November, 1896, when they moved to Rogers and bought the Democrat.

West Fork.

The Republican, at West Fork, was published in 1885 by David Yoes, with G. S. White as editor. It was purchased by W. M. Simpson, who removed it to Fayetteville, where all trace of it seems lost.

Winslow.

The Winslow American began its career in 1908 with G. N. Duncan as editor. Mr. Duncan died in 1919 and the American was continued by his wife, Mrs. Maude Duncan, who is also a pharmacist, and who has for many years been proprietor of the only drug store in town. For nearly three years Mrs. Duncan operated her drug business and also edited the paper, which was

published irregularly. Part of the time during the World War, when printers were impossible to hire, Mrs. Duncan set her own type by hand, made up the paper, ran her own press and mailed out every copy of the American. Finding the work too difficult in addition to her pharmacy work, in March, 1922, she engaged the services of P. B. Smith as editor. Mr. Smith said: "My faith in the future development of the Boston Mountain section, with Winslow as its undisputed center, has greatly influenced me in accepting this opportunity to aid in a work so vital to the progress and development of this Wonder Section of the Wonder State of the Union."

WHITE COUNTY.

A White County newspaper of 1869 speaks of the beginning of free school work in that county. It states that, while up to the middle of April of that year nothing had been done in the way of opening schools—not even a trustee had been appointed or a copy of the late school law distributed,—by July 1st, 16 free schools had been opened, and by the middle of July about ten more would open.

Bald Knob.

The Signal, at Bald Knob, began to operate in 1891, under the direction of J. H. Ferguson.

The Bald Knob News was started in about 1898, but suspended later in the same year. The plant was bought by Bumpass & Bumpass, who moved it to Searcy.

The Bald Knob Eagle began to soar in 1908. It was started by W. Jeff Walker. J. P. Hosmer later became its publisher. In 1920, the paper was sold to F. A. Forbes, of Pierce City, Mo., but it soon suspended, to be revived in 1921 by George T. Everett, of North Little Rock, with George Hammond as editor. Mr. Hammond succeeded Mr. Everett and the paper was in May, 1922, consolidated with the Judsonia Advance, as the White County Record.

Bradford.

The Index, at Bradford, was published for a short time by J. E. Newman, but it has suspended.

Beebe.

There was a newspaper started at Beebe in 1878 by J. H. Balding called the Magnet. It did not draw, and in 18 months afterward H. L. Dodge, of Iowa, took charge of it and changed the name to the Arkansas Watchman. It also proved to be unprofitable, and Mr. Dodge removed to Quitman, to become the

publisher of the Light. In 1881 the Watchman office was burned but at once restored. In October of the same year the name of the paper was again changed,—this time to the Times. Barnum & King were its publishers at that time.

For a short time in 1879 Joshua Hill published the Arkansas Baptist at Beebe. It was soon removed to Judsonia, and in a short time suspended.

A monthly in the interest of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, called "The Aid," was started at Beebe in 1882, but it is not now published.

The Beebe Times, started in 1884, could not make a go of it.

The Beebe Enquirer, established shortly before, was in January, 1884, consolidated with the old Advance.

The Arkansas Hub, at Beebe, commenced publication in November, 1885. Sam Crabtree was its publisher. It was a Wheel paper.

The Beebe Argus was started at Beebe February 13, 1885, by Ennis & Mustain, with W. H. Bumpass as editor. In 1886 it was sold to W. B. Barnum and W. T. Tucker. Bowers & Tucker and H. L. Dodge were also its publishers, at different times.

A paper called the Arbitrator was published for a year or more, beginning in 1886, by W. H. Peterson.

The Oddfellow was published for several years at Beebe, beginning about 1887, by a doctor who came from Batesville, but his name has been forgotten.

A newspaper called the Current Topics was established at Beebe in 1892 by Wiley B. Barnum. It was conducted by him for one year, when it was sold to C. H. C. Howard, of New York, who owned it while it was published for nearly ten years from an office on Main street. H. L. Dodge was the publisher of this newspaper for Mr. Howard from about 1894 until his death in 1896, when Mr. Howard took charge.

The White County News was established at Beebe in 1893 by T. M. ("Buck") Woods. In 1902 he sold it to C. H. C. Howard, the owner of the Current Topics, who consolidated the two papers as the White County News, but in one year he sold it back to Mr. Woods, and retired from the newspaper business as an owner.

In 1903 Mr. Woods also acquired the Beebe Bulletin, which had been started a short time before by his brother and brother-in-law, Woods & Reeves, and of which paper Woods & Granberry succeeded them as publishers. This paper was also merged with the White County News. In June, 1912, Mr. Woods sold the News to Ben W. Harlow of Kansas, and in 1914 he sold to J. S. Ferguson. A Mr. Hubbard of El Paso was the last publisher of the News.

The Beebe Index was started about 1890 by Dr. T. J. Lindsay, a dentist, but it was soon discontinued.

The Bulletin, the second newspaper of that name, was started at Beebe by S. A. McNish in about 1915. He sold it soon afterward to Carter Bros., who published it for a short time, when the paper suspended and the plant was sold and moved to South Arkansas.

The McRae Progress was moved by W. L. Cloninger to Beebe in August, 1921, and its name changed to the Beebe News.

Of the Beebe newspaper men mentioned: T. M. ("Buck") Woods died in Little Rock August 21, 1921. He had published newspapers in several towns in Arkansas. W. B. Barnum went to live at his former home at Ridgeway, Illinois, where he is now postmaster; Ben W. Harlow succumbed to tuberculosis at Kingman, Kan., a few years ago. He was a capable newspaper man. C. H. C. Howard continues to reside at Beebe, where he has lived for 31 years; W. H. Bumpass and Sam Crabtree have passed away. Mr. Crabtree had practiced law and several times represented White County in the Legislature. J. S. Ferguson continues to reside in Beebe. Carter Bros., formerly of the Bulletin, are in the newspaper business at Clarksville and Wills Point, Texas.

El Paso.

The Populist, at El Paso, was started in 1896. John Russ was its publisher. It was soon moved to Beebe, and from there to greener fields at Conway, where it was for a time issued as the People's Advocate.

Judsonia.

The Judsonia Advance was founded in 1878 by E. C. Kinney. Subsequent publishers of this newspaper have been B. W. Briggs and George M. Walters. R. C. Mann has been its editor and publisher since 1916.

The Judsonia Enquirer, by B. W. Briggs, was started at Judsonia in March, 1883.

The Review, at Judsonia, was started by Skinner & Gurney in February, 1877. It suspended.

Young America was the name of a publication started at Judsonia in 1883, by A. B. Barker, but it was discontinued.

Kensett.

The Keynote, at Kensett, was sounded in 1913 by Ben Freeman of Cabot, but it soon died away.

The American, at Kensett, was started in 1915 by L. F. Maynard. T. M. Woods and T. J. Bowers were its publishers at different times.

The Business-Getter is the name of the latest Kensett publication. G. N. Wyninger is its editor and publisher.

McRae.

The McRae Progress was launched in 1916 by W. L. Cloninger. It was moved to Beebe shortly afterward and its name changed to the News.

The McRae Enterprise was started in 1922 by Willis T. Moyer, who moved from Diaz.

Pangburn.

The News, at Pangburn, was founded in 1913. Geo. E. Wiswell was its publisher. He sold to A. E. Humbard in 1920, but he was succeeded by J. W. Waggoner, and Waggoner by Porter Bomar, then Mr. Humbard again took charge.

Searcy.

Searcy's first newspaper was the Eagle. It was founded in 1857 by W. A. Briley. It was edited for a portion of the time

just prior to the Civil War by J. N. Cypert and Will Hicks, who were practicing attorneys at that time. The paper suspended at the breaking out of the war. A framed copy of this newspaper of 1859 is preserved by the Arkansas History Commission.

The Citizen, at Searcy (its weekly edition), dated from 1854, but it was originally the Des Arc Citizen, which J. J. Baugh, its present owner, bought a half interest in in about the year 1885.



J. J. Baugh, Publisher White County Citizen, at Searcy.

In 1889 he moved it to Searcy, and changed its name to the White County Citizen. On April 1, 1890, Mr. Baugh established a daily edition of the Citizen. The Daily and Weekly are both all home print. Mr. Baugh has published them continuously since the date mentioned, although H. C. Brooks was associate editor for awhile, beginning in 1911. While its publisher is known as the Citizen

Publishing Company, the paper has not changed owners in 36 years, except that Mr. Baugh sold a one-third interest to Emmett Kerr, to buy it back in the same year,—in the early nineties. When leased in 1911 to B. R. Johnson, W. E. Harlan, H. C. Brooks and John G. Holland, it took the form of the publishing company, and continues to do business in that name. B. R. Johnson is business manager, and has been with the paper for more than 30 years. Mrs. J. J. Baugh is local editor of the paper. In 1906 Mr. Baugh also purchased the subscription list and good will of the suspended Searcy Times. Previous to this the Citizen and Times absorbed the Arkansas Beacon.

The publication of the White County Record, called a "rebel sheet" by the Republicans, was begun by Jacob Frolich November 2, 1866, and continued by him for a number of years. After the war Colonel Frolich purchased an outfit in Memphis and started to Searcy, via White River by boat, to start a paper there. He had invested all the money he had in the printing outfit. One of the boxes being conveyed, with his material and himself, on the boat, contained his suit of Confederate gray artillery uniform, which was well preserved and prized very highly by him. He guarded this box with special care, but when the boat was nearing his destination, and while he was sitting on one of the cases, planning for the first issue of his proposed journalistic effort, he was suddenly upset by a lunge of the boat. A snag had been struck and the boat sank. It was impossible to save anything, and before he could realize the loss of all his hopes, he was standing on the bank of White River, sans printing outfit and wardrobe, and glad to get off with his life. He returned to Memphis and worked as a printer until he saved enough money to buy another supply of type and a press, when he traveled to Searcy again by the same route, and did establish the Record, which he successfully conducted until he was honored with an election to the office of Secretary of State.

Several years after the loss of his first printing outfit, as described, the Colonel related he was walking along the levee at Vicksburg, Miss., when he saw a colored man wearing a gray coat, which, on account of some familiar trimmings, attracted his atten-

tion, and on a second look he had no trouble in recognizing a part of the uniform which he had lost in the wreck of the boat on White River.

"Where did you get that coat?" he asked of the darky.

"I feeshed it outen White River too long ergo ter talk about, Boss."

"Where are the pants and vest?" he inquired.

"I'se dun wore 'em out long ergo," he replied.

The Colonel felt very bad about the fate of his uniform, but negotiated for the recovery of the worn out coat, as a relic and memento of the past.

Colonel Frolich, who in later years delighted to tell of the days when he "warmed rollers before the stove on wintry press days, in an open-floored and non-ceiled country printing office," had an eventful history. In 1868-9 Ku Klux Klans were active in various parts of the State. A Captain Parker was killed in White County. Colonel Frolich, General Dandridge McRae and other prominent citizens were accused by Governor Powell Clayton of being among the guilty parties. Warrants were issued for Frolich's arrest. He hastened to Canada, and at Windsor, Ontario, worked as a printer. He returned home in 1869, offered himself for trial, and was acquitted by the jury without leaving the box. The publication of the Record was not interfered with.

In January, 1878, John G. Holland succeeded Colonel Frolich as editor of the Record. Under Colonel Frolich, it was a staunch Democratic sheet, and was hard on the Radicals during Reconstruction times. In one issue of his paper, after a tilt with the Little Rock Republican, he expressed himself as "ready, willing and waiting to go to a hanging, shooting or roasting, provided the occasion offers the editor of the Republican as a victim."

The Record was published by McCauley and Palmer beginning in about 1882. In 1884, Z. T. Bennett purchased the paper and consolidated it with the Beacon.

E. Audigier learned his trade with Colonel Frolich in the Searcy Record office, and worked for him for five years for the small wages of $60.00 per year and board. Salaries in those days in the printing business were small.

In 1869, a paper called the Searcy Tribune was started by John A. Cole. It had an existence of about two and one-half years, suspending in 1871.

The Morning Call was Searcy's first daily paper. It was started by Josh Hill in 1890, and was absorbed by the Citizen in April of that year. To keep it from dying, Mr. Hill gave it to the Citizen.

The Courier succeeded the Tribune at Searcy a few months after the Tribune suspended. It was started by Ferguson & Company, but did not last to see its first anniversary. The material was used to start the Western Baptist, in 1874.

In 1874, the Vindicator, by Major John C. McCauley, was issued from the Baptist office. It lasted only about two months.

The Western Baptist was started at Searcy in 1874 by Boone & Espy. After being published at Searcy for a year, it was removed to Little Rock, where it was published by Webb & Burrows, with T. B. Espy as editor.

The Arkansas Beacon, at Searcy, was founded in 1878 by Rev. Z. T. Bennett, who afterward became the editor of the Arkansas Methodist, at Little Rock. In 1884, Mr. Bennett bought the Record and consolidated it with the Beacon. He continued as the publisher of the Beacon until December of the same year, when he was succeeded by John G. Holland and J. R. Jobe, who was corresponding secretary of the Arkansas Press Association for about twenty years. Mr. Holland retired from active publication of the paper in 1886, to enter the State Auditor's office, but retained his half interest in the property. In 1893 Mr. Jobe sold out to Mr. Holland, and within a short time went to Russellville, where he became associated with his brother, B. F. Jobe, in the publication of the Democrat.

The Searcy Wheel was started in October, 1887, by E. Audigier, in the interest of the farm organization known as the Wheel movement.

The College Echo, an occasional, by W. H. Tharp, was started in 1884. Briggs Bros. bought it. It is not now published.

The Searcy Enterprise was put out in March, 1884, by Audigier Bros. Its name was soon changed to the Wheel-Enter-

prise, and is said to have adopted a patch-work sort of a heading. The paper was discontinued after a year or two.

The Searcy College Journal, a monthly, was started January 1, 1886, by Prof. W. H. Tharp, president of Searcy College.

The Collegian, at Searcy, was started July 1, 1891. W. P. Adams was its editor. It was soon discontinued.

A labor newspaper, called the Arbitrator, was started at Searcy in 1888, but it suspended in a short time.

The White County Democrat, at Searcy, was started in 1898 by Bumpass & Bumpass.

The Searcy Register, started shortly before, was in 1900 sold to W. E. Harlan, who changed its name to the Times.

The Times, at Searcy, suspended in 1906, after being published for several years. W. C. Duncan bought it from W. E. Harlan and sold it to Hope Wheeler, who let it die.

The Searcy News was started in 1908 by W. F. Story, a pioneer in the business, now dead. He was succeeded by W. F. Story & Sons. T. J. Bowers sold it to W. M. Holmes and J. C. Hartz, who turned it back to Mr. Bowers. The News started a daily edition in 1909, but discontinued it. T. J. Bowers is now its publisher.

The Flashlight is the name of a bi-monthly, four-page paper published by the senior class of Galloway College. It succeeds the Gallowegian, which was published for more than 20 years by the students.

Russell.

The Herald, at Russell, began in 1884, but suspended in the same year, and the office was moved to Walnut Ridge.

West Point.

Colonel Smithee states that a large, well-printed newspaper was started at West Point, near Searcy, in 1860. It was called the West Point Times, and he says that it was probably edited by T. T. Pitts, but J. N. Cypert of Searcy states that it was edited and published by J. J. Morrill, who also founded the Des Arc Citizen. Like the Searcy Eagle, this publication suspended on account of

the war. Paul M. Cobb, afterward State Commissioner of Lands, was a printer on the West Point Times, and went into the Confederate Army from West Point.

WOODRUFF COUNTY.

Woodruff County was named in honor of W. E. Woodruff, founder of the Arkansas Gazette.

Augusta.

The Standard was started at Augusta, in 1860, by Morris Lewis. It continued until the commencement of the war, when Mr. Lewis, like many other editors, donned a soldier's uniform and went to war. He belonged to Matlock's Company, Churchill's Regiment. "He found a soldier's grave at Atlanta, Ga., where he was killed in 1864," says J. N. Smithee.

Augusta's next newspaper, The Sentinel, was started in March, 1867, by R. L. Vaughan and E. W. Goodrich. Shortly afterward, Vaughan & Pow became its publishers, to be succeeded by Gray & Vaughan until the spring of 1868, when Sims & Ramsauer bought it and published it until 1869. They sold the paper to a stock company, which published it until 1873, when the plant was moved to Newport, and used to found the News at that place.

A paper called the Chronicle was published at Augusta for a few months in 1867, by Elliott & Sims.

The Augusta Bulletin commenced publication in 1871. J. T. Trezevant was its founder, and at that time it was the official newspaper of Woodruff County. In 1877 Mr. Trezevant leased the paper to James B. Lawrence. Col. L. M. Ramsauer succeeded Mr. Lawrence, but the Bulletin suspended in 1878. The founder of the Bulletin was an uncle of Col. J. T. Trezevant, of the well known general insurance agency of Trezevant & Cochran, who is in the 80th year of his age. Mrs. G. P. C. Rumbough, of Little Rock, is a daughter of the first named Mr. Trezevant, formerly of Augusta, who later lived in Memphis up to the time of his death.

The first number of the Augusta Vidette appeared August 2d, 1877, with J. L. P. House as editor, and J. W. Penn as publisher. In April, 1879, Ed S. Carl Lee became its editor. In 1880, W. W. Folsom, who died in 1917, purchased the paper and

continued to wield an influence with it until 1904, when he moved to Hope, to take charge of the Gazette of that city. The office was burned in April, 1884, but a new plant was installed within two weeks by Col. Folsom. He was the first publisher in Arkansas to exclude advertisements from the patent inside of his paper. The Vidette suspended when Folsom went to Hope, but it was revived by J. M. Raines. E. G. Henderson succeeded him. The old Vidette finally passed away.

A small newspaper was issued from the Argus office by Mulberry & Trice in 1885, but it failed.

The Anchor, at Augusta, was cast January 1, 1887. C. N. Travis was its publisher and D. F. Withers its editor.

The Free Press, of Augusta, was founded in 1892, by a Mr. Billingsley, and purchased by J. Ross Chambers, who worked his way up from printer's devil to editor. H. H. Woodsworth was its editor for a time. The paper was sold in 1921 to C. O. Wahlquist of Parkin, who continues to be its editor and publisher.

The White River Sentinel, by J. R. Woods, started in 1893 at Augusta, was discontinued before 1916.

Cotton Plant.

The Mascot was commenced at Cotton Plant in May, 1884, by J. Hector Harris, but it soon suspended and Mr. Harris moved to Brinkley.

The Cotton Plant Banner was started in 1912, by J. S. Hansbrough, but was discontinued in about 1916, and moved to Marvel, Phillips County, where it became the Marvel Herald.

The Sentinel, at Cotton Plant, was published for a short time in 1912-13.

The Woodruff County Democrat, at Cotton Plant, was established in 1915 by J. M. and Mrs. M. A. Dillon, and continues to be published by them.

McCrory.

The McCrory Home News was started in 1901, by Gus Kramer. He was succeeded in 1906 by Walter W. Raney, who continued with it until April 15, 1909, when it suspended.

The McCrory Enterprise was launched in 1911 by Walter W. Raney.

YELL COUNTY.

Dardanelle.

The first paper to be called the Dardanelle Post is said to have been published at Dardanelle as early as 1850, by Ferdinand and S. C. Colburn. It lasted only a few months. S. C. Colburn was killed in Yell County, in 1863.

Dardanelle's second newspaper was the Arkansas Transcript, put out by Capt. H. P. Barry, in February, 1869. It was sold in the fall of 1870 to Col. H. O. Withers, and taken to Ozark, but Capt. Barry repurchased it shortly afterward, and resumed the Transcript at Dardanelle, continuing it until the fall of 1872, when he disposed of it to J. R. Bezzo.

The Eye of the West was published for awhile at Dardanelle in about the year 1871. L. P. Myers was its publisher. After purchasing the Transcript, Mr. Bezzo also took over the Eye of the West, and consolidated the papers as the Transcript and the Eye of the West. Soon after this, he changed the name of the paper to the Dardanelle Argus. In a few months he moved the printing office to Danville, and there continued the paper as the Danville Argus, until the fall of 1873, when he sold out and retired.

The Star of the West was published for a few months at Dardanelle, in 1872, by Lewis C. White.

The Dardanelle Times was started in October, 1869, as a Republican newspaper, by a stock company. It was edited by H. L. McConnell for a short time, and afterward by J. C. Austin. It suspended in November, 1870, and here is its expiring wail: "With this issue (November 10, 1870) we suspend the Times for the present. We believe that we can find a more lucrative business than publishing a newspaper in Arkansas. With cotton at 12 1-2 cents and no other produce in the country, we think that there is a slim show for the editor or publisher of a newspaper for the next year, and we believe if we continued the Times some

one connected with this office would go to bed hungry before long, or else go to the poor-house, a thing we would very much dislike to do. Subscribers will not pay up, and we can assure our friends that printers cannot live on air. We have occupied the editorial chair but a few short months, but during that time we have tried hard to do our duty—how well we have succeeded we leave to our friends to judge, and if we should at some future day see fit to again mount the tripod we hope our friends will patronize us a little more liberally."

The Gazette was uncharitable enough to say that this newspaper had "a cheap funeral, with no mourners."

The Chronicle commenced publication under the editorship of John C. Austin, at Dardanelle, in 1870 or 1871. The first issue of this paper was one of the most remarkable ever issued, for Mr. Austin printed the outside pages of the issue, which was strongly Republican in politics, when he sold the paper to Capt. H. P. Barry, who had control of the inside pages, and he made them violently Democratic. Col. Smithee states that this is the first time in history that a paper advocated the doctrines of one political party on one side, and on the other side the reverse. Capt. Barry soon changed the name of the paper to the Transcript, and continued it until the fall of 1872, when, as before stated, the office was sold to Bezzo.

The Dardanelle Laborer, by Geo. E. Goss and J. B. Bezzo, started in the spring of 1873. After a few months Capt. H. P. Barry took charge of it and continued as its editor until the summer of 1874.

The Dardanelle Spectator began publication in 1873, but it suspended in a short time. J. A. Isom and a well-known printer named Hutchinson were its proprietors. John T. Perry was also one of its publishers.

The Dardanelle Independent was started January 7, 1875, by D. P. Cloud and Jos. F. Thomas. Dr. M. M. McGuire purchased Thomas' interest, and later also bought out Mr. Cloud. The name of the paper was changed by Dr. McGuire to the Independent Arkansan. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1876, but was renewed and the paper continued to be published for several

years. Geo. S. Cunningham was its editor in 1880, but Dr. McGuire again took charge and remained at the helm for several years, with a slight intermission in 1882, when he made the race for auditor of state. H. P. Barry, Capt. McCrimmon and Dr. McGuire edited it at different times. It suspended in September, 1883, owing to the continued illness of Dr. McGuire, and the material was sold to the Laborer's Herald at Clarksville.

After the suspension of the Arkansan, J. Frank Cooley, who edited the Arkansan for a short time previous to its suspension, established the Hesperian, but it did not live to the end of the year. In January, 1884, the Hesperian was revived, "But," says Mr. Leigh, "the March winds blasted it," and Mr. Cooley moved to Missouri.

In June, 1875, while Dr. McGuire was absent in attendance upon a meeting of the Press Association at Little Rock, his partner, Mr. Cloud, became involved in a personal difficulty with Capt. R. W. Wishard, over an article which had appeared in the Independent, and the latter was killed. Mr. Cloud acted in self-defense, and was exonerated by a jury.

In 1876, Lyles & Barnard published a paper at Dardanelle called the Yell County News, for a little over two months, when the paper was removed to Clarksville.

The Dardanelle Post-Dispatch is a celebrated old newspaper. Its parent was the Western Immigrant, founded in 1876 by the well known Col. M. L. Davis, with whom J. B. Crownover was associated for some time in its publication. In 1881, the Western Immigrant was purchased by George Rainey Williams, who was Col. Davis' step-brother, and Mr. Williams changed the name of the paper to the Post, which had been the name of a publication started at the same place in 1850. R. A. Skinner subsequently became Mr. Williams' partner, and the firm became Williams & Skinner, but Mr. Skinner soon retired.

Mr. Williams used to boast that under his management, which lasted for eight years, the Post never changed its size, the day of its publication, its politics, nor missed an issue, which was rather an unusual record among Arkansas community newspapers.

On February 1, 1889, Mr. Williams sold the Post to Thomas

J. Hicks, and became the managing editor of the Fort Smith Times. Mr. Hicks died in 1890, and his widow, Mrs. Jennie V. Hicks, conducted the paper for some time, assisted by Colonel Davis as contributing editor. Robert Toomer was also its editor for a short time.

Colonel Davis is a writer of considerable literary ability. Although but a small country journal, feature articles contributed by him were reproduced weekly by national dailies of the East.

Henderson M. Jacoway, Congressman from the Fifth District, was another distinguished editor of this paper at one time.



G. Rainey Williams.

In 1896 John H. Page leased the Post from Mrs. Hicks, and on July 1, 1897 he and Harry F. Dodge bought the paper and consolidated it with the Dispatch, which was founded in about 1900, and which Louis and H. F. Dodge purchased in 1895 and had conducted in partnership for a year, when Louis Dodge withdrew. The consolidated paper became the Post-Dispatch. In 1899 Mr. Dodge retired. Mr. Page continued as its publisher until 1900, when he sold it to its present owner and publisher, George F. Upton. Mr. Upton had been a printer on the paper. Charles T. Davis, a son of M. L. Davis, now with the Arkansas

Gazette, became editor in 1907 while Mr. Upton was publishing the paper. The new editor was only 18 years of age. Among the events of his administration were newspaper battles with practically every Republican paper in the State, and one wrangle with Collier's Weekly over a slighting reference made to Arkansas by the national weekly. The controversy was hot and prolonged on the part of the Post-Dispatch, but much more reticient on the part of Collier's.

George F. Upton is the present editor and publisher of the Post-Dispatch, succeeding a long line of illustrious editors. The Post-Dispatch is Dardanelle's only newspaper.

In 1881 the Arkansas Evangel (Baptist) was started at Dardanelle, with Rev. Mr. Womack editor, and Dr. M. M. McGuire publisher. The next year it was moved to Russellville.

April 1, 1884, R. A. Skinner started the Dardanelle Yell County Mail, with W. L. Morris as editor.

The Dardanelle Reflector was started in 1886 by W. W. Gill.

The Dardanelle Herald was started in 1884. Charles H. McGuire, long a well-known printer at Little Rock, and the son of that grand old editor, Col. M. M. McGuire, was its editor.

The Yell County Mail, started in April, 1884, by R. A. Skinner, with W. L. Morris as editor, was discontinued in March, 1885.

The Arkansas Valley Pilot was brought out at Dardanelle in 1897 by J. L. Tullis, known to all the old-timers in the Arkansas newspaper business. The Pilot was moved to Ola and was being published as the Ola Pilot as late as 1900. Mr. Tullis is now the editor of the Devol Oil Journal, published at Devol, Oklahoma.

A County Press Association was organized at Dardanelle in September, 1907, by the Yell County newspapermen, with six members.

Belleville.

The Belleville Headlight went out in 1899.

In 1898 Brown & Martin started a newspaper at Belleville.

The Belleville Republican was being published in 1912 by

W. L. Cloninger, who is said to be a good Republican, and doesn't care who knows it. The paper, however, went the way of most good and bad Republican newspapers in Arkansas.

The Belleville Herald, established in 1915 by G. E. Thompson, has been discontinued, and Belleville is without a newspaper.

Danville.

A newspaper was started by Henry Bros., at Danville, in 1898, but its name has been forgotten.



T. L. Pound, Publisher Danville Democrat.

The Danville Democrat, established in 1899, has been owned for many years by T. L. Pound, ex-president of the Press Association, ex-mayor of Danville, and also ex-postmaster. His duties in the latter position caused him to quit editing the Democrat for awhile, during which time J. T. Little was the editor. Mr. Pound is now back on the job, however.

Because Mr. Pound took some stock in politics, Ray Gill of

Fort Smith, who was formerly active in newspaper circles,—and is yet, as a publicity man,—dubbed Mr. Pound "the Ponderous Politician," and kept up a fight on him until Mr. Pound finally took cognizance of the attacks and made the following speech in his own defense and in behalf of editor-politicians:

"I think it is the duty of a newspaper man to take an active interest in the politics of his community. Every individual voter in the United States is in some degree responsible for the government under which he lives. Every individual voter within the corporate limits of the city or village in which he lives shares responsibility for the manner in which the local government is administered.

"The truth of these statements being self-evident, it follows that every editor has a direct interest in the government, and, unless he shirks his duty, he exercises the rights and powers conferred on him. Using the term politics in the restricted sense of partisanship, it might be a mooted question, but using it in its broader sense, there is no room for question.

"The responsibilities of man increase in direct proportion as his opportunities increase. The successful newspaper man is supposed to possess, to an average degree, at least, the qualities of intelligence, honesty and capability, and, if in combination with these attributes, if it be true that he possesses any advantages over his fellow-man, because of the nature of his calling, he cannot be true to himself, nor to those whom he serves, unless he takes a part, and an active part, in the numerous activities that make for the betterment of conditions, and those include the politics of his community.

"It is not necessary in these days to rebuke or sneer at the country editor. That time has passed. Yet it is not because the country editor has taken to holding office that he is an influential figure in the country. It is rather in spite of that fact. Therefore, the exaltation of a member of the rural journalistic fraternity over the rise to power of many of his contemporaries is due to misapprehension of cause and effect. The country editor is a power, not because he is in office, but because he is an editor.

"It is true that the country editor nowadays aspires to more

important posts than the postmastership, and has attained them. In a number of states he has reached the gubernatorial chair. The present President of the United States is a small town editor. But these honors, after all, are merely incidental to his chief glory, which arises out of his journalistic vocation. Anybody with strength enough to draw a salary can be an office-holder, but it takes a pretty good all-round man to be a country editor. Such a man must combine business and literary ability with more political sagacity than falls to the lot of the average politician. He must be a diplomat. He must possess the judicial temperament. And, above all, he must have a reputation for honesty that is above suspicion.

"The country editor is close to his constituents. They know him, and, if they support and endorse him, he is second to no man in the power that he wields in the community. If he fails in honesty or fairness, he will not long remain a country editor, because his influence vanishes with his good reputation.

"I know of no field of endeavor where a man can accomplish more for his country, while making a living for himself, than in publishing a country weekly in a good town. To honor his work, such a man ought to guard his own and the people's rights zealously, and use his powers justly. He ought to avoid smallness and selfishness. He ought to be strong, but forbearing; fearless, but sympathetic. He ought to be every inch a man, true to himself, to his profession, and to his God."

Havana.

The Havana Enterprise suspended in 1920, and Horace Williams of Danville bought the material. This town seems to be without a newspaper.

The Yell County Times, at Havana, was started in 1920 by Horace M. and Robert E. Williams, to succeed the Blade-Enterprise.

The Havana Argus was being published in 1912 by B. P. Renfroe.

Ola.

The Ola Headlight was projected by Ed Lucas in 1902, and in 1908 T. L. Pound became a partner in the publication. The name was then changed to the News.

The Ola News was being published in 1907 by M. L. Martin, and in 1910-11-12 by B. P. Renfroe, formerly of the Alma Democrat.

The Ola Enterprise, started in 1915, by W. L. Cloninger, soon suspended. H. C. Chalmers, James O. Baker and G. W. Cross all appear as publishers of this paper at different times.

Plainview.

The Fourche Valley Herald, started at the new town of Plainview, in 1908, by Paul J. McCall, and sold by him to Geo. E. Floyd, was transferred by him in 1909 to J. I. Owen, and later to J. B. Law, and came back to Geo. E. Floyd. J. T. Little and Eugene Williams are its publishers at present.

PART III.

HISTORY OF THE ARKANSAS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

It will be news to many of its members to learn that the present splendid Arkansas Press Association was not the first association of the kind in the State. At least one other attempt was made to organize a state press association before the present organization was effected.

Pursuant to a call, the publishers and proprietors of the Arkansas press met in convention at the office of the Arkansas Gazette at 7 p. m., Saturday, October 16, 1869. Delegates were represented from the Little Rock Gazette, the Republican, the Pine Bluff Press and Republican, the Arkansas Statesman of Jacksonport, the White River Journal of Des Arc, the Randolph Press of Pocahontas, the Arkansas Tribune of Arkadelphia, the Washington Post, and the Magnolia Flower. The convention was called to order by Maj. W. D. Blocher of the Arkansas Gazette. S. W. Mallory, of the Pine Bluff Republican, was elected chairman, and James Torrans, of the Washington Post, was chosen secretary.

After some debate, the convention appointed committees on permanent organization and rates of advertising, to report at an adjourned session to be held at 2 p. m. on the following Monday. W. D. Blocher, W. C. Thomas and James Torrans were appointed on the latter, and P. Brugman, W. E. Woodruff, T. F. Martin and James W. Siler on the former committee. The convention then adjourned.

The adjourned meeting met on the 18th. Tabbs Gross, delegate from the Arkansas Freeman, a paper for colored people, was received as a member. The committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

"1. The undersigned publishers of newspapers in Arkansas

agree to unite in the formation of an association to be entitled 'The Press Association of Arkansas.'

"2. The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president and secretary, who shall be elected annually and hold their offices until their successors are elected.

"3. The meetings of the association shall be held annually at Little Rock, and at such times as the president shall designate.

"4. The object of the association shall be for the mutual protection of publishers, and to promote and encourage the publishing business."

These articles were signed by the following delegates: Woodruff & Blocher, Torrans & Townsend, T. S. Bowers, Jas. W. Siler, Wyatt C. Thomas, Price & Barton, S. W. Mallory, Tabbs Gross, H. H. Timmons, Blackburn & Story and Edwin Bancroft.

For permanent officers the committee recommended the following: John G. Price, president; James Torrans, vice-president; W. E. Woodruff, Jr., secretary. They were elected.

A schedule of advertising was adopted ranging from $1 for one-half inch up to $16.75 per column for one time, and $12.50 per month to $150 per year; one inch, one time, $1.68; one month, $3.33; one year, $15.00.

Special notices double this rate, editorial notices 20 cents per line; obituaries, not to exceed five lines, free; over, 20 cents per line.

The committee recommended that papers of large circulation be permitted to charge higher rates.

A resolution was adopted that no publisher should be a member who did not enforce these rates, and that no "puffs" or editorial notices calling attention to new advertisements will be inserted except paid for at usual rates.

A committee was appointed to compile a permanent constitution and by-laws.

No further record of this association can be found.

The present Arkansas Press Association, which has existed for the lengthy span of nearly 50 years, was organized, with 20 members, at Little Rock, October 15, 1873, when Arkansas had 56 newspapers. Seventeen of these papers were represented at

the first meeting. J. N. Smithee, then of the Arkansas Gazette, was elected president; Jacob Frolich of the Searcy Record, secretary; W. M. Burke of the Helena World, treasurer, and H. A. Pierce, correspondent. The other charter members were:

Adam Clark, of the Arkadelphia Standard; J. H. Balding, of the DeVall's Bluff Journal; James Torrans, of the Little Rock Republican; L. P. Myers, of the State Grange; J. D. Bezzo, Argus, Danville; Charles Gordon Newman, of the Pine Bluff Commercial; J. P. Henry, of the Arkansas and Texas Advertiser; R. S. Yerkes, of the Arkansas Gazette; J. W. Calloway, of the Camden Beacon; H. A. Millen, of the Camden Journal; J. C. England, of the Lonoke Democrat; George R. Brown, of the Arkansas Gazette; Dan O'Sullivan, of the Little Rock Chronicle; E. N. Hill, newspaper correspondent.

Sam H. Davidson, of the Evening Shade Herald, was present, but the minutes do not show that he was enrolled as a member.

The objects of the association were, "to promote the interests of the press by securing unity of thought and action in relation to the profession of journalism and the business of publishing, to elevate its tone, purify its expressions, enlarge its usefulness, advance it in wisdom and justice, extend its influence in the work of true civilization, and to cultivate friendly relations and a spirit of fraternal regard among its members."

A banquet was given by the press of the city at the Metropolitan hotel. A number of guests were present in addition to members. Gen. H. A. Pierce was toastmaster.

Toasts were responded to as follows:

1. The President of the United States—By Hon. W. J. Hyner.
2. The State of Arkansas—By Gen. A. W. Bishop.
3. The Press—By E. N. Hill.
4. The Women of America—By Gen. H. A. Pierce.
5. Our Guests—By Col. Jacob Frolich.
6. The City of Little Rock—By Gen. O. A. Hadley.
7. The Judiciary—By Major Ben T. DuVal.
8. The Educational Institutions of Arkansas—By Colonel Logan H. Roots.

For half a century the affairs of the association have been

most intimately interwoven with the history of Arkansas. Its membership has embraced many of the state's best and strongest men. As was said by the late Col. W. A. Webber, in submitting his report as secretary at Hot Springs, May 4, 1883, "The Arkansas Press Association is one of the bright, living and progressive institutions of the land. It has done much to build up journalism in the Southwest. It has done much to elevate the character of



Robert O. Schaefer, President Arkansas Press Association, 1922-23; Publisher Southern Construction News, Little Rock.

newspapers in the state—and to bring together and to harmonize the minds and feelings of those who are the makers of newspapers."

"The original organization," said President S. B. Baird of the Hamburg Eagle, in an address at Fort Smith in 1909, "though small in numbers at the time, has grown in strength and influence, until today it will compare favorably with that of any state of equal size. In glancing back over the history of our organization

we are impressed by the changes wrought by the fleeting years. We are saddened by the memory of those who have passed away. We look in vain for the once familiar faces, the cheerful smiles and friendly greetings of James Mitchell, J. N. Smithee, Jacob Frolich, William F. Hicks, James S. Holmes, M. M. McGuire, Thomas Newman, A. R. Winfield, E. A. Warren, John C. Holland, Thomas J. Hicks, T. T. Ward, Leon Roussan, Miss Fannie Scott, and many others who were wont to mingle with us * * * and whose companionship we shall never more enjoy in this life."

The association has undoubtedly exercised a good influence in a great many ways. By resolutions and through its members it has made every effort to assist in the upbuilding of the state. It has been active in promoting educational matters and upholding law and order.

Among the earliest activities of the association was its work in the interest of establishing a State Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture; and it has supported every movement to have the State represented at the various national and international expositions.

By resolution and otherwise, it advocated statehood for Oklahoma, in order that a barrier to progress might be removed, the Indian protected and the Indian Territory saved from crime and lawlessness.

Early in its history, the association pledged itself to encourage immigration, the building of railroads, the investment of capital in the State, and the building of good roads.

By adoption of a resolution offered at the 1879 meeting by E. E. White of the Prescott Picayune, the association went on record against the custom of prefixing military titles to the names of men who had not won them by military service.

The editors found it impossible to live up to this resolution, it is feared, and the public has not been educated out of the custom. "In the early days," says Hempstead's History, "everybody was a 'Colonel,' unless he happened to be a 'Judge' or a 'Major.' John Phoenix's experience in setting out on a journey by water from San Francisco, when, standing on the hurricane deck of the boat bound for San Diego, he waved his hand, exclaiming, 'Good-

bye, Colonel,' and in the crowd gathered on the wharf saw 24 men take off their hats in acknowledgment, could easily be duplicated in an Arkansas gathering of the same size."

The association at one time adopted resolutions pledging its members to keep their columns free from bogus, swindling and humbug advertisements of every particular.

It adopted a resolution in 1905 to the effect that any member applying a disgraceful epithet to any other member should be expelled, unless the member making the reflection would apologize through his paper.

Beginning in 1901, the Arkansas Historical Society met jointly with the Press Association for several meetings, which was appropriate, for the newspapers are the greatest recorders of history and their files are the richest source for the historian.

T. L. Pound, editor of the Danville Democrat, was one of the leading members of the Press Association Committee which prepared the present publicity law of the State. The other members of the committee were A. D. Murlin, Claude Mann, Elmer E. Clarke and Fred W. Allsopp.

The association led in the movement to preserve the old Statehouse.

Annual Meetings and Excursions of the Association.

At the close of each annual meeting the association usually goes on an excursion. The members visit some locality not before visited, or travel by a route not before followed.

The second meeting of the association was held in Little Rock, June 8, 1874, at the close of the Brooks-Baxter war, when the streets were hardly cleared of armed men and when party feeling ran high. The members took a trip to St. Louis.

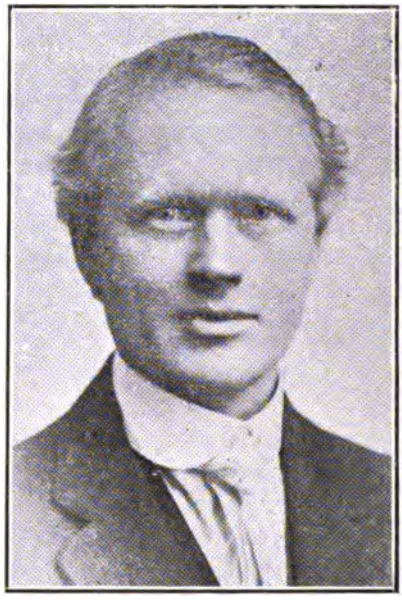
The third meeting was held in Little Rock, June 2, 1875. At this meeting Charles Gordon Newman of Pine Bluff was elected vice-president; J. N. Smithee being re-elected president, and Jacob Frolich secretary. W. C. Stout of the Lewisburg State was elected treasurer.

President Smithee made a speech, in which he said the people of Arkansas had passed through a period of many struggles,

trials and temptations; but that the State had entered upon a new era of prosperity and happiness.

At the fourth meeting, which was held at Searcy June 9, 1876, there was a larger attendance. Among the new members enrolled at this meeting was J. R. Cotham of the Monticello Monticellonian.

For the fifth meeting the editors went to Fort Smith, where



Clio Harper, Corresponding Secretary Arkansas Press Association, and Well-Known Newspaper Man.

they convened on June 6, 1877. By this time the list of members had grown to good proportions.

The next meeting was held at Hot Springs, July 1, 1878, and the seventh meeting was held in Little Rock, June 2, 1879. The membership, which had further increased, included such men as C. C. Colburn, of the Ozark Democrat, and W. W. Folsom, then of the Augusta Vidette. The late Adam Clark, of the Arkadelphia Standard, was elected president at this meeting. Opie Read, then with the Arkansas Gazette, was present at this session.

The eighth meeting was held at Batesville, June 7, 1880, and was followed by the first extended excursion taken by members of the association. A trip was made to Washington, D. C., with stops at many cities on the way.

The ninth meeting, which was held at Arkadelphia, June 22, 1881, was followed by an excursion to Fargo, in what was then the Territory of Dakota. The members were on this excursion the guests of Col. Pat Donan. It included a trip to the northern lakes, via St. Louis, Chicago and Duluth. The party, consisting of 210 people, including many ladies, left Little Rock July 1. A banquet was given at Beardstown, Ill., by the C. B. & Q. railroad. At Burlington, Ill., there was another banquet. The hospitalities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Fargo were next enjoyed.

The tenth meeting was held at Searcy, June 22, 1882, and the eleventh meeting at Hot Springs, May 2, 1883.

At the twelfth meeting, held at Fayetteville, May 7, 1884, C. C. Colburn of Ozark was elected president.

The thirteenth meeting was held at Helena, May 6, 1885. Many of the members went on an excursion to the International Exposition at New Orleans. Among the new members elected at this session was John R. Jobe of the Searcy Beacon.

Pine Bluff entertained the association at its fourteenth annual meeting, which was held May 5, 1886. The steady growth of the association is shown by the fact that there were 99 persons in attendance at this meeting. It was followed by an excursion to Kansas City and Omaha.

The fifteenth annual meeting was held at Little Rock, May 4, 5 and 6, 1887. J. R. Bettis was elected president. After entertainment by the Little Rock Press Club, the members made a trip to Mammoth Cave, Ky.

The sixteenth session was held at Texarkana, May 2, 1888. W. W. Folsom was elected president. An excursion was made through Texas and to the City of Mexico from San Antonio, by courtesy of the International and the Mexicano Nationale railways. The party, consisting of 25 women and 171 men, was royally entertained on a journey of several days and nights beginning

on November 24, 1888. The program included a reception tendered by President Diaz.

The seventeenth meeting took place at Bentonville, May 11, 1889. J. R. Newman of the Harrison Times was elected president. Following a banquet and a reception by the Bentonville Reading Club, an excursion was taken to Chattanooga, Tenn., Atlanta and Brunswick, about 40 members making the trip.

The association convened for its eighteenth annual meeting in Hot Springs, May 28, 1890. G. R. Williams of the Fort Smith Times was elected president. He was succeeded by George Thornburgh of the Masonic Trowel, who was elected at the nineteenth meeting, which was held at Batesville, May 20, 21 and 22, 1891.

The twentieth annual session was held at Camden, May 17, 18 and 19, 1892, and the twenty-first meeting at Fort Smith, May 20, 21 and 22, 1893. At the twenty-second annual meeting at Little Rock, May 8, 1894, O. C. Ludwig, then editor of the Clarksville Herald-Journal, was elected president. W. M. Kavanaugh, then of the Arkansas Gazette, succeeded him in 1895, when the association held its twenty-third meeting at Mammoth Springs. At this meeting the association honored one of its women members, Miss Sallie I. Robinson, who became Mrs. Sallie I. Standfield, of the Rison Herald, by electing her treasurer.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting was held at Springdale, May 12 and 13, 1896, and the twenty-fifth at Paragould, June 1, 2 and 3, 1897. The twenty-sixth meeting was held at Eureka Springs May 25, 26 and 27, 1898, and the twenty-seventh meeting at Hot Springs, June 7, 8 and 9, 1899. The twenty-eighth annual meeting was held at Little Rock, May 15, 16 and 17, 1900.

The association met in Hot Springs in 1901 and 1902 and in Monticello in 1903. For the first time in the history of the organization the annual meeting was held outside the state in 1904. This session was held in the Arkansas building at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

The 1905 meeting was held at Hot Springs; that of 1906 at Little Rock; that of 1907 at Hot Springs; that of 1908 at Little Rock, and 1909 at Fort Smith.

In 1910, Morrilton was the meeting place; in 1911, Little

Rock; 1912, Hope. A resolution was introduced by W. W. Folsom and carried at the mid-winter meeting, February 8th, 1912, to change the date of the mid-winter meeting from the 2nd Thursday in February to the 2nd Friday in February of each year.

When the Press Association held its meeting in Hope, in 1912, the Star of Hope, published by Ed McCorkle, Jr., issued a souvenir edition which was placed at the plates of the diners at the big banquet at the Barlow Hotel. The Star was issuing a daily at the time, and this edition for the press people had to be set up and printed during the night. The edition was a snappy one, and copies of it are still preserved by members who were present at the big annual dinner.

Among the many interesting addresses at this meeting, Stephen P. Meador made a plea for the preservation of the old Statehouse. "Blot from the memory of American citizenship the sentiment that clusters around the historic monuments of our earlier history," said he, "and you take from us and our posterity one of the noblest impulses to noble deeds."

The 1913 meeting was held at Marianna, the 1914 meeting at Little Rock, and the 1916 meeting at Texarkana.

A feature of the 1916 meeting was the occupancy of pulpits of the churches of Texarkana on Sunday, May 7, 1916, by the visiting editors of Arkansas and Texas as follows:

First Methodist Episcopal Church (Arkansas side): 11 a. m., Will H. Mays, dean of journalism, Texas University; 7 p. m., Epworth League, S. A. Diehl, Eureka Springs; 8 p. m., Col. J. L. Brady, Fort Smith. Edward Johnston, Little Rock, sang at the morning service.

First M. E. Church (Texas side): 11 a. m., Dr. A. C. Millar, Little Rock.

First Presbyterian Church (Texas side): 11 a. m., Earle W. Hodges, Little Rock; 8 p. m., Dr. A. C. Millar, Little Rock.

Beech Street Baptist Church (Arkansas side): 8 p. m., George Mason, El Dorado.

First Baptist Church (Texas side): 8 p. m., Will H. Mayes, Austin, Tex. Edward Johnston, Little Rock, sang at this service.

Fairview M. E. Church (Arkansas side): 11 a. m., C. P. Newton, Little Rock; 8 p. m., Earle W. Hodges, Little Rock.

First Christian Church (Texas side): 11 a. m., J. L. Brady, Fort Smith; 8 p. m., Henry Edwards, vice-president Texas Press Association.

Congregational Church (Arkansas side): 8 p. m., Ray Gill, Little Rock.

Pine Street Presbyterian (Texas side): 11 a. m., S. A. Diehl, Eureka Springs.

Rose Hill M. E. Church (Texas side): 11 a. m,. T. E. Wood, Marianna; 8 p. m., C. P. Newton, Little Rock.

Rose Hill Baptist Church (Texas side): 11 a. m., Henry Edwards, Troupe, Tex.

The 1917 meeting was held at Fort Smith, and the 1918 meeting at Little Rock and Hot Springs. In 1919, the association met at Little Rock, and in 1920 at Helena.

At the mid-winter meeting held at Little Rock February 7, 1920, at noon, the association was entertained with a luncheon at the Elks Cafe, tendered by the Little Rock Typothetæ and the Little Rock Board of Commerce. The guest of honor was Edw. Albright, of Gallatin, Tenn., president of the National Editorial Association, who made an inspiring and helpful address to the members.

At the 1920 meeting a resolution was adopted making the Arkansas History Commission the custodian of the archives of the association.

C. P. J. Mooney, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, was among the speakers at this meeting. His subject was, "The Editor of 1920."

J. H. Hand, of Yellville, delivered the annual oration.

Col. J. L. Wadley, of Texarkana, spoke on co-operative buying of news print paper. George Rose, of the Western Newspaper Union, spoke on the same subject.

J. J. Baugh of Searcy read a paper on "Reminiscences of 1880." This was followed by an address by Dr. A. C. Shipp, president of the Arkansas Public Health Association.

J. A. LePrince, of the U. S. Public Health Service, delivered an address on health conditions in Arkansas.

W. B. Folsom, Clio Harper and E. W. Freeman spoke on the Advertising Rate question.

The 1921 meeting was held at Hot Springs, with an excursion to Glenwood-on-the-Caddo, and to the El Dorado oil fields, which was enjoyed by 136 members and members of their families. A short stop was made at Arkadelphia, where the Arkadelphia Milling Company's plant was inspected.

In the ribbon contest, the judges reported the following prize-winners:

NEWSPAPERS.

Class No. 1—Front Page Make-up: First prize, Rogers Democrat; second prize, Eagle-Democrat, Warren; third prize, Advance-Monticellonian, Monticello.

Class No. 2—Editorial and News Content: First prize, Weekly Star, Mena; second prize, Monroe County Citizen, Brinkley; third prize, Marked Tree Gazette.

Class No. 3—Rural News Correspondence: First prize, Benton Courier; second prize, Batesville Record; third prize, Harrison Times.

Class No. 4—Best All Round County Paper: First prize, special, (12-inch Star composing stick, nickel-plated, donated by American Type Founders Co.), Democrat, Rogers; first prize, Log Cabin-Democrat, Conway; second prize, Brinkley Argus; third prize, Advance-Monticellonian.

JOB PRINTING.

Class No. 5—Best Display of Ten Samples of General Printing: First prize, W. B. Folsom, Brinkley; second prize, W. B. Coley, Foreman; third prize, Tom Newman, Harrison.

Class No. 6—Best Display of Ten Samples of Commercial Printing: First prize, W. B. Folsom, Brinkley; second prize, W. L. Harmon, England; third prize, Tom Newman, Harrison.

Class No. 7—Best Display Ten Samples Social and Fancy

Printing: First prize, W. B. Folsom, Brinkley; second prize, White & Fowler, Benton.

A resolution was adopted at this meeting against the repeal of the zone newspaper postage rate.

In his address at this meeting, President Walter B. Williams advocated, among other things, the divorcement of the newspaper from the job printing business in every newspaper office. "They are two separate and distinct callings," said he, "and the job department is a load on the country editor that is keeping him down on the level with the day laborer in the estimation of the community."

The editors must have a little fun on their annual outings. Here is an imaginative menu for an imaginary dinner which was supposed to have been served at Hot Springs by the humorous editor of the festive Arkansaw Thomas Cat, at the fictitious Hotel Catamount, on June 15, during the 1921 meeting:

"MENU.

SOUP

Bow-wow

BOILED

Green Tree Frog, Larded en Mud

Fried Tad Poles in Soap Suds

Long Tail Monkeys Fried with Crawfish

ROASTS

Naked Beef with Short Dresses

Saddle of Reindeer, Dear Me Sauce

Crowing Hens, Stuffed with Feathers

Breast of Hooting Owl, Wharf Rat Sauce

ENTREES

Fricassee of Mad Dogs and Old Socks

Saute of Grass-Hoppers with Pipe Stem

Compote of Cigar Snipe, Tobacco Flavor

Cat's Head en Broken Glass, Old Style

RELISHES

Green Leaves Dew Drops Pea Greens

GAME

Rail Birds Jail Birds Night Hawks

VEGETABLES

Old Onions Stewed Bunions Acorns Corn Salve

PASTRY

Boiled New Spring Pudding, July Sauce
Sow-Belly Pie, au Fresh Jersey Lilly Custard Pie

ASSORTED CAKES

Yeast Cake Cake of Soap Cake Walks
Frozen I Scream

FRUIT

Green Persimmons Rotten Lemons Cal. Frog Stools
Soda Crackers Fire Crackers Hogshead Cheese
Black Pot Liquors, Etc.

MEALS FROM 13 O'CLOCK TO 4-11-44 P. G.

P. S.—Guests who dine here are requested to tell their troubles to a policeman, as we look upon life as being a never-ending summer's dream. Eat and be merry while you can, for you know not when a boot-jack may swipe you from behind and knock you galley west.

The 'Rules for Guidance of Guests' follow:

All gents with shooting irons or weapons must check them before entering the dining room. Waiters are too scarce to be killed.

Gents are requested not to attract waiters' attention by throwing things at them. This is no deaf mute asylum.

Seven kinds of pie are given with every dinner.

Tablecloths are changed every Sunday.

Our food is of the best quality. Our milk is pure, eggs new-laid and the butter speaks for itself.

Guests tipping waiters must pay funeral benefits in case one should die from heart disease.

No more than six eggs will be given at a sitting.

Any guests found trying to work off his shells on a neighbor will be fired from the table.

Biscuits riveted together can be opened with a chisel supplied by a waiter. The use of dynamite is strictly forbidden.

Disputes over articles of food must be settled outside.

Don't lasso the waiters, because the guest who can't throw the rope will be at a disadvantage.

Gents may take off their coats if they want to, but must keep on their vests.

Pipes filled at the counter charged extra."

The Fiftieth Jubilee Celebration.

The "Golden Jubilee" meeting of the Press Association was held at the War Memorial Building, at Little Rock, on June 7 and 8, 1922. Besides the usual business sessions, there were

reminiscences by some of the older members, and a whirl of social entertainments. An automobile drive was also given by the citizens, and on the last day "a speechless banquet" was held in the ball room of the Hotel Marion. Instead of the customary addresses, musical acts and other novel forms of entertainment were provided. On the afternoon of the first day, the woman members were entertained at tea at the Elks Clubroom. On the



Mrs. Ruby Erwin Livingston, Poet of the Arkansas Press Association, 1921-24.

same evening the visitors were guests of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, which served a sumptuous supper and gave a demonstration of the new automatic switching apparatus which had recently been installed by that company. All of the amusement houses in the city were thrown open to the editors during their stay. The visitors were also treated to a radio concert.

A pleasing incident of the first day's session, was the presentation to the meeting by J. J. Baugh of Miss Georgine Woodruff,

daughter of the founder of the Arkansas Gazette, who had been present at the organization meeting of the association in 1873. She was accorded a rising tribute of respect, and responded with a pretty speech.

The committee on Officers' Reports strongly endorsed the recommendation made by President J. C. Jolly in his annual address that the members should formulate and adopt a code of professional ethics as a defense "against mushroom papers springing up in prepolitical campaigns and bringing disrepute on legitimate and regular newspapers." The following Committee on a Code was appointed by Mr. Jolly, on motion of Frank Henderson of Hot Springs: F. W. Allsopp, chairman; W. M. Shelby, C. C. Hudson, J. L. Wadley, W. B. Folsom, A. C. Millar.

"The Jubilee June Bug," a four-page newspaper, was published during the celebration. Many of the local editors contributed humorous skits for its columns. As it exposed the known weaknesses and peculiarities of some of the editors, and was full of startling announcements, it was much in demand.

The following officers were elected for 1922-23:

R. O. Schaefer, publisher of the Southern Construction News, of Little Rock, was elected president. Other officers chosen were:

First Vice-President, Frank E. Robins, Log Cabin-Democrat, Conway.

Second Vice-President, H. M. Jackson, Courier-Index, Marianna.

Third Vice-President, C. C. Hudson, Banner, Dierks.

Corresponding Secretary, Clio Harper, Parke-Harper News Service, Little Rock (re-elected).

Financial Secretary, E. A. Fowler, Courier, Benton (re-elected).

Recording Secretary, T. D. Harris, Tribune, Marked Tree.

Orator, Dr. A. C. Millar, Arkansas Methodist, Little Rock.

Chaplain, J. L. Wadley, Texarkanian, Texarkana (re-elected).

Poet, Mrs. Ruby Livingston, Courier-Democrat, Russellville (re-elected).

Historian (for life), Fred W. Allsopp, Gazette, Little Rock.

A constructive policy is promised by the new president of

the Arkansas Press Association, R. O. Schaefer, who was elected to head that live body at its recent meeting held in Little Rock.

On June 8th an excursion was made to the site of the Arkansas Power Corporation Hydro-Electric Dam on Little Red River, in White County, and the next day the party went to Van Buren and Fort Smith, at both of which cities the editors were elaborately entertained.



The badge worn by members of the Arkansas Press Association at the recent semi-centennial jubilee at Little Rock was of bronze on a blue satin ribbon, as shown above. Thus the event is perpetuated in "imperishable bronze" as an important one in the history of the "Wonder State."

Condensed Record of Officers and Meeting Places of the Arkansas Press Association

DATE	MEETING PLACE	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	HISTORIAN	POET	ORATOR
1—October 15, 1873	Little Rock	J. N. Smithee, *Gazette*, Little Rock	Jacob F. Frolich, *Record*, Searcy	.....	.....	H. A. Pierce, Correspondent
Treasurer, W. M. Burke, *World*, Helena.						
2—June 8, 1874	Little Rock	J. N. Smithee	Jacob F. Frolich	.....	.....	.....
Treasurer, E. D. Boyd, *Grange*, Little Rock.						
3—June 2, 1875	Little Rock	J. N. Smithee	Jacob F. Frolich	.....	James Torrans, Correspondent	M. M. McGuire, *Independent*, Dardanelle
Treasurer W. C. Stout, *State*, Lewisville.						
4—June 9, 1876	Searcy	J. H. Sparks, *Herald*, Fort Smith	Jacob F. Frolich	.....	J. S. Holmes, *Beacon*, Camden	J. R. Pettigrew, *Sentinel*, Fayetteville
Treasurer, J. E. Battenfield, *Democrat*, Russellville.						
5 June 6, 1877	Fort Smith	J. H. Sparks, *Herald*, Fort Smith	Jacob F. Frolich	J. N. Smithee, *Gazette*, Little Rock	James Torrans, Little Rock	James Mitchell, *Gazette*, Little Rock
Treasurer, J. E. Battenfield.						
6 July 1, 1878	Hot Springs	C. G. Newman, *Press*, Pine Bluff	W. A. Webber, *Digest*, Benton	J. N. Smithee	T. T. Pitts, Pine Bluff	Pat Donan, *Advance*, Bentonville
Treasurer, Adam Clark, *Standard*, Arkadelphia.						
7 June 2, 1879	Little Rock	Adam Clark, *Standard*, Arkadelphia	W. A. Webber	J. N. Smithee	James Torrans, Little Rock	Pat Donan
Excursion to St. Louis, Chicago and Duluth. Treasurer, J. E. Battenfield.						
8—June 7, 1880	Batesville	Adam Clark, *Standard*, Arkadelphia	W. A. Webber	J. N. Smithee	M. A. Cohn, *Staats-Zietung*, Little Rock	Pat Donan, *Pioneer*, Deadwood, Dak.
Excursion to Washington, D. C. Treasurer, J. E. Battenfield.						
9—June 22, 1881	Arkadelphia	M. M. McGuire, *Arkansian*, Dardanelle	W. A. Webber	W. Jasper Blackburn, *Republican*, Little Rock	A. M. B. Graham, *Banner*, Little Rock	Pat Donan, Chicago, Ill.
Excursion to Fargo, Dakota Territory. Treasurer, John R. Sanders, *Standard*, Arkadelphia.						
10—June 22, 1882	Searcy	M. M. McGuire	W. A. Webber	Robt. W. Leigh, *Headlight*, Morrilton	W. W. Folsom, *Vidette*, Augusta	Julius C. Brown, Augusta
Excursion to Washington, D. C. Treasurer, Thomas J. Hicks, *Home*, Lonoke.						
11—May 2, 1883	Hot Springs	E. A. Warren, *Dispatch*, Prescott	W. A. Webber	Robt. W. Leigh	W. Jasper Blackburn, *Free South*, Little Rock	.....
Excursion to Monterey, Mexico. Treasurer, Thomas J. Hicks.						
12—May 7, 1884	Fayetteville	C. C. Colburn, *Democrat*, Ozark	James R. Bettis, *Democrat*, Little Rock	Robt. W. Leigh	O. C. Ludwig, *Enterprise*, Clarksville	S. H. Whitthorne, *Courier*, Benjon
Excursion to Eureka Springs, Ark. Treasurer, F. D. Denton, *Guard*, Batesville.						
13—May 6, 1885	Helena	W. A. Webber, *Workman*, Little Rock	James R. Bettis	Robt. W. Leigh	J. H. Shinn, *Teacher*, Magnolia	E. A. Carr, *Patriot*, Helena
Excursion to International Exposition at New Orleans. Treasurer, F. D. Denton.						

DATE	MEETING PLACE	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	HISTORIAN	POET	ORATOR
14—May 5, 1886	Pine Bluff	J. S. Thomas, *Crescent*, Des Arc	R. W. Leigh, *Headlight*, Morrilton	J. L. Tullis, *News*, Nashville	W. Jasper Blackburn, *Republican*, Little Rock	J. S. Holmes, *Beacon*, Camden
Excursion to Kansas City and Omaha. Treasurer, C. C. Colburn, *Democrat*, Ozark; Assistant Secretary, L. B. Audiiger, *Wheel*, Searcy.						
15—May 4, 1887	Little Rock	J. R. Bettis, *Democrat*, Little Rock	R. W. Leigh	J. L. Tullis, *News*, Nashville	J. B. Sutler, *Methodist*, Little Rock	Geo. Thornburgh, *Telephone*, Walnut Ridge
Excursion to Mammoth Cave, Ky. Recording Secretary, B. F. Jobe, *Democrat*, Russellville; Treasurer, R. L. Emmerson, *Banner*, Magnolia.						
16—May 2, 1888	Texarkana	W. W. Folsom, *Vidette*, Augusta	J. R. Jobe, *Beacon*, Searcy	J. W. Underhill, *Log Cabin*, Conway	Miss Lura E. Brown, *Life*, Little Rock	J. W. Adams, *Herald-Journal*, Clarksville
Excursion through Texas. Recording Secretary, L. B. Audigier, *Wheel-Enterprise*, Little Rock.						
17—May 1, 1889	Bentonville	J. R. Newman, *Times, Harrison*	J. R. Jobe	J. W. Underhill	W. Jasper Blackburn, *Republican*, Little Rock	J. A. Miller, *Journal*, Fort Smith
Excursion to Atlanta and points on Atantic Coast. Recording Secretary, B. W. Briggs, *Advance*, Judsonia; Treasurer, D. A. Gates, *Journal*, Arkansas City.						
18—May 28, 1890	Hot Springs	C. R. Williams, *Times*, Fort Smith	J. R. Jobe	W. S. Eakin, *Press*, Washington	J. S. Stephenson, *Democrat*, Bentonville	D. A. Gates, *Journal*, Arkansas City
Recording Secretary, J. J. Thomasson, *Democrat*, Prescott; Treasurer, J. L. Tullis, *Gazette*, Hope.						
19—May 20, 1891	Batesville	Geo. Thornburgh, *Masonic Trowel*, L. R.	J. R. Jobe	Alex C. Hull, *Banner*, Harrison	T. C. Mays, *Courier*, Benton	W. A. H. McDaniel, *Press*, Paragould
Recording Secretary, J. J. Thomasson, *Democrat*, Prescott; Treasurer, W. S. Burnett. *World*, Helena.						
20—May 17, 1892	Camden	B. F. Jobe, *Democrat*, Russellville	J. R. Jobe	E. G. Henderson, *Record*, Evening Shade	T. B. Morton, *Enterprise*, Fordyce	W. M. Neal, *World, Helena*
Recording Secretary, J. J. Thomasson; Financial Secretary, W. M. Kavanaugh, Little Rock.						
21—May 20, 1893	Fort Smith	Leon Roussan, *Times*, Osceola	J. R. Jobe	E. G. Henderson	Miss Eva Thomasson, *Democrat*, Prescott	G. R. Williams, *Times, Fort Smith*
Excursion to World Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Financial Secretary, W. S. Mitchell, *Democrat*, Little Rock; Recording Secretary, Alex C. Hull, *Banner*, Harrison.						
22—May 8, 1894	Little Rock	O. C. Ludwig, *Press*, Little Rock	J. R. Jobe	Miss Louella Morton, *Advocate*, Thornton	Mrs. Sue L. James, *Chaff*, Hot Springs	J. O. Blakeney, *Headlight*, Morrilton
Recording Secretary, Alex C. Hull, *Banner*, Harrison; Financial Secretary, E. L. Vadakin, *Times*, Forrest City; Treasurer, W. W. Turner, *News*, Nashville.						
23—May 14, 1895	Mammoth Spring	W. M. Kavanaugh, *Gazette*, Little Rock	J. R. Jobe	W. H. Culp, *Monitor*, Mam'th Spring	Mrs. C. E. Ratcliffe, Washington	James Mitchell, *Democrat*, Little Rock
Excursion to Atlanta Exposition. Recording Secretary, A. C. Hull; Financial Secretary, T. L. Vaughan, *Mirror*, Brinkley; Treasurer, Sallie I. Robinson, *Herald*, Rison.						
24—May 12, 1896	Springdale	I. M. Patridge, *Sentinel*, Fayetteville	J. R. Jobe	H. M. Butler, *Democrat*, Rogers	Mrs. Anna Nash, *Cannon Ball*, Gurdon	J. J. Baugh, *Citizen*, Searcy
Recording Secretary, Chas. E. Shankle, *Paragraph*, Prescott; Financial Secretary, E. L. Vadakin, *Times*, Forrest City.						
25—June 1, 1897	Paragould	E. C. Kinney, *... Advance*, Judsonia	J. R. Jobe	J. W. Underhill, *Democrat*, Conway	Mrs. Ada Roussan, *Times*, Osceola	J. P. Stafford, *News*, Springdale
Recording Secretary, Chas. E. Shankle; Financial Secretary, E. L. Vadakin.						

DATE	MEETING PLACE	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	HISTORIAN	POET	ORATOR
26—May 25, 1898	Eureka Springs	James Mitchell, *Democrat*, Little Rock	J. R. Jobe	J. W. Underhill	Miss Willie Hicks, *Democrat*, Lonoke	S. A. McNish, *Recorder-News*, Lewisville
Recording Secretary, W. H. Culp, Mammoth Spring; Financial Secretary, E. L. Vadakin.						
27—June 7, 1899	Hot Springs	W. Theo Smith, *Herald*, Camden	J. R. Jobe	J. W. Underhill	Miss Nona Wood, *Guide*, Bentonville	H. L. Cross, *Sun*, Bentonville
Recording Secretary, Chas. E. Shankle, *Paragraph*, Prescott; Financial Secretary, E. L. Vadakin.						
28—May 15, 1900	Little Rock	W. A. H. McDaniel, *Democrat*, Wynne	J. R. Jobe	J. W. Underhill	Mrs. J. W. Underhill, *Log Cabin*, Conway	G. R. Williams, Fort Smith
Recording Secretary, W. W. Turner, *News*, Nashville; Financial Secretary, S. A. McNish, *Recorder-News*, Lewisville.						
29—June 5, 1901	Hot Springs	W. B. Folsom, *Argus*, Brinkley	J. R. Jobe	J. W. Underhill	Miss Annie W. Folsom, *Vidette*, Augusta	W. M. Kavanaugh, *Gazette*, Little Rock
Excursion to Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. Recording Secretary, W. W. Turner, *News*, Nashville; Financial Secretary, S. A. McNish.						
30—April 15, 1902	Hot Springs	J. L. Wadley, *News*, Hot Springs	J. R. Jobe	J. W. Underhill	Mrs. Annie Folsom Yarbrough, *Vidette*, Augusta	W. M. Kavanaugh
Recording Secretary, W. W. Turner; Financial Secretary, S. A. McNish.						
31—May 12, 1903	Monticello	H. L. Cross, *Sun*, Bentonville	J. R. Jobe, *Democrat*, Russellville	T. M. Woods, *News*, Beebe	Mrs. J. L. Wadley, *News*, Hot Springs	E. G. Hammock, *Advance*, Monticello
Recording Secretary, W. W. Turner; Financial Secretary, S. A. McNish.						
32—May 17, 1904	St. Louis, Mo.	J. J. Baugh, *Citizen*, Searcy	J. R. Jobe	T. M. Woods	Mrs. H. M. Folsom, *Argus*, Brinkley	S. O. Sevier, *Herald*, Camden
Recording Secretary, W. W. Turner; Financial Secretary, S. A. McNish. Meeting held at St. Louis Exposition.						
33—June 13, 1905	Hot Springs	P. H. Thomas, *Democrat News*, Warren	J. R. Jobe	J. M. Raines, *Herald*, Pocahontas	Mrs. N. M. Gibson, *Times*, Crawfordsville	A. G. Stacey, *Republican*, Yellville
Recording Secretary, W. W. Turner; Financial Secretary, S. A. McNish.						
34—May 8, 1906	Little Rock	A. M. Ward, *Herald*, Clarksville	J. R. Jobe	J. M. Raines	Leon Westmoreland, *Developer*, Hartford	Geo. Eichelbarger, *Evangelist*, Fort Smith
Recording Secretary, W. W. Turner; Financial Secretary, Earle W. Hodges, *Star*, Pocahontas.						
35—May 27, 1907	Hot Springs	William E. Spencer, *Sun*, Clarendon	Earle W. Hodges	J. M. Raines	Mrs. Bernie Babcock, *Sketch Book*, Little Rock	H. B. Hamtpon, *Democrat*, Booneville
Recording Secretary, W. W. Turner; Financial Secretary, Powell S. Carden, *Meteor*, Malvern.						
36—May 21, 1908	Little Rock	John R. Jobe, Little Rock	Earle W. Hodges	Chas. A. Berry, *News*, Huttig	Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, Little Rock	E. C. Funk, *Democrat*, Rogers
Recording Secretary, W. W. Turner; Financial Secretary, Powell S. Carden.						
37—May 11, 1909	Fort Smith	S. B. Baird, *Eagle*, Hamburg	Earle W. Hodges	L. B. White, *Times-Courier*, Benton	Miss Meah M. Merritt, *Sentinel*, Fayetteville	W. O. Troutt, *Sun*, Jonesboro
Recording Secretary, T. L. Pound, *Democrat*, Danville; Financial Secretary, Powell S. Carden.						

DATE	MEETING PLACE	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	HISTORIAN	POET	ORATOR
38—May 24, 1910	Morrillton	R. E. Bradford, *Democrat*, Lonoke	Earle W. Hodges	C. E. Cruce, *Democrat*, Morrilton	Dan Hogan, *Herald*, Huntington	T. E. Wood, *Courier*, Marianna
Recording Secretary, T. L. Pound; Financial Secretary, Powell S. Carden.						
39—May 15, 1911	Little Rock	J. A. Livingston, *Courier-Democrat*, Russellville	Earle W. Hodges	J. Ross Chambers *Free Press*, Augusta	Mrs. Earl W. Hodges, Little Rock	Jesse F. Morris, *Picayune*, Prescott
Recording Secretary, T. L. Pound; Financial Secretary, Powell S. Carden.						
40—May 22, 1912	Hope	John H. Hand	Earle W. Hodges	W. W. Folsom	Mrs. Jack Bernhardt, *News*, Dumas.	Allen G. Flowers, *Sentinel*, Fayetteville
Recording Secretary, T. L. Pound; Financial Secretary, W. F. Turner, *Chronicle*, Atkins.						
41—May 13, 1913	Marianna	T. E. Wood, *Courier*, Marianna	Earle W. Hodges	.....	Mrs. J. A. Livingston, *Courier-Democrat*, Russellville	Jack Bernhardt, *News*, Dumas
Recording Secretary, T. L. Pound; Financial Secretary, W. F. Turner.						
42—May 18, 1914	Little Rock	V. A. Beeson, *Headlight*, Morrilton	Earle W. Hodges	Geo. Thornburgh, Little Rock	Mrs. C. E. Kinney, *News*, Dermott	Mrs. Ada Roussan, *Times*, Osceola
Recording Secretary, E. C. Funk, *Democrat*, Rogers; Financial Secretary, W. F. Turner.						
43—May 17, 1915	Harrison	Claude Mann, *Times-Journal*, Malvern	Earle W. Hodges	Mrs. G. E. Kinney, *News*, Dermott	Clio Harper, Correspondent, L. R.	Burton Bunch, *Herald*, Harrison
Recording Secretary, E. C. Funk; Financial Secretary, W. F. Turner.						
44—May 8, 1916	Texarkana	C. A. Berry, *News*, Huttig	Earle W. Hodges	Mrs. Ruby Livingston, *Courier-Democrat*, Russellville	Clio Harper	S. A. Diehl, *Times-Echo*, Eureka Springs.
Recording Secretary, E. C. Funk; Financial Secretary, W. F. Turner.						
45—May 14, 1917	Fort Smith	T. L. Pound, *Democrat*, Danville	R. O. Schaefer, *Southern Construction News*, Little Rock	Mrs. F. W. Peel, *Sun*, Bentonville	Clio Harper, *Pulaskian*, Little Rock	Allen Gates, *Democrat*, Fayetteville
Recording Secretary, E. C. Funk; Financial Secretary, W. F. Turner; Chaplain, C. C. Colburn, Ozark; Excursion to North Arkansas.						
46—June 3, 1918	Little Rock and Hot Springs	L. B. White, *Courier*, Benton	R. O. Schaefer	Mrs. H. B. Creekmore, *Observer*, Hartford	Clio Harper	J. H. Hand, Yellville
Recording Secretary, R. O. Schaefer, Little Rock; Financial Secretary, C. A. Berry; Chaplain, Geo. W. Mason, El Dorado; with National Editorial Association; six days' excursion over State.						
47—May 19, 1919	Little Rock	Louis Spence, *Banner*, Piggott	Clio Harper, *Pulaskian*, Little Rock	W. A. Webber, Little Rock	I. L. Franks, *Journal*, Imboden	J. H. Hand
Recording Secretary, R. O. Schaefer; Financial Secretary, C. A. Berry; Chaplain, Geo. W. Mason.						
48—June 17, 1920	Helena	W. B. Williams, *Citizen*, Brinkley	Clio Harper	W. A. Webber	Mrs. Ruby Livingston, *Courier-Democrat*, Russellville	J. A. Livingston, Russellville
Excursion to Memphis, Tenn. Recording Secretary, J. A. Thomas, *Democrat*, Stamps; Financial Secretary, Frank Robins, Conway; Chaplain, W. B. Folsom, Brinkley.						
49—June 15, 1921	Hot Springs	J. C. Jolly, *Eagle-Democrat*, Warren	Clio Harper	J. J. Baugh, *Citizen*, Searcy	Mrs. Ruby Livingston	J. A. Livingston
Excursion to Glenwood and El Dorado. Recording Secretary, J. A. Thomas; Financial Secretary, E. A. Fowler, *Courier*, Benton.						
50—June 7, 1922	Little Rock	R. O. Schaefer, *Sou. Const. News*, L. R.	Clio Harper	Fred W. Allsopp, *Gazette*, Little Rock	Mrs. Ruby Livingston	A. C. Millar, *Methodist*, Little Rock
Excursion to Van Buren and Fort Smith. Financial Secretary, E. A. Fowler, *Courier*, Benton; Recording Secretary, T. D. Harris, *Tribune*, Marked Tree; Chaplain, J. L. Wadley, *Texarkanian*, Texarkana.						

Reminiscences of the Arkansas Press Association.

Allen W. Clark, now of St. Louis, in speaking of the Arkansas Press Association, said: "I recall one incident that might be of interest. You remember the pin of gold, 'A. P. A.' over a quill? Well, I took that pin out of Arkansas and cherished it for years, as a goodly knight of the Arkansas Press should. One Thanksgiving Day I was asked to go down to Columbus, Ind., to referee a football game between two college teams. It was a fierce game and after a few downs I realized that the referee was generally the worst punished man in every scrimmage. Finally I reminded them that I was a non-combatant and that they should spend their energy on each other, for otherwise the referee wouldn't last through the first half—whereupon a brawny youth with a rich Irish brogue said, 'Then take off that "A. P. A." pin or you'll sure get killed.' The two teams represented Baptist and Catholic institutions."

"One of my prize possessions today," said Mr. Clark, "is a photograph of the members of the Arkansas Press Association taken at the Washington homestead, Mount Vernon, in about 1890, thirty-two years ago. It brings to me recollections of the gifted E. L. Givens, at our Batesville convention, where we went by steamboat—and I doubt if any such sized boat has undertaken that trip since—and of the two Jobes, and George Lower and Arthur Murray and many others, some more and some less prominent. In general, I realize now that those were about the most delightful days of my life and that if my lot had always remained among the congenial, honest and whole-souled crew that then constituted the Arkansas Press, I might have been spared many of the trials and tribulations that beset a man who feels that he has left his own bailiwick, as I often have felt."

Mrs. Ruby Erwin Livingston, a talented writer, of Russellville, and the poet of the association, wrote the following reminiscences of the Press Association for this history:

"It was seventeen years ago this month when I went into the Arkansas Press Association, a very youthful, unsophisticated bride. Almost at once I was made to feel at home, from the warm welcome given me by every member of the body, and I

responded by entering into the spirit of comradeship which has ever prevailed in this association.

"Standing pre-eminently in the group were four outstanding figures of the old guard—members who had helped to organize the society and had watched its growth and progress through many years. These were: Col. W. B. Folsom, of Hope, Col. Adam Clark, Major J. R. Newman, of Harrison, and Col. C. C. Colburn of Ozan. These were all gentlemen of the Old South, typically; all were veterans of the army who had followed Marse Rob Lee, and all valiantly upheld the principles and ideals for which they stood.

"They were fine, clean, Christian gentlemen, whom it was an honor to know personally. They had come up through many hardships, some self-educated, through the handicaps of Reconstruction days, but with untiring zeal they wielded their pens and burned the midnight oil as they wrestled with the old Washington hand presses of the early days.

"They were not merely making a living; theirs was not a get-rich-quick scheme. There was the vision of helping to mold this Wonder State into a great commonwealth for a great people. Many a grafter and unscrupulous politician was made to feel the power of the press when he went up against these wheel-horses of the organization. Prestige availed nothing to them when pitted against the cause of truth and right.

"As with all things and creatures mundane, these men have, one by one, passed into the Great Beyond, but like the ripple of a stone dropped into a stream, their influence goes on and on in the Arkansas Press Association. Thomas Newman still publishes the paper founded by his father at Harrison, and attends the Press meet annually. We also meet Adam Clark's son, Mr. Clark, and William B. Folsom, of Brinkley. They are worthy sons of worthy sires, and will, in time, probably develop the wisdom and conservative judgment of their fathers.

"Many a time have I watched arguments and resolutions grow heated, and men tenaciously hold to amendments or new laws relating to the press, and have their points almost won, only to have one of these sage counsellors rise in his seat, address the

chair, and begin quietly, 'Now, gentlemen, I don't believe this matter would work out for the greatest good and welfare of the association, for this reason,' and then would follow some sound and sane advice which generally convinced his hearers of its logic.

"Gradually they came to be looked upon as a sort of balance-wheel, giving the conventions the benefits of their years of experience, and they were always welcomed, and shown respect. All had served as presidents, but as age laid its weight upon their white heads, they refused to hold office, but did effective committee work each year. Occasionally they missed a meeting but most of the time they were on hand, with their good wives, and went on the short pleasure excursions which are a feature of our meetings. On many of these Major Newman took his family orchestra, for he was a musician of no mean ability, and his sons and daughters played well, adding much to our pleasure. We were also given a reception by Major Newman and his beautiful wife at their home in Harrison, at the close of a meeting in that little city.

"It has become a custom to present, each year, tokens of friendship in the way of gifts, to those who have rendered special service in the convention. Then someone had the happy thought of remembering those who had wrought well in the past. I recall one occasion, at Forrest City, I believe, when a handsome gold watch was procured for Col. Folsom. An appropriate speech was made lauding his efforts, praising him for his achievements. The aged man's quiet joy and emotion almost overcame him, but he rose to the occasion, and expressed his gratitude and appreciation in a splendid talk. It was only a year until he passed on.

"But the most touching incident of the kind that I ever witnessed was at Marianna, when the association presented Col. Colburn with a very handsome umbrella. He had been a member of the organization since the year after its founding in 1873, joining at Harrison. He had been elected president at the Fayetteville meeting, in 1884. Most of his education was gotten by the study of a dictionary and a spelling book, studying diligently in order that his editorials might be presentable in every way. From an unlettered soldier-boy, he became a man of influence in

his town and county, and to this the speaker referred, adding a tribute to his wisdom and kindliness in the Press meetings. He did not call Col. Colburn's name until the last sentence, and the old gentleman sat there listening respectfully to the eloquent tribute.

"When the speaker stepped down from the rostrum and presented the splendid gift, the recipient was astounded. He realized that they were offering him not only a present, but a tribute of love and high esteem. He rose to his feet, said a few words and burst into tears. Mrs. Jack Bernhardt was sitting with me at the time, and we suddenly found ourselves over beside him patting him on the back, and everyone was running to shake his hand and to laugh and cry with him. For a veritable love-feast, it outdid an old-fashioned Methodist class-meeting. It was some time before order was restored. Three years ago, he laid aside his pen and rested from his earthly labors. His widow, Mrs. Colburn, and daughter, Mrs. Claude Gardner, a member of the association before her marriage, reside in Russellville.

"I like the custom of this paying tribute to the living, to give the kindly word, while it may be appreciated, instead of waiting and delivering eulogies above cold clay. It preserves a spirit of love and friendship in the association, seldom found in a like body. We are like one great family, each annual meeting being a joyous reunion, the cares and bickerings of the years being forgotten in friendly commingling. This, the year of our Golden Jubilee, promises to be a happy linking together of the modern, rushing, progressive spirit, with that of the old chivalrous, idealistic past, and it marks an important epoch in the history of the press of Arkansas."

The meetings and excursions of the association have always been enjoyable.

"Forty years in a printing office," says Mrs. Leon Roussan. "has its bright as well as its dark days, and the chief of the latter in the high lights, were the annual gatherings of the Arkansas Press Association, many of which it was my privilege to attend. having been made an honorary member at my first meeting at Little Rock, in 1879. As memory glides down the years. and

these assemblages pass in review, hundreds of kindly faces come before me, with all the courtliness, charm and chivalry which has ever characterized the personnel of that body. When I recall the gracious hospitality of the various towns where the meetings have been held, I crave the power of the moving picture machine that I might throw the scenes on the screen in living pictures, so that you of this generation might know the men and women of the nineteenth century, who toiled and sacrificed while laying the



John R. Jobe, Who Served as Secretary of the Arkansas Press Association for 20 Years.

foundations on which your successes are builded. Could I do so, had I this power, you would have a much higher appreciation of the pioneer settlers, as well as a truer and finer State pride."

A man who is worthy of special mention in connection with the Arkansas Press Association is John R. Jobe, who served as corresponding secretary for 20 years, from 1888 to 1908, when he resigned, over the protest of every member. There never was a more popular or efficient officer.

Earle W. Hodges was the corresponding secretary of the association for seven or eight years, and was a hard worker for its success. Then came Bob Schaefer, who made an excellent secretary. He was placed in line for and became the president at the 1922 meeting. Clio Harper, the present corresponding secretary, is one of the most capable men who ever held the position, being thoroughly familiar with the needs of the association and equipped in every way to render service. To him in a large measure should be given credit for the present success of the organization.

In 1919 the office of Robert O. Schaefer, recording secretary of the association, was in the Masonic Temple at Little Rock, which burned on August 27. While the fire was in progress Mr. Schaefer obtained a ladder, and at great risk rescued the books. The association at its next meeting adopted resolutions tendering him a vote of thanks.

At a meeting of the association at Hot Springs a few years ago, when there was a very small attendance, some of the younger members got together and formed plans to build up the membership. A few live wires were elected to push forward the work, among them being Charley Berry, now of El Dorado; Earle W. Hodges, Jim Holt, J. H. Hand, T. L. Pound, Claude Mann, Virgil Beeson, Tom Wood, J. A. Livingston, L. B. White, Louis Spence. After this reorganization meeting, at Fort Smith, in May, 1909, T. L. Pound was elected recording secretary, and J. A. Livingston was next elected president. He was followed by J. H. Hand, who was succeeded by Tom Wood, as president. Then came Virgil Beeson, Claude Mann and Charley Berry. In May, 1917, T. L. Pound was elected president. He was succeeded by L. B. White, and he by Louis Spence. The next president was Walter B. Williams, who was succeeded by J. Crawford Jolly in 1921.

The Little Rock Press Club.

In the year 1893, a Press Club was organized in Little Rock, with about 15 members, of which W. M. Kavanaugh was president and Fred W. Allsopp secretary. Two rooms were rented in the old Fulk Building. A billiard table and a reading room were

about its only attractions. The membership was so small that it was difficult to keep interest in it alive. It wasn't long before it was in arrears for rent. Mr. Kavanaugh paid its debts and closed it up.

The Press Club was revived in about 1910, and its meetings were then held in the rest room of the Marion Hotel about once a month. Clio Harper, John C. Small and Fred W. Allsopp were successive presidents of it; and R. O. Schaefer was its efficient secretary. The second attempt also died in about two years.

The National Editorial Association.

Arkansas editors took part in the organization of the National Editorial Association at the Odeon, in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 23-24, 1886. It adopted the constitution and by-laws of the Arkansas Press Association almost verbatim. The Arkansas delegation was composed of James R. Bettis, who was elected first treasurer of the National Editorial Association; Adam Clark, Charles Gordon Newman, W. A. Webber and three others.

The National Editorial Association was brought to Little Rock, to meet with the state association, in 1901, and again to Little Rock and Hot Springs in 1918. A tour of the state was made by the two associations on the latter occasion.

A splendid publication, called the Editors' Magazine, was gotten out to celebrate the coming of the National Editorial Association, in June, 1918. It was a 206-page book, 12 by 15 inches in size, filled with interesting contributed articles and hundreds of illustrations. It was compiled by Frank N. Henderson and Robert O. Schaefer.

Col. W. W. Folsom of the Hope Gazette should be known as the "father of the National Editorial Association," so far as Arkansas is concerned. He attended the national meetings regularly for more than twenty years, and he was always ready at any lull in proceedings at the Arkansas meetings to rise and tell why Arkansas editors should attend the meetings of the national body.

The following party attended the N. E. A. meeting in Florida, beginning March 7, 1921, and concluding with an excursion covering all principal points of interest in the state, with a trip to

Cuba: Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Funk, Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peel, Bentonville; Mrs. George W. Mason, El Dorado; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harmon, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wadley, Texarkana; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Texarkana; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Berry, Huttig; Ed Landvoight, Forrest City; Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Elliott, Rison; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Johnson, Prescott; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Henderson, North Little Rock.

The South Arkansas Press Association.

The South Arkansas Press Association was organized in 1900 with the following members: W. W. Folsom, of the Hope Gazette, president; T. B. Morton, Camden, secretary; R. L. Emerson, of the Columbia Banner; W. Theo Smith, of the Camden Herald; A. W. Martin, of the El Dorado Tribune; B. F. Henry, of the Benton Courier; H. G. Pugh, of the Arkansas Baptist; George Thornburgh, of the Arkansas Methodist.

The North Arkansas Press Association.

The North Arkansas Press Association was organized March 25, 1905, by the editors and publishers of the Third Congressional District, embracing the counties of Washington, Benton, Carroll, Madison, Boone, Marion, Baxter, Searcy and Van Buren. J. R. Newman of Harrison was elected president.

The Northwestern Editorial Association Excursion to Arkansas in 1875.

It is learned from an article by Dallas T. Herndon, Secretary of the Arkansas History Commission, which appeared in the National Editors' Magazine of 1918, taken from the Arkansas Gazette, that an excursion of nearly 100 Northern editors was made in 1875 to Little Rock, and a banquet was tendered them on that occasion. The delegates of the Northwestern Editorial Association had met in St. Louis and decided to make the trip through Arkansas. Judge U. M. Rose had bought a second-hand book from a catalogue, and it proved to be an account of this excursion.

"I saw this book," wrote Mr. Rose, "advertised in a second-

hand book catalogue. I sent for it not knowing what it might be. It turned out to be the account of an editorial excursion through Arkansas. There was held a banquet in Little Rock, September 29, 1875. I was much surprised to find that I was present, as were most of the prominent citizens of the town; and was particularly surprised to find that I made a speech on the occasion. The banquet was celebrated thirty-seven years ago; and most of the guests there present are now dead. Such things are very ephemeral, and I doubt whether another copy of the volume could be found.

"A banquet there was indeed in Little Rock—the happy climax of more solid business which had gone before. That other business, with the banquet, where the finishing touches were spread on with characteristic profusion, comprised all the essential features of a really typical convention.

"The visiting delegates were all representatives of the press. Ten different states, from Pennsylvania west in a broad sweep across the country as far as Kansas, were present in the person of one or more newspaper men. Even California was there, if only with one lone delegate. Indiana was present eighteen strong; next came Illinois with sixteen papers represented; then Ohio, with nine; Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and even Kentucky were all represented. Perhaps an abler body of journalists was never before anywhere got together.

"The delegates, who were, all heads counted, nearly a hundred, assembled on a certain day at St. Louis, whence, by arrangements cut and dried beforehand, they were off in a body to Little Rock by special train, traveling in jolly excursion style. Having arrived at Little Rock, after a visit there which filled perhaps the greater part of two days, the party divided itself into congenial groups, and each of the several parties fared forth again on a tour of inspection in some appointed quarter of the State. In this manner nothing that Arkansas had to exhibit was allowed to escape inspection.

"Meanwhile, the telegraph lines and north-bound mails were kept very busy bearing northward reams of glowing, gossipy narratives to feed a hundred hungry presses; much chaff with

now and then a grain of really informing matter did these junketing tourists send home from far-away Arkansas. Thus a great mass of the people, from Ohio to Kansas, were taken, as it were, in a body on this grand tour of exploitation.

"But what of the banquet at Little Rock? As already quaintly related, 'the most of the prominent citizens of the town were there.' It was, for a fact, one of those rare, fussy occasions which newspaper reporters are wont to describe as 'brilliant.' The scene of the affair was laid in Concordia Hall. Of the scene, says our felicitous reporter, 'the Stars and Stripes were on every side'; and, he went on, 'as we entered the room, the motto, 'The Pen is Mightier Than the Sword,' first struck our eyes.' After the guests, those who sat at the feast were the State, county and city officials; United States Senators and Congressmen and United States Army officers stationed at the arsenal; not a few ex-Confederates—generals, colonels and majors (no titles below the rank of major were mentioned); representatives of all the learned professions; and, as well, the leading men of business.

"The usual number of toasts were given, as a matter of course. Col. J. M. Loughborough, toastmaster, in proposing a toast to the 'State of Arkansas,' added: 'Fifty-three thousand square miles of territory, six navigable streams, timber in profusion, with prairies interspersed, cotton and cereals—the product of the vine and the orchard abounding wherever cultivated—there is only needed the stimulus that immigration alone can give to place the State in successful competition with her now stronger sisters of the Northwest.' A typical flight of eloquence this; to which Mr. Rose responded in a modest and sensible manner—far and away the most crediable performance of the whole occasion.

"For a dozen years just prior to 1875 Arkansas had been first crushed by the bloody heel of war and then ravished—under the pretense of civil reconstruction—by a gang of thieving demagogues as shameless as ever cursed any country. Now, of a sudden, however, the State had freed itself from the grasp of the rascals; a new spirit of hope and enterprise was abroad the land; and as one scarcely need be told, the affair, reviewed here all too briefly, was but a revelation of the rising hope of the people; it

was Arkansas' first bid for help from without to develop those vast stores of natural resources which, until then, had lain unutilized, except to plunder and waste them."

When Arkansas Went to Minnesota.

"The Arkansas Press Association and citizens from Arkansas, especially from Hot Springs and Little Rock, went to Minneapolis after the 1918 meeting of the National Editorial Association with the determination of securing it," said Charles Goslee, in the N. E. A. Magazine for 1918. "The thought of the convention going to some other city was not allowed to enter into any consideration. The first and only idea foremost in their thoughts being to land the 1918 national editorial meeting for Arkansas.

"After it had been decided definitely that an invitation would be extended at Minneapolis for the 1918 convention, the members of the Arkansas Press Association went to work. Plans were immediately formed and steps taken to send as large a delegation as possible to Minneapolis in July, 1917, with the one thought of securing the meeting. A beautiful and attractive souvenir booklet descriptive of Hot Springs, Little Rock and Arkansas in general was printed and circulated freely among the delegates and visitors at the Minneapolis convention. A large delegation, including Governor Charles H. Brough and Mrs. Brough, and leading members of the Arkansas Press Association, went to the Minneapolis meeting of the National Editorial Association and presented the invitation.

"The delegation also *worked* to secure the convention. Novel stunts were engaged in by various members of the party to keep Arkansas before the delegates. In addition to the securing of a brass band, which played "Way Down in Arkansas" all over Minneapolis and songs by the Arkansas delegation of similar import, the stunt of having the composition machinery on the Minneapolis "Tribune" stopped through a framed-up walkout over the case of Fred Pattee of Little Rock, charged with violation of the Typographical Union rules, resulted in getting 'Arkansas' on the front page of the Minneapolis newspapers.

"Nor was this all. The fight was kept up, good-naturedly,

of course, to the last minute when the final vote was counted. Limited to only five minutes in which to present the invitation on the floor of the convention, Governor Brough and Walter M. Ebel of the Hot Springs Business Men's League, were chosen to make the invitation speeches. Mr. Ebel hurriedly told of the great Hot Springs of Arkansas and the wonderful attractions of the city and the hospitality that would be extended the editors should they come to Arkansas. Governor Brough's speech clinched the convention for Little Rock and Hot Springs. His address, though short and to the point, was a masterpiece. When he finished it was evident that Arkansas had the best of the situation. The first and only ballot showed a decided majority for Arkansas.

"But the one outstanding feature of the entire proposition was—Determination. The delegation was determined to secure the 1918 convention for Arkansas—and it did.

"Among the members of the party were Governor and Mrs. Brough, Little Rock; Secretary of State Earle W. Hodges and Mrs. Hodges and son, Clark; Judge and Mrs. C. T. Coffman, Little Rock; Mrs. S. A. Lane, Little Rock; Miss E. Marion Simon, society editor of the Democrat, Little Rock; R. O. Schaefer and Mrs. Schaefer, Little Rock; F. N. Henderson, editor Courier, England, Ark., and Mrs. Henderson and son Frank, Jr.; John A. Riggs, editor New Era, Hot Springs; Charles and William Goslee, New Era, Hot Springs; W. H. Ebel, secretary Business Men's League, Hot Springs; Clio Harper, Parke-Harper News Service, Little Rock; E. W. Buckley, manager Western Newspaper Union, Little Rock; Erwin Funk, editor Democrat, Rogers; Fred Pattee, Pattee Printing Company, Little Rock."

The Ready-Print Business.

The A. N. Kellogg Company opened an office in Little Rock some time about 1880. In about the year 1890, the Gazette Printing Company engaged in the ready-print business, but the Kellogg Company and the Western Newspaper Union reduced prices to such an extent that the Gazette was unable to operate at a profit, with the result that after a short time its list was sold to the Western Newspaper Union, at Kansas City.

The Western Newspaper Union succeeded the A. N. Kellogg Company at Little Rock in 1909. W. S. Tobey, who had been connected with the Kellogg Company for many years, remained as the manager of the new company. He resigned in June, 1910, to be succeeded by P. C. Bristow, of Wichita, Kansas, and he was superceded in February, 1911, by A. D. Murlin. More recent managers of this company have been: Edward C. Johnson, Paul De Haven, E. W. Buckley and George Rose. Mr. Rose was succeeded recently by Clarence B. Smith, of the Salt Lake City office. He has been connected with the company, in other cities, for fifteen years.

The Western Newspaper Union supplies ready-prints to nearly 200 newspapers in Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, from the Little Rock office. The community press of the State has constant dealings with this concern, and it has been most cordial in connection with the entertainment of press association meetings and in its relations with the newspaper men.

W. S. Tobey, for many years local resident manager of the company and its predecessor, died in Little Rock in 1920.

Active Members, 1922-23.

Allsopp, Fred W., *Gazette*.....Little Rock
Alderson, J. T., *Meteor*.....Leachville
Anderson, Frank, *Press-Argus*.....Van Buren
Appleby, B. M., *Star*.....Malvern
Avery, A. B., *Spectator*.....Lake Village
Barry, R. A., *New Era*.....DeWitt
Baugh, J. J., *Citizen*.....Searcy
Beerstecher, J. H., *Record*.....Malvern
Berry, C. A., *News*.....El Dorado
Beck, W. F., *Pulaskian*.....Little Rock
Beeson, V. A.....Little Rock
Bland, James L., *Times-Dispatch*.....Walnut Ridge
Blanchard, R. W., *Headlight*.....Sheridan
Bowman, Clyde E., *Herald*.....Hazen
Bowers, M. A., *Sentinel*.....Parkin
Bomar, Porter, *Bulletin*.....Beebe

Brookfield, J. C., *Democrat*.....Beebe
Bradford, R. E.....Lonoke
Burnham, Graham, *Houn' Dog*.....Glenwood
Clarke, Elmer E., *Democrat*.....Little Rock
Cannon, Curtis, *News*.....Hope
Cannon, Jas. L., *Bee*.....DeQueen
Coley, W. B., *Sun*.....Foreman
Cross, H. L., *A. O. U. W. Guide*.....Little Rock
Cubage, J. G.....Conway
Dean, Robt. S., *New Era*.....Hot Springs
Decker, Jack, *Southwest American*.....Fort Smith
Decker, W. E., *Southwest American*.....Fort Smith
Dillon, J. M., *Democrat*.....Cotton Plant
Doak, C. A., *News*.....Sparkman
Dowling, R. J., *Ind. Union News*.....Texarkana
Douglass, W. J., *Star*.....Berryville
Dunn, Macon, *Leader*.....Hamburg
Dunaway, L. S., *Arkansas Farmer*.....Conway
Elliott, Roy L., *News*.....Arkadelphia
Elred, Artie O., *Tribune*.....Green Forest
Engel, K. A., *Democrat*.....Little Rock
Ferguson, C. E., *News*.....Nashville
Fitzgerald, F. C., *Blade*.....Walnut Ridge
Folsom, W. B., Argus.....Brinkley
Fowler, E. A., *Courier*.....Benton
Franks, I. L., *Journal*.....Imboden
Freeman, L. D., *News*.....Harrisburg
Freeman, E. W., *Commercial*.....Pine Bluff
Funk, E. A., *Democrat*.....Rogers
Funk, E. C., *Democrat*.....Rogers
Gallis, J. W., *Herald-Democrat*.....Clarksville
Gillespie, M. J., *Democrat*.....DeVall's Bluff
Gold, J. E., *Telegraph*.....Washington
Goforth, W. V., *News*.....Sheridan
Goslee, Chas., *New Era*.....Hot Springs
Goodman, J. S., *Times*.....El Dorado
Gray, Roy, *Times*.....West Helena

Gray, Cloyd, *Progress*.....Booneville
Granberry, B. F., *Guard*.....Cabot
Granberry, G. N., *Guard*.....Cabot
Guthridge, A. R., *Democrat*.....Lonoke
Hand, J. H., *News*.....Yellville
Hand, R. H., *Reporter*.....Yellville
Harris, Scott, *Times*.....Gurdon
Harper, Clio, *Pulaskian*.....Little Rock
Hawn, Alfred, *Democrat*.....Huntsville
Hawkins, T. C., *Times*.....Nashville
Harris, T. D., *Tribune*.....Marked Tree
Hampton, P. H., *News-Press*.....Glenwood
Hampton, Max, *Democrat*.....Booneville
Harmon, W. L., *Democrat*.....England
Heiskell, Fred, *Gazette*.....Little Rock
Heiskell, J. N., *Gazette*.....Little Rock
Henderson, J. M., Jr., *Enterprise*.....DeWitt
Henderson, F. N., *Ark. Oil and Mineral News*.....Hot Springs
Higgins, Ed J., *Times*.....Mulberry
Hite, Ada A., *City Item*.....Fort Smith
Hixon, H. E., *Record*.....Mountain View
Hodges, Earle W.....Little Rock
Hodges, Sam M., *Times*.....Osceola
House, Boyce, *Banner*.....Piggott
Hosmer, J. P., *Weekly*.....Wilmot
Hudson, C. C., *Banner*.....Dierks
Hurley, C. B., *Beacon-Herald*.....Camden
Jackson, H. M., *Courier-Index*.....Marianna
Jobe, John R.....Little Rock
Jolly, Miss Edwardine, *Eagle*.....Warren
Jolly, J. C., *Eagle*.....Warren
Jones, W. M., Banner.....Magnolia
Jones, W. R., *Echo*.....Yellville
Johnson, F. J., *News*.....Prescott
Johnson, Maude R., *Observer*.....Hartford
Johnson, Fred M., *News*.....Huttig
Johnson, H. T., *News*.....McGehee

Katz, A. L., *Watchman*.....Warren
Keeling, Hosea, *Herald*.....Marvell
Kinney, G. E., *News*.....Dermott
Kimber, E. W., *Leader*.....Hamburg
Landvoight, E., *Times*.....Forrest City
Livingston, J. A., *Courier-Democrat*.....Russellville
Lucas, H. R., *Ledger*.....Star City
Mathews, F. N., *Echo*.....Yellville
Mathews, Don, *Echo*.....Yellville
Mann, Claude, *Times-Journal*.....Malvern
Mason, G. W., *Times*.....El Dorado
Martin, C. W., *Tribune*.....El Dorado
Meek, Miss Grace, *Eagle-Democrat*.....Warren
Metsker, R. L., *Free Press*.....Stuttgart
Millar, A. C., *Arkansas Methodist*.....Little Rock
Miller, Henry J., *News*.....North Little Rock
Moyer, W. T., *Enterprise*.....Diaz
McClelland, J. M.....Little Rock
McCorkle, Ed, *Star*.....Hope
Newman, Thos. M., *Times*.....Harrison
Newman, John R., *Times*.....Harrison
O'Rear, J. Davis, *Thomas Cat*.....Hot Springs
Palmer, C. E., *Four States Press*.....Texarkana
Parke, A. W., *Pulaskian*.....Little Rock
Parker, S. G., *Citizen*.....Newport
Parker, Chas. E., *News*.....Stephens
Parker, J. B., *Times*.....Conway
Parker, Chas. J., *News*.....Stephens
Peel, Mrs. F. W.....Bentonville
Plank, Will, *Record*.....Bentonville
Pound, T. L., *Democrat*.....Danville
Probst, August, *Echo*.....Little Rock
Quinn, J. W., *Times*.....Horatio
Raney, Walter, *Enterprise*.....McCrory
Rauer, Ernest C., *Democrat*.....Mt. Ida
Riggs, E. M., *New Era*.....Hot Springs
Riggs, John A., *New Era*.....Hot Springs

Richardson, C., *Democrat*.....Fayetteville
Riley, Bert C.....Fayetteville
Robins, Frank E., *Log Cabin-Democrat*.....Conway
Roussan, Mrs. Adah L., *Times*.....Hot Springs
Ruff, Mrs. Laura Allen, *Democrat*.....Arkansas City
Rule, George, *News*.....Lonoke
Schaefer, R. O., *Southern Construction News*.....Little Rock
Shelby, W. M., *Record*.....Batesville
Shankle, Chas. E., *Standard*.....Arkadelphia
Sledd, J. H., *Times-Record*.....Fort Smith
Smith, A. F., *Record*.....Waldron
Smith, Geo. P., *Sun*.....Clarendon
Smith, Griffin.....Paragould
Smith, Walter, *Times-Dispatch*.....Walnut Ridge
Spence, Louis, *Banner*.....Piggott
Stiles, O. D., *Democrat*.....Bentonville
St. John, V. W., *Star*.....Mena
Tallman, Arthur, *Journal-Advance*.....Gentry
Thomas, J. A., *Democrat*.....Stamps
Thompson, A. F., *New Era*.....DeWitt
Thornburgh, George.....Little Rock
Thomas, B. H., *High School Torchlight*.....Hot Springs
Troutt, W. O., *Sun*.....Jonesboro
Trevathan, H. A., *Banner*.....Salem
Trevathan, Jared E., *Guard*.....Batesville
Turner, J. R., *Shield*.....Helena
Turner, F. B., *News*.....Magnolia
Turner, W. F.....Atkins
Tyson, Ardis, *Chronicle*.....Atkins
Vail, S. E., *Herald-News*.....Blytheville
Vise, F. A., *Arkansas Countryman*.....Fayetteville
Wadley, J. L., *Texarkanian*.....Texarkana
Ward, G. A., *Unit*.....Morrilton
Wait, R. E., *Arkansas Banker*.....Little Rock
Wahlquist, C. O., *Sentinel*.....Parkin
Wahlquist, W. H. V., *Democrat*.....Mammoth Spring

Watson, H. E., *Herald*.....Lewisville
Wasson, J. O., *Journal*.....Imboden
Wallick, H., *Monitor*.....Mammoth Spring
Wenrick, W. A., *Mountain Wave*.....Marshall
Westmoreland, Leon, *Democrat*.....Booneville
White, L. B., *Courier*.....Benton
White, Chas. S., *Watchman*.....Warren
Whittington, C. C., *Advance*.....Monticello
Winborn, Clarence, *Tribune*.....Alma
Williams, Walter B., *Citizen*.....Brinkley
Williams, Miss Christine, *Citizen*.....Brinkley
Williams, J. W., *Democrat*.....Wynne
Wilkinson, A. C., *Independent*.....Newport
Wright, Geo. L., *Democrat*.....Clarksville
Young, C. M., *World*.....Helena

Associate Members.

Bartberger, E. G.....Kansas City, Mo.
Carden, Powell S.....Malvern, Ark.
Crane, Stanley E., Mergenthaler Linotype Co.....Hot Springs, Ark.
Ginocchio, John T., Cor. Commercial Appeal.....Little Rock, Ark.
Haley, W. M., Tayloe Paper Co.....Little Rock, Ark.
Holt, James, American Type Founders.....Memphis, Tenn.
Haislip, J. M., Intertype Corporation.....Little Rock, Ark.
Jennings, Hillory, Mergenthaler Linotype Co.....Little Rock, Ark.
Longstreth, O. D.....Little Rock, Ark.
Mathews, H. T., B. B. & S.....St. Louis, Mo.
Mosure, G. E., Sammons Ptg. Co.....Jonesboro, Ark.
Newton, C. P.....Little Rock, Ark.
Pattee, Fred.....Little Rock, Ark.
Rose, George.....Little Rock, Ark.
Roach, J. T., Clements Paper Co.....Nashville, Tenn.
Wood, T. E.....Little Rock, Ark.
Weeks, W. B.....Texarkana, Ark.
Whidden, A. G.....Pine Bluff, Ark.

Presidents of Arkansas Press Association From 1873 to 1922.

1873-1874—J. N. Smithee, *Arkansas Gazette*.....Little Rock
1874-1875—J. N. Smithee, *Arkansas Gazette*.....Little Rock
1875-1876—J. N. Smithee, *Arkansas Gazette*.....Little Rock
1876-1877—J. H. Sparks, *Herald*.....Fort Smith
1877-1878—J. H. Sparks, *Herald*.....Fort Smith
1878-1879—C. G. Newman, *Press*.....Pine Bluff
1879-1880—Adam Clark, *Standard*.....Arkadelphia
1880-1881—Adam Clark, *Standard*.....Arkadelphia
1881-1882—M. M. McGuire, *Independent Arkansan*.....Dardanelle
1882-1883—M. M. McGuire, *Independent Arkansan*.....Dardanelle
1883-1884—E. A. Warren, *Dispatch*.....Prescott
1884-1885—C. C. Colburn, *Democrat*.....Ozark
1885-1886—W. A. Webber, *Rural and Workman*.....Little Rock
1886-1887—J. S. Thomas, *Crescent*.....Des Arc
1887-1888—J. R. Bettis, *Democrat*.....Little Rock
1888-1889—W. W. Folsom, *Vidette*.....Augusta
1889-1890—J. R. Newman, *Times*.....Harrison
1890-1891—G. R. Williams, *Times*.....Fort Smith
1891-1892—George Thornburgh, *Masonic Trowel*.....Little Rock
1892-1893—B. F. Jobe, *Democrat*.....Russellville
1893-1894—Leon Roussan, *Times*.....Osceola
1894-1895—O. C. Ludwig, *Herald-Journal*.....Clarksville
1895-1896—W. M. Kavanaugh, *Arkansas Gazette*.....Little Rock
1896-1897—I. M. Partridge, *Sentinel*.....Fayetteville
1897-1898—E. C. Kinney, *Advance*.....Judsonia
1898-1899—James Mitchell, *Democrat*.....Little Rock
1899-1900—W. Theo Smith.....Little Rock
1900-1901—W. A. H. McDaniel, *Democrat*.....Wynne
1901-1902—W. B. Folsom, *Argus*.....Brinkley
1902-1903—J. L. Wadley, *News*.....Hot Springs
1903-1904—H. L. Cross, *Sun*.....Bentonville
1904-1905—J. J. Baugh, *Citizen*.....Searcy
1905-1906—P. H. Thomas, *Democrat-News*.....Warren
1906-1907—A. M. Ward, *Herald*.....Clarksville

1907-1908—Wm. E. Spencer, *Sun*.....Clarendon
1908-1909—John R. Jobe.....Little Rock
1909-1910—S. B. Baird, *Eagle*.....Hamburg
1910-1911—R. E. Bradford, *Democrat*.....Lonoke
1911-1912—J. A. Livingston, *Courier-Democrat*.....Russellville
1912-1913—J. H. Hand, *The Southland*.....
1913-1914—T. E. Wood, *Courier*.....Marianna
1914-1915—V. A. Beeson, *Headlight*.....Morrilton
1915-1916—Claude Mann, *Times-Journal*.....Malvern
1916-1917—C. A. Berry, *News*.....Huttig
1917-1918—T. L. Pound, *Democrat*.....Danville
1918-1919—L. B. White, *Courier*.....Benton
1919-1920—Louis Spence, *Banner*.....Piggott
1920-1921—W. B. Williams, *Citizen*.....Brinkley
1921-1922—J. C. Jolly, *Eagle-Democrat*.....Warren
1922-1923—Robt. O. Schaefer.....Little Rock

Necrological.

Members of the Arkansas Press Association and other newspaper men in the State who have died since 1858:

Col. Chas. Fenton Mercer Noland, June 23, 1858.

Anselm Clark, Van Buren Intelligencer. September 9, 1859. aged 39 years.

Dr. Solon Borland, January 1, 1864.

Chas. B. Bertrand, August 27, 1865.

W. A. Bevens, September 28, 1865.

W. H. Etter, Washington Telegraph, 1867.

Jas. E. Whyte, Camden, 1870.

Q. K. Underwood, Helena, 1871.

Wyatt C. Thomas, Pine Bluff Press, 1873.

G. L. Brown, Ozark Banner, 1874.

H. S. Haskell, editor Newport News, November 15, 1876.

George E. Jamison, Conway, 1876.

James H. Sparks, Fort Smith Herald, Fort Smith, 1878.

Samuel B. Going, Memphis, 1873. (During yellow fever epidemic.)

James W. Gaulding, Southern Standard, Arkadelphia, February 21, 1878.

John Prewett, Marianna Index, January 9, 1879.

William D. Blocher, Arkansas Democrat, November 9, 1879.

Thomas Fletcher, Little Rock, February 26, 1880.

John S. Wheeler, editor Fort Smith Independent, Fort Smith. March 10, 1880.

F. C. Abbott, Stuttgart, 1880.

T. T. Pitts, editor Austin Triumph, 1880.

Walter R. Joblin, associate editor, Batesville Guard, 1880.

Louis Chappelle, 1880.

Phil Gatewood, Arkansas City Journal, 1881.

A. W. Hobson, editor Hempstead Eagle, 1881.

James H. Lowry, Hope News, November 3, 1882.

Charles Matthews, Hot Springs Hornet, September 22, 1882.

James Torrans, Washington Post, Little Rock, January 16, 1883.

Rev. S. G. Colburn, Arkansas Methodist, April 1, 1884.

Valentine Dell, editor Fort Smith New Era, Fort Smith. October 10, 1885.

Granville Wilcox, editor Van Buren Argus, March 4, 1886.

F. C. Lee, editor Union Herald, El Dorado, March 30, 1886.

Dr. M. M. McGuire, Dardanelle Independent Arkansan, June, 1886.

James R. Pettigrew, Fayetteville Sentinel, October 18, 1886.

Thomas Newman, Harrison Times, November 24, 1886.

Rev. A. R. Winfield, editor Arkansas Methodist, December 26, 1887, aged 66.

A. F. Livingston, Morrilton Star, May 3, 1888.

James A. Williams, Horseshoe, Hackett City, 1889.

Col. R. H. Johnson, editor Old Line Democrat, etc., Little Rock, September 17, 1889.

J. Star Dunham, Jr., Van Buren, 1889.

J. B. Boykin, Times, Paragould, 1889.

James S. Holmes, Camden Beacon, 1890.

Ithey Nash, Advocate, Gurdon, 1890.

Thomas J. Hicks, Post, Dardanelle, 1890.

Jacob Frolich, Searcy Record, April 25, 1890.
E. A. Warren, Texarkana Democrat, June, 1892.
W. S. Burnett, Helena World, June, 1892.
Jno. Carnall, Fort Smith Elevator, 1892.
D. A. Brower, editor Arkansas Gazette, July 18, 1893.
G. B. Farmer, Conway Advocate, June 19, 1893.
J. W. Robins, Conway Log Cabin, 1894.
W. F. Hicks, Lonoke Democrat, 1895.
Mrs. C. E. Ratcliffe, 1896.
H. L. Dodge, Beebe Town Topics, 1896.
Mrs. Annie Folsom, Hope Gazette, September 29, 1897.
W. H. Culp, Mammoth Spring Monitor, May, 1900.
W. Jasper Blackburn, Free South, Little Rock, 1898.
J. B. Friedheim, Camden Beacon-Light, 1899.
Judge Emmett Rogers, Jonesboro Sun, 1899.
William T. Cone, Jonesboro Sun, September 4, 1901.
M. Shelbly Kennard, Batesville, 1901.
Professor James Mitchell, editor Arkansas Democrat, 1902.
J. N. Smithee, July 4, 1902.
William M. Neal, Helena World, March 30, 1904.
Miss Fanny Scott, Arkansas Daughters, May 23, 1901.
E. G. Henderson, Augusta Vidette, 1905.
Leon Roussan, Osceola Times, 1905.
Dave Craige, Melbourne Register, 1908.
E. E. White, Prescott Picayune and Hot Springs Herald, August 29, 1908.
George C. Naylor, Little Rock Democrat, 1909.
R. C. Hite, City Item, Fort Smith, 1910.
R. L. Emerson, Magnolia Banner, 1910.
Adam Clark, Arkadelphia Standard, 1910.
J. S. Dunham, Van Buren Press, 1912.
George Rainey Williams, November 13, 1913.
A. W. Martin, El Dorado Tribune, 1913.
Will T. Ward, Clarksville Herald, 1914.
A. C. Hull, Harrison Herald, 1914.
Ed L. Lucas at Tishomingo, Okla., May 16, 1914.
E. L. Vadakin, Forrest City Times, 1915.

Fred D. Vore, Stuttgart, 1915.
Claude Snowden, Heber, 1915.
George Russell Brown, Little Rock, 1916.
Arthur Murray, Pine Bluff Press-Eagle, 1916.
W. T. Hutchingson, Bigelow Press, 1916.
C. E. Cruce, Morrilton, December 28, 1920.
Charles Gordon Newman, Pine Bluff Commercial, June 6, 1911.
J. W. Adams, Pine Bluff Graphic, about 1903.
H. P. Cravens, Magazine, Ark., February, 1920.
J. R. Taylor, Paragould Soliphone, October 31, 1917.
E. F. Shinn, St. Paul, December 11, 1918.
W. L. Oury, Little Rock, April 3, 1922.
J. H. Balding, DeVall's Bluff Journal, 1920.
W. W. Folsom, Hope Gazette, 1917.
George H. Trevathan, Batesville Guard, 1917.
J. M. Raines, El Dorado, April 29, 1918.
O. C. Ludwig, Little Rock Daily News, 1918.
Charles C. Colburn, Ozark Democrat-Enterprise, May 11, 1919.
H. B. Dixon, Rison Herald, 1919.
G. N. Duncan, Winslow American, 1919.
John R. Newman, Harrison Times, 1919.
L. Claude McCorkle, Star of Hope, June 12, 1919, at Little Rock.
Sam H. Emerson, Malvern Meteor, December 28, 1920.
W. W. Turner, of Nashville News, Aurora, Mo., May 24, 1921.
William A. Webber, April 11, 1921.
D. A. Lindsey, Pocahontas Star-Herald, March 24, 1921, Fort Worth, Texas.
W. M. Kavanaugh, Little Rock, January 21, 1915.
E. L. Givens, about 1915.
Rev. W. A. Clark, 1920.
M. "Buck" Woods, Little Rock, August 16, 1921.
Mrs. J. E. Sumeron, Rison Herald, June 11, 1922.
S. B. Baird, July, 1922.
R. E. L. Giles, August, 1922.

PART IV.

OLD-TIME AND PRESENT ARKANSAS EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF NOTE.

"STATES ARE NOT GREAT, EXCEPT AS MEN MAY MAKE;
"MEN ARE NOT GREAT EXCEPT THEY DO AND DARE."

—*Ironquill.*

Brief biographical mention of various editors has been incidentally made in numerous places in the body of this book, but it has been found impossible, without re-arrangement of the whole work to thus do justice to the memory of many who have passed away, or to properly represent some who are living. A biograpical section has therefore been added. The rules for writing a history may have been violated, but, in handling a mass of detail, it was difficult to properly arrange and classify the material, and at the same time hold the size of the work within reasonable bounds.

The author would like to have been able to make the book, while giving a history of the State press, present fuller pictures than the plain statements of facts, names and dates, with occasional excerpts from newspapers, will do of the economic, political and moral evolutions through which Arkansas has passed, hand in hand with its newspapers.

Some of the biographical sketches which follow contain much newspaper history in addition to the mention of the subjects themselves, and it is hoped they will be found to be of some value for reference.

James W. Adams.

Hon. James W. Adams, brother of George H. Adams, the publisher of the Pine Bluff Graphic, was an editor of promise, an orator and a young statesman of ability, whose career in Arkansas was early arrested by the ravages of tuberculosis. He

was born January 16, 1865, at Hawkesville, Ky., and came to Arkansas shortly before 1887. In that year he founded the Western Journal, at Clarksville, but in 1888 bought the Pine Bluff Graphic and removed to its place of publication. He continued to conduct that newspaper with great ability until shortly before his death, in 1903. While a State Senator in 1893, one of the principal events of his public career was his great World's Fair speech delivered in the Senate at the session of the year mentioned. He belonged to a strong coterie of young and ambitious politicians, which included W. M. Kavanaugh, Jerry South, John W. Howell, Kemp Toney and others, who were influential at that time.

Horace G. Allis.

Horace G. Allis was the business manager of the Little Rock Evening Star, and a partner with Dan O'Sullivan in the publication of that newspaper, beginning in 1874, and until December 31, 1875. His name was inadvertently omitted from the mention made of that newspaper in its proper place. Mr. Allis in 1882 became secretary of the Gazette Printing Company, which published the Arkansas Gazette, and soon thereafter he became the principal owner of that newspaper, continuing as such until June, 1889, when he disposed of his holding. Mr. Allis had held important positions with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, and served for several years as auditor of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, when it was known as the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas. He was recognized as a great financier, and at one time was the president of the First National Bank of Little Rock, the principal owner of the Little Rock Street Railway Company, and the owner of the Capital Theatre, as well as being interested in other enterprises. During the financial panic of 1893 he met with business reverses, after which he retired from active business life. He was not known as an editor, but he did some writing, and wielded a trenchant pen. In the spring of 1888 he had a controversy through the columns of the Gazette with the State Penitentiary Board, in regard to the alleged mistreatment of convicts, which proved him to be a writer of no mean ability.

Frank Anderson.

The present owner of the Van Buren Press Argus, Frank Anderson, was born in Clark County, Mo., October 12, 1855. He entered the newspaper field at Nevada, Mo., in 1888. He removed to Van Buren in December, 1896, and from that date until he purchased the Argus, in 1912, he was a salaried employe on the paper. Since he bought and consolidated the Press and Argus, he has modernized the plant, and now has one of the best in the State. From April 6, 1918, to August 15, 1919, Mr. Anderson served as superintendent of the U. S. Employment Service for Northeast Arkansas, with headquarters at Fort Smith. He was appointed supervisor of the Census of the Fourth Congressional district during the 1920 census-taking period.

C. B. Andrews.

C. B. Andrews launched into the newspaper business in 1900, when he purchased an interest in the Nevada County Graphic, at Prescott. He continued with that newspaper until 1904, when he bought the Nevada County Picayune. Mr. Andrews served as a member of the House of Representatives in the Legislature a few years ago.

S. B. Baird.

The veteran S. B. Baird of El Dorado, Ark., served more than 55 years in the editorial harness. In 1877 he moved to El Dorado, Ark., from Fort Clinton, Ala., where he and W. W. Spence, father of Louis Spence, of Arkansas, established the Monroe County Eagle. Mr. Baird moved the newspaper from Alabama to El Dorado and started the El Dorado Eagle, which he continued to publish at that place until 1888, when he moved his press and type to Hamburg, Ark., and changed the name of the paper to that of the Ashley County Eagle. He continued to publish that newspaper without missing an issue until January, 1920, when he suspended its publication and converted his plant into a job printing establishment.

Mr. Baird was president of the Arkansas Press Association

in 1910, and advocated statewide support of the great Confederate Reunion held in Little Rock in 1911. He passed away in July, 1922.

Dr. W. H. Barry.

Dr. W. H. Barry in 1866-1867 published and edited the Sage of Monticello, at Monticello, and from 1868 to 1874 the Monticellonian at the same place. He later became a practicing physician at Hot Springs, but is now retired and lives on a farm near Hot Springs.

He was born in Spartanburg, S. C., February 11, 1836. He was educated at Oxford, Miss., and at the Memphis Medical College. In December, 1860, he located at Monticello, where he practiced medicine, as well as edited a newspaper. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted as a surgeon in May, 1861, with the First Arkansas Regiment. He had previously lived at Little Rock for awhile. After the war, he returned to Monticello, but in 1875 located at Hot Springs, where he became famous as a physician, and in every way a prominent citizen. He organized the public schools of the county. He was one of the organizers of the Hot Springs City government, and, as chairman of the committee on ordinances, wrote all the original ordinances of the city, and served two terms as alderman. He was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1876; in 1878 was elected to the Legislature, without making a canvass, and was returned in 1882; in 1883 was appointed president of the Board of Health; in 1887 he was appointed United States Pension Surgeon; he also served as president of the Hot Springs Medical Society, and in many respects has been one of Arkansas' most useful citizens.

J. J. Baugh.

J. J. Baugh, publisher of the Searcy Citizen, was born in Panola (now Sardis), Miss., on December 6, 1857. He moved to Des Arc, Ark., with his parents, Philip Bruce and Eleanor Lawson Baugh, in 1859; in January, 1862, the family moved to White County, Ark., where he has since lived (except ten years, 1880 to 1890, spent at Des Arc).

His maternal grandfather, John Lawson, was a native of Ireland—was born in 1781, moved to America and settled in Charleston, S. C., and later moved in 1801 to Mecklinburg County, N. C. John Lawson married Eleanor Howard, a Scottish lassie, July 14, 1809. Mr. Baugh's paternal grandfather was also named James Baugh; he was born in Ireland and came to America when only ten years old; his wife was Marina Bruce, a native of North Carolina; her father, Arnold Bruce, was a Frenchman. From this family tree, which dates back more than a century, Editor J. J. Baugh is half Irish, fourth French, fourth Scotch. Being neither Irish, French nor Scotch, we may safely call him 100 per cent American. Editor Baugh's mother often told her children that she had gone frequently with her father to Charlotte, N. C., to take gold nuggets from his own mine to have them moulded into coin; that he construed the Scriptures so literally that he believed a rich man could no more enter the kingdom of heaven than a camel could go through the eye of a needle. For this reason he sold his gold mine for a pittance. The grandson has not been accused of such ultra views, as it has been whispered that he sent some mighty good money down to El Dorado after liquid gold, which as yet is said to be "only a scrap of paper."

Mr. Baugh became an apprentice in the office of the late Col. Jacob Frolich, September 14, 1875, on the Searcy Record, for four years. Terms—nothing the first year, $5 a month the second year, $10 a month the third year, $15 a month the fourth year, but Mr. Frolich did much better by his apprentice than he agreed to do. In August, 1880, in Judge Joseph W. Martin's court at Searcy, license to practice law was granted to Mr. Baugh. Judge Joseph W. House was his tutor, hearing his lessons on Blackstone, Kent, Parsons and others after supper. In 1885 Mr. Baugh was appointed postmaster at Des Arc, Clifton R. Breckenridge having chosen him from the fourteen Democratic applicants, which place he held during Cleveland's first term as President. In 1903 the city council of Searcy elected the subject of this sketch as one of the three commissioners of Searcy Elecrtic Light Improvement District No. 1; the commissioners elected Mr. Baugh chairman of this board, which position he still holds. He is also

a member of the Water and Sewer Boards of Improvement Commissioners, all of which are owned by the city. He is also a member of the board of stewards of the First Methodist Church of his home town. In 1898 he was elected mayor of Searcy, which position he held two years.

Editor Baugh has been married twice. His first marriage took place at Hickory Plains, Ark., June 15, 1882, to Miss Lyda Reinhardt, daughter of the late Daniel F. Reinhardt, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1874, and with his bride he attended the Arkansas Press Association held at Searcy in June and went on the excursion to Washington, D. C. After having been a widower three years he again married. This time he led Miss Anna Morgan, a teacher in Searcy Female Institute and secretary of the Arkansas State Teachers' Association, to Hymen's altar, on May 24, 1898, and took in the Press Convention at Eureka Springs, going thence to Texas for an outing.

He was chosen president of the Arkansas Press Association at Hot Springs in 1904 and went with the gang to the St. Louis World's Fair. He was the 1921 historian of the Arkansas Press Association. With all, he is a booster for the Association.

B. B. Beavers.

B. B. Beavers, who bought the Benton Digest from W. A. Webber in 1882, changing its name to the Review, and continuing to edit it for a year or more, was a distinguished member of a prominent Saline County family. He served in the Trans-Mississippi department during the war, and from 1874 to 1878 was State Senator and Secretary of State.

J. H. Beerstecher.

J. H. Beerstecher, publisher of the Record, at Malvern, gained his first newspaper experience at Searcy. He then worked on the Arkansas Gazette for a good many years, when he decided to go into business for himself. In 1916, he established the Daily Record, and has been highly successful.

Julius (Jack) Bernhardt.

Julius (Jack) Bernhardt, lawyer and banker, and publisher

Dumas News in 1900-1911, and Desha County News beginning in 1910, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., February 7, 1872. Educated in the public schools at Grahamstown, Cape Colony, South Africa, University of Arkansas, LL. B., 1896. His life has been a busy one. He traveled extensively in the United States, Southern Africa, Transvaal and Natal. Admitted to Arkansas Supreme Court in June, 1896; located at Dumas, Desha County, Arkansas, in September, 1896; moved to Arkansas City, Arkansas, January, 1911; appointed by Governor Donaghey, member of Arkansas Education Commission, 1910; elected chairman, Group Seven of Arkansas Bankers' Association at Pine Bluff, March, 1913. At present engaged in the practice of law at Pine Bluff, Ark. Vice-president Cotton Belt Savings & Trust Co., Pine Bluff, 1919-1920; 1913, appointed by Governor Hays, member State Board of Education from Sixth Congressional District; reappointed by Governor Brough, 1917; associate editor "Arkansas Banker." He was elected the first president of the Advertising Club of Pine Bluff, 1919; in 1921, assistant director of the Extension Div., College of Agriculture of the University of Arkansas; assisted in the organization of the Arkansas Cotton Growers Cooperative Marketing Association; member Albert Pike Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, Little Rock; Sahara Temple, Shriners, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Knights of Pythias. Served as Grand Chancellor of the latter organization for the State of Arkansas, 1908-1909. He resides at Pine Bluff. Mr. Bernhardt says: "I can truthfully say that in the things that are worth while in this life, such as true and tried friends, companionship and genuine constructive service to State and community, the newspaper game paid the very best dividends of all. I did not make money out of it and I was not disappointed, because I did not go into it to make money. I just loved the game, and I love it today."

Chas. A. Berry.

Charles A. Berry was born December 31, 1873, at Nebraska City, Nebr. He came to Arkansas in 1900. Established the Felsenthal Press in 1905, moving the plant to Huttig, where he established the Huttig News in 1907, selling it to F. M. Johnson

in 1921. Purchased the El Dorado Daily News, with E. F. White, from J. S. Goodman, May 1st, 1921, and purchased White's interest the first of this year. He is a past president of the Press Association, and he also served two years as financial secretary. He was appointed vice-president for Arkansas of the National Editorial Association in 1921.

J. R. Bettis.

All the old-timers will remember the pleasant countenance of J. R. Bettis. In 1881, he came from St. Louis and became a partner with Prof. James Mitchell in the publication of the Arkansas Democrat, of Little Rock. He remained with the publication for 11 years, after which he returned to his old home in St. Louis. Mr. Bettis was active in the meetings of the Arkansas Press Association. At different times, he served as secretary, treasurer and president of the Association. He was a delegate to the National Editorial Association in 1886, when that Association was organized, and was elected the first treasurer of same. At the 1889 meeting of the National Editorial Association, at Detroit, to which Mr. Bettis was a delegate from the Arkansas Association, President B. B. Herbert presented him, on behalf of the delegates, with a beautiful gold badge of the Association, studded with diamonds.

Henry L. Biscoe.

Henry L. Biscoe, who founded the Helena Democrat, in about 1834, came to Arkansas from Richmond, Va., in 1819, and located at Arkansas Post. He later removed to Clark County. The town of Biscoville was named after him. He was clerk of Clark County in 1820, and became U. S. Marshal in 1823. In 1825 he removed to Helena. He was elected to the Legislature from that county in 1823, and again in 1827. He was clerk of Phillips County from 1832 to 1836. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of 1836. He served as a colonel in an Arkansas military regiment in the '20s, and is said to have been a courageous man. In about 1834, he purchased a printing outfit, and started the Helena Democrat. His daughter married Gen. T. C. Hindman.

Charles B. Bertrand.

Chas. B. Bertrand, founder and editor of the pioneer Little Rock Advocate from 1830 to about 1835, was born in New York City November 23, 1808, and came to Little Rock in 1821. On April 28, 1836, he married Miss Mary H. Morris, at Frankfort, Ky. He died August 27, 1865, and was buried in Mt. Holly Cemetery. His son, Robert Crittenden Bertrand, became a citizen of Pine Bluff.

W. Jasper Blackburn.

W. Jasper Blackburn, an editor of the old school, was born on the Fourche de Mau, in Randolph County, Ark., July 24, 1820. He went to Batesville in 1839, and worked there as a printer until 1884, when he moved to Conway County. After living there a year, he went to Little Rock, where he continued to reside until 1847, and then removed to Fort Smith. He said: "From 1845 to 1848, I had some little experience in journalism in Little Rock, Van Buren and Fort Smith, but in October, 1848, I went to Louisiana, where from 1849 to 1877, about all the journalistic experience I have worth naming, transpired; at least, that experience and service which I value most in my editorial life. In that state I published a paper continuously for 28 years, editing it myself and also doing most of the manual labor. During that time I had a very eventful experience as a journalist. From 1859 to 1877, I published in the town of Homer a journal called Blackburn's Homer Illiad, which is known and remembered throughout the United States as the only so-called Union paper in the Gulf States that weathered the storm during the entire war and came out unscathed."

Mr. Blackburn served in the Louisiana House and Senate, and was elected a memberof Congress from that state. In December, 1879, he returned to Little Rock; in January, 1880, commenced the publication of a newspaper called the Little Rock Republican. For a time, the name of the paper was changed to "Blackburn's Free South," but the old name was later resumed. He was a man of ability, and his writings were always entertaining and forceful. He died in 1899.

One who knew Col. Blackburn well, pays him this truthful tribute:

"God! How little do we appreciate those we love—till they are gone! He loved his country—stood in defense of liberty and the rights of man—and died as poor in worldly goods as did the Eternal Christ. His editorial career embraced the period from 1845 to 1899. His voice was heard with biting force in the halls of both State and National commonwealths, and his written word pierced like Damascus' blade the armor of hate and wrong. He died with no trappings of public woe upon his bier, but no American ever held more the honor, the respect, the admiration and the love of politicians, statesmen, jurists and priests of the country in his day and time than he—and none was more feared by evil-doers, against whose gleaning steel he bared his manly breast and cried, 'Thou shalt not pass.'"

Charles S. Blackburn.

Charles S. Blackburn was born in Minden, Louisiana, March 4, 1850. His parents were Myra Waggoner and William Jasper Blackburn. They were of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry, from the states of Georgia and Arkansas. This ancestry was composed of Whigs in the days of the American Revolution, who fought the battle of freedom from British rule and oppression. They were unlettered, but not illiterate. They were taught, or taught themselves, to read and write, and in their lowly but clean homes were found the greatest of all books, Shakespeare and the Bible, and the English poets from Spenser to Goldsmith.

Mr. Blackburn was educated at Homer College, Louisiana. While the War Between the States interfered with that education, he entered the business world at the age of 18, a good English scholar with a knowledge of ancient and modern history, of the Latin language, and of mathematics. His father being a newspaper editor and publisher, he learned the "art preservative," and was soon engaged in the publication of newspapers as an editorial writer.

When 19 years of age he edited the Flower of Magnolia, Arkansas. In 1874, he established the Hope City Times, at Hope.

Arkansas, going to Little Rock in 1881, to engage with his father in the conduct of "Blackburn's Free South" until 1895, when the father retired and the son entered the employment of the Arkansas Democrat, where he now is at the age of 72.

Mr. Blackburn has written much for the newspaper press, and for publications distinctly literary. His style is easy flowing, showing a scholarship classical, but free from pedantry. As a short story writer, he has done excellent work. In the political



Charles S. Blackburn.

forum his efforts are marked by an incisive invective more strong than polished logic. In truth, his compositions have embellished all the departments of literature in which he has exercised his pen.

As a verse writer, Mr. Blackburn ranks high. His latter years have been mostly confined to this field of thought and mental labor. No English writer ever produced more clear-cut verse than he. His range on subjects encompasses all the field in which the human mind finds exercise. His words stand out like

cameos—pearls of thought on the background of rhyme and rhythm. If pantheism often shows through his letters it is the glow of a true soul that loves Nature, and sees God through the beauties of the Universe.

L. F. Blankenship.

L. F. Blankenship, editor of the Star Herald, of Pocahontas, is one of the live editors of community newspapers. He was connected with the Arkansas Methodist at Little Rock in 1914, but in 1915 returned to his old home at Pocahontas, and has since published the Star Herald in partnership with his son.

W. A. Bevins.

W. A. Bevins was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1806, of English parentage. After living in Texas for some years, he located at Batesville in 1846. Among the offices of trust occupied by him were: Final Receiver of the Real Estate Bank, member of the Legislature in 1853, circuit judge, 1856. He is said to have been an ornament to journalism, to the bench and bar, as well as to the great body of society. He died at Little Rock, September 28, 1865.

Rev. Ben M. Bogard.

The editor of the Baptist and Commoner, of Little Rock, is Rev. Ben M. Bogard, D. D. He was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., March 9, 1869. He served as editor of the Baptist Flag, at Fulton, Ky., for two years, and has written extensively for the Baptist press for thirty years. Beside editing the Baptist and Commoner, he is also pastor of the Antioch Missionary Baptist Church, of Little Rock.

Benjamin J. Borden.

Benjamin J. Borden was a distinguished lawyer and educator, who bought the Arkansas Gazette from W. E. Woodruff in 1843 and for six years continued in editorial work. He changed the policy of the Gazette from Democratic to Whig and did such valiant service for the Whigs that the Democrats had to start

another newspaper. [illegible] and then commenced the publication of the [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He was [illegible] He was born [illegible] He moved to [illegible] in [illegible]



W. D. B[illegible]

William Durbin Blocher.

W. D. B[illegible] was born in Cumberland, Md., May 22, 1841. He conduc[illegible]ette at Little Rock for several years, begin[illegible] afterward was one of the publishers of the [illegible] up to the time of his death. He was a brother-[illegible]odruff [illegible]ed of dropsy, in Little Rock,

Dr. Solon Borland.

Dr. Solon Borland, the distinguished founder of the Arkansas Banner, at Little Rock, born in Suffolk County, Virginia, in 1809, settled in Arkansas in 1843, living first at Hot Springs, then at Princeton, and finally at Little Rock. He had had considerable experience as a newspaper writer on the newspapers at Memphis. He continued to edit the Banner until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he was elected major of the First Arkansas Regiment, and left for Mexico. In 1848 he was elected United States Senator. He resigned during his second term, to become Minister to South America. He died at Houston, Tex., January 1, 1864.

Dr. Borland's talented daughter, Mrs. Fanny Borland Moores, composed the subjoined metrical tribute to her father, which is copied from the scrap book of Mrs. Frances Marion Hanger of Little Rock, and is worthy of preservation:

AT MY FATHER'S FEET.

I often think when the leaves are brown,
And the noiseless snow comes lightly down,
When the world is white and the trees are bare,
And a winter stillness is in the air,
Of nights when life in my veins was sweet,
And I sat, a child, at my father's feet.

He had borne in wars a valiant part,
And he told of battles that shook the heart—
Fought hand to hand—and he showed me a scar
That brightened the forehead it could not mar;
And the whole round world, from wood to street,
Grew round me there, at my father's feet.

He had been in distant lands and far—
From the Southern seas to the polar star—
He told me of birds on rainbow wings,
Where the crescent moon of the Orient swings,
And soft on my brow blew the South wind sweet,
And palms grew tall at my father's feet.

He had sailed in ships that night and day
Through mirrored heavens cut their way—
Through waves that dashed at the trembling sky,

And grasped at the moon as they hurried by;
And lo, I looked on the white-winged fleet,
And the sea called out from my father's feet.

He told me of forests vast and dim,
With gray-mossed trees like hermits grim;
And fierce beasts hid in their treacherous shade,
And reptiles coiled in the marshy glade,
'Til tigers lurked in the coal's white heat,
And I clung in fear to my father's feet.

Ah! many the winter nights I've seen,
And many the snows that lie between,
Since glad from my nurse's arms I came
To sit in the light of the dancing flame,
Knowing that Love and I should meet
There on the floor at my father's feet.

The hair was white on his honored brow;
Ah me! that brow is the whiter now,
And the years are many and thickly sown,
And into a mighty harvest grown;
The days are shorter and time more fleet,
Since I saw the world from my father's feet.

I have sown my grain, I have sown my tares;
I have sinned my sins and prayed my prayers;
I have sown in laughter, and reaped in tears,
I thank Thee, Lord, that my harvest nears,
When I may pass through my garnered wheat,
To sit, a child, at my father's feet.

Elias C. Boudinot.

Col. E. C. Boudinot, a picturesque character, who was one of the editors of the Fayetteville Arkansan, in 1859, and who also edited newspapers at Little Rock and Fort Smith, was born in Rome, Ga., August 1, 1835. His parents left Georgia when the treaty required the Indians to remove from that state in the same year. He was descended from a Cherokee Indian tribe. In 1859 a feud between two divisions of the tribe in the Indian Territory resulted in the assassination of his father, Elias Boudinot, after which E. C. Boudinot was sent to Manchester, Vermont, by his uncle, Stand Waite. Young Boudinot was educated there. In 1854, he began reading law in the office of Hon. A. M. Wilson, at

Fayetteville, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In 1860, while he was editing the True Democrat of that city, he was made chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1861 was secretary of the State convention. At this time he was only 26 years of age. At the breaking out of the War Between the States, he became major of an Indian regiment, under his uncle, Col. Stand Waite. He spent some years at Washington City, but his home for many years was at Fort Smith, where he became a leading lawyer.



Elias C. Boudinot.

The editor of Goodspeed's History (1889) states that Col. Boudinot was invited to address Congress and the people of Washington City at one time on the subject of the Indian races. "The masterly address of this man," the history states, "one of the greatest of all the representatives of the American Indians, will be fixed in history as the most pathetic epilogue of the greatest of dramas, the curtain of which was raised in 1492. Who will ever read and fully understand his emotions when he repeated the lines:

"Their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested waves—
Amid the forests where they roamed
There rings no hunter's shout.

And all their cone-like cabins
That clustered o'er the vale,
Have disappeared as withered leaves,
Before the autumn gale."

Clyde E. Bowman.

Clyde E. Bowman is an Arkansas boy, born in Prairie County, where he runs his newspaper, February 7, 1889. He graduated from the Hazen High School in May, 1907, and then attended college, and kept a set of books for a year in Mississippi. He returned to Hazen to engage in the real estate and insurance business. On March 10, 1913, he entered newspaper work, and is now the editor and publisher of the Grand Prairie Herald. He is married, and has one daughter, six years old.

D. A. Brower.

Daniel Armod Brower, who was an able editor of the Arkansas Gazette for about ten years, was born in Virginia in 1838. Little of his early life is known. He had been connected with the Memphis Appeal for several years when, in 1882, he became the editor of the Gazette. He was Democratic to the core, a careful, methodical, well posted editor, of great ability. He was prominent in the social life of Little Rock, where he was esteemed by all classes. He remained a bachelor. In 1892, his physician ordered him to remove to a different climate, on account of lung trouble, but he died at Idaho Springs, Colo., July 18, 1893, in his 55th year.

George R. Brown.

George R. Brown, for many years manager of the Arkansas Gazette, and later secretary of the Little Rock Board of Trade, had an eventful career. He was born in Rochester, New York, in 1853, but later his parents took him with them to Galesburg, Ill., where he was a newsboy during the Civil War. After the war he went to live at Deposit, N. Y., where he learned the printer's trade, serving three years on the Courier, at that place,—and, he used to say, "once a printer, always a printer." He next went to Middle-

ton, N. Y., as a compositor for a ready-print house. After that he worked as a printer in Geo. P. Rowell's advertising agency. From there he went to the office of the New York Tribune, then conducted by Horace Greeley. Taking Mr. Greeley's advice, to "Go West, young man," with a letter from that great editor in his pocket, after spending a few days in Cincinnati, a few more in Louisville, and a short time in Memphis, one morning he went to the depot at the latter place and told the ticket agent to sell him a ticket to the end of the road. It cost $10.25, and he arrived at Little Rock at 10 o'clock that night, not knowing to what kind of a place he was going. With a carpet bag in his hand, he went to the Gazette office, and the foreman took him on as a sub-compositor. Later he became a reporter on the same paper, but soon accepted a reportorial position on the Democrat. The offer of a larger salary took him back to the Gazette, on which paper he successively filled the positions of reporter, business manager and finally president of the company.

Mr. Brown left the Gazette to establish the Brown Printing Company, job printers, and for years his company produced the most of the State printing. From this office he also published a newspaper called the Press, first as a weekly, and later as a daily. This was discontinued during the panic of 1893, when, as Mr. Brown stated, "he blew up," losing his business, lock, stock and barrel.

Mr. Brown next served as advertising representative of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway. He resigned that position to become the secretary of the Little Rock Board of Trade, a position which he filled for a number of years, and until his final illness. During his connection with the Board of Trade, he published the Daily Board of Trade Bulletin, a unique, type-written sheet, which was furnished free to members. He was a natural news-gatherer, and this little bulletin was always spicy and as full of information as an egg is of meat. He was an active, energetic little man, a good mixer, and filled a position in the community which would be hard to replace.

Mr. Brown boasted of having been a personal acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, and during both of Lincoln's campaigns for

the presidency, he sold Lincoln campaign medals. He visited the Illinois cities during Lincoln's memorable debate with Stephen A. Douglass.

Mr. Brown died in 1916, and, as a booster, his place has never been so well filled.

Elder J. L. Brown.

Elder J. L. Brown, editor of the Brown Scrap Department in the Baptist and Commoner, is a native son of Arkansas.

He was born near what is now known as Elm Store, in Randolph County, December 7, 1853. His parents were poor, his father died when J. L. was five years old.

He moved with his mother's family to Independence County while in his boyhood days, and (with the exception of three years spent in Izard County) has lived there ever since. Poverty kept him at work for a living and robbed him of a schooling. He never spent as much as twelve months in school in his life. In his 30th year he attended a five-month session under Dr. R. S. Phillips in a country school taught at Charlotte. That was of more value to him than all the rest of his school days. In it he finished Ray's third book, Mitchell's Geography, Barnes' History, Harvey's Grammar and Quackenbass' Composition. He attended this school after he had been preaching nine years.

Robert J. Brown.

Robert J. ("Bert") Brown has had forty years' experience in various phases of the newspaper work in this section of the country.

He was attending school in 1879, at Deposit, New York, when his father failed in business in St. Louis, and after a few months spent with his parents in St. Louis, he came to Little Rock, where his oldest brother, George Russ Brown, then city editor of the Democrat, secured a job for him in the business office of that paper. A few weeks later found him feeding a press in the Democrat pressroom, at 214 West Markham Street, and soon after that he went across the street and took a job in George Woodruff's job office, from which he in a short time moved up the street

Leasing this plant in 1909 he went to Ashdown and, with L. E. Quinn, bought the Little River News, becoming editor and manager of the paper. Quinn retired on January 1 and Mr. Graves' brother, F. M. Graves, became half owner of the business. Both are practical printers and are active in the business.

W. M. Greenwood.

W. M. Greenwood has been the publisher of the Paris Express since 1885. This newspaper was established in 1880, and passed through many changes, but Mr. Greenwood has established it on a firm foundation. He knows how to conduct a good newspaper, and is a good business man. His newspaper is located in its own brick building, and he has a modern newspaper and job printing plant.

George W. Gunder.

A newspaper man who "fought, bled and died" in the Arkansas game was George W. Gunder, who now lives at Brownstown, Ind. He won his spurs on the Call and the Times at Fort Smith, and then came to Little Rock, where he spent seven years on city newspapers, beginning in about 1892. His first experience was as city editor of the Gazette. He then went into business for himself, and had some unprofitable experiences with the Gist and the Bee. He says he did more work, but had the best time he ever had in his life, while in Little Rock; but he soon realized that a man who would be sure of success in the journalistic field must go in with a fat bank account, and then spend it for the pleasure it will give him. When asked to start newspaper ventures in other parts of the State, he always replied: "I wouldn't start a newspaper without a million dollars to spend,—and if I had a million dollars why should I want to start a newspaper." George wrote a sonnet, "To a Sunset Rose," which is in many a scrapbook.

A. R. Gutheridge.

A. R. Gutheridge, editor of the Lonoke Democrat, was born in Stoddard County, Mo., near Bloomfield, February 29, 1876, and came to Arkansas in 1895. He located in Hot Springs in 1899. His first newspaper experience was on the Citizens Bulletin of that place, and it was a lively experience, for he assisted the editors

In the meantime, Bert Brown quickly grew into a full-fledged newspaper man typical of those days. He left a checkered record of newspaper stunts embalmed in the columns of the Gazette, ranging from heart-breaking horse-back rides through the then rough country of Western Arkansas, to a spectacular trip to New York, undertaken on his own initiative, where he obtained one of the first and most widely copied interviews given out by Grover Cleveland after his first nomination for the presidency. This scoop occurred at the time of his twenty-first birthday.

Bert did not remain continuously with the Gazette all these years. He would get restless, and rush out into the field to do something "on his own," but always, "after so long a time," he would repent and return to the fold. In this way he traveled far and wide in Arkansas and over the United States, from the Lakes to the Gulf and from coast to coast. In the course of these wanderings he traveled three times from Texas to the North and East, rendering a series of original and selected dramatic programs on the public platform; he rode with the Texas Rangers through the spring campaign of the Garza Mexican rebellion in 1892 as correspondent for the San Antonio Express and Fort Worth Gazette; served twice as a reading clerk in the Texas House of Representatives; and was advertising agent for the Choctaw Railway; was a year in the State University of Iowa, where he dipped into psychology and philosophy and presented original interpretations of Shakespeare. He also was twice journal clerk of the Arkansas House of Representatives.

When indulging in these intermittent outings he generally brought things to a climax by issuing some unique publication, every one of which he declared filled a long-felt want—he published them because he wanted to, and when that want was satisfied, they just naturally quit. This accounts for nearly a score of the most interesting tombstones which are found in the literary graveyard of this section. Among these are the following, each of which tells its own story and records its own epitaph:

The Grand Opera House Program, 1882, official organ of the Grand Opera House, Little Rock; The Life, of Little Rock, 1885, society and literary Sunday paper; Romance of the City of

Roses, 1886, romantic history of Little Rock; Arkansas Life, 1887, State and city news, literary and society Sunday paper; Arkansas Toothpick, 1888, literary and humorous paper; The Paper, 1889, commercial; the Stuttgart Star, 1890, Arkansas county local weekly; the Daily Globe, 1890, Hot Springs daily, general and local news; the Weekly Globe, 1890, Hot Springs, State and local news and general literature; the Texas Volunteer, 1891, Austin, Tex., official military journal; the Texas Capitol Guide, 1893, historical and descriptive booklet; the Texas Star, 1895, Travis County local weekly; Pen and Platform, 1897, Little Rock, literary and lyceum discussion; Cotton Belt Magazine, 1898, Little Rock, trade journal (prospectus); The Choctaw, Little Rock, railroad and special development journal; Revolution, 1900, Little Rock, philosophy and analytical psychology.

Dickison Brugman.

Dickison Brugman, dean of Little Rock newspaper men, was born in Georgetown, S. C., February 3, 1852. He came to Arkansas with his parents in July, 1857. There was not a mile of railroad in the State at that time and the Brugmans came from Charleston to Memphis by rail and thence by steamboat down the Mississippi river and up the White river to Aberdeen, Arkansas County; thence by stage to Little Rock, which at that time had a population of about 2,500.

He attended the public schools here, St. John's College, then the leading educational institution, and attended the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward, N. Y., two years. In 1861, he went to Charleston on a visit with his mother and sister and thus happened to be there during the bombardment of Fort Sumpter.

Mr. Brugman was early attracted to the Gazette office and spent much time there, where he learned how to set type. At that time the Gazette office was on Second and Scott Streets.

In 1876 he was appointed agent for the Curry & Beaumont Stage Company and was stationed at Altus and later at Ozark. When the Little Rock-Fort Smith railroad was completed he became a deputy United States Marshal under Gen. James F. Fagan.

famous Civil War veteran, who was United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas.

In July, 1877, Mr. Brugman went to St. Louis and worked a year as a compositor on the St. Louis Journal and on the Times. Later he was telegraph editor of the Journal and afterward the Times-Journal. Subsequently he became telegraph editor of the Dispatch and later was telegraph editor of the Post-Dispatch, under the ownership of Joseph Pulitzer.

He then went with the Globe-Democrat and handled the municipal run, and later the hotels and interviews. In 1885 he resigned from the Globe-Democrat to become secretary of the St. Louis Browns of the American Baseball Association. At the close of the baseball season he returned to the Globe-Democrat.

In July, 1886, he came to Little Rock as city editor of the Gazette and was editor of the Gazette from 1898 to 1902, when it was purchased by its present owners. Except for a short period of time he has been with the Gazette since 1886.

Mr. Brugman was married in St. Louis to Martha J. Righter, who died in December, 1918. Two sons live in Chicago and two daughters in Little Rock, Mrs. Jesse Zimmerman and Mrs. Oscar Schaad.

In point of years and service the "Colonel" is the oldest member of the Arkansas Gazette staff, but in optimism and cheerfulness he is one of the youngest.

R. H. Burrow.

R. H. Burrow, publisher of the Ozark Spectator, graduated from the school room to the newspaper office. When he went into the business, in 1905, he is said to have never before even been in a newspaper office, except to hand the editor a local about a school entertainment, or something of the sort. He has made a success of the Spectator, and has published several other newspapers. When he quit the school room, he took charge of the Altus Banner, which was then only six months old. He sold it in two years, but again became its publisher in 1908. In 1911 he again sold it, and moved to Ozark, to establish the Spectator. In 1912, he bought the Mulberry Democrat, and a little later

acquired the Alma News. At one time he was conducting four newspapers.

Mr. Burrow confesses now that he had some job on his hands when he first began the publication of the Altus Banner. His sole assistant was a twelve-year old boy who could set straight type, and in spite of the fact that he knew nothing whatever about a printing office, Mr. Burrow was compelled to do all the job work himself. In some way he managed to "get away" with it and within a short time he had learned enough from actual experience to enable him to turn out as good work as many printers who had been in the business for years.

M. M. Beavers.

M. M. Beavers was the editor and publisher of the Waldron Reporter for eight years, beginning in November, 1883, and in that capacity did much to assist in building up the material prosperity of Scott County.

John Carnall.

John Carnall, the founder of the Fort Smith Elevator, was a Virginian, of good education, who located in the early forties in Crawford County. He was at first a school teacher. In 1878, after moving to Fort Smith, he established the Elevator at that city, and used it to advance the interests of the city. He advocated railroads, the building of sewers, and in other ways was a pioneer who helped develop Fort Smith. In the early days he served as a deputy United States Marshal, and had also been a member of the State Legislature. He died at Fort Smith in 1892, aged 74 years.

Wharton Carnall.

Wharton Carnall, son of John Carnall, was born on his father's farm, near Fort Smith, in 1862. He was for a number of years connected with the Fort Smith Elevator with his father and brother, John, and John H. Carnall. His principal activities, however, have been in the real estate line. The Carnalls have been among Fort Smith's most prominent citizens.

Adam Clark.

Col. Adam Clark, of Arkadelphia, had a long and honorable career in Arkansas journalism.

In 1856, in connection with Jas. E. Whyte, he bought and published the Ouachita Herald, at Camden. In 1868, with J. H. Gaulding, he founded the Southern Standard, at Arkadelphia, which newspaper he continued to edit until his death in 1910. except for four years when he served in the Confederate Army. He was one of the charter members of the Arkansas Press Association, in 1873.

Allen W. Clark.

Allen W. Clark, long connected with Little Rock newspapers, entered the publishing business in 1888, and since 1908 has been president of the American Paint Journal Co., of St. Louis, publishers of the "American Paint and Oil Dealer" and the "American Paint Journal." He is president of the Southwestern Trade Press Association and was one of the founders of the Associated Business Papers, Inc. He was state chairman of the Committee on War Camp Activities of Missouri and was a member of the Export Bureau of the War Trade Board during the war.

Rev. W. A. Clark.

Dr. W. A. Clark came to Arkansas from Indiana and accepted a pastorate at Dardanelle in 1877. In 1879 he was elected State Evangelist by the Baptist convention. In 1889, he became the editor of the Arkansas Baptist, at Little Rock, which position he held for fifteen years. He was for many years prominent in all departments of the work of the Baptist church. His chief interest and hold was among the common people. He wrote deeply into the hearts of the people. He died in 1920.

Anselm Clark.

Anselm Clark, a native of the District of Columbia, was a brilliant writer, who for several years edited the Arkansas Intelligencer, one of Van Buren's early newspapers. He died in Van Buren September 9th, 1859, in the 39th year of his age. His

remains were buried in the Catholic cemetery at Fort Smith. He was a frank, sincere, warm-hearted man, and an editor of ability.

Elmer E. Clarke.

Elmer E. Clarke, the publisher of the Arkansas Democrat, was born at Grayville, Ill. He began his newspaper career at Evansville, Ind., as an advertising man; beginning in 1906, he was manager of the Daily Light, San Antonio, Texas; 1907, business manager of the New Orleans Item; in 1911, he and Jno. M. Branham of Chicago bought the Arkansas Democrat of Little Rock, since which time he has been in active and entire charge of that newspaper.

Stanley E. Crane.

Stanley E. Crane, the popular representative of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company in Arkansas, suffered the misfortune of losing his wife, at Hot Springs, on April 5 ,1922, aged 49 years, after an illness of one week, following an operation at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Charles Coffin.

Hon. Charles Coffin was one of the founders of the Pocahontas Observer, in 1874, and from January 8, to November 18, 1876, was the principal editorial writer on the Arkansas Gazette. Previous to that, he was a gallant soldier in the Confederacy, and after he left the newspaper business, he won distinction as a lawyer, and a legislator. Mr. Coffin was born at Rogersville, Tenn., April 13, 1842.

Claude Coger.

Claude Coger, of the Hardy Herald, made his bow as an editor at 17 years of age, when he became editor and publisher of the Sharp County Record. He continued to conduct that newspaper for 23 years. In 1919 he sold the Record, and bought the Hardy Herald, which he continues to publish.

Charles C. Colburn.

Charles C. Colburn spent nearly half a century in the Arkan-

sas newspaper business, and about forty years of that time was spent on the Ozark Democrat-Enterprise. He was born in adjoining county, and after being connected with a Fort Smith newspaper for a short time, he accepted a position on the old Ozark Democrat, to become its owner soon afterward. He died May 11, 1919. The following is a paragraph from the resolutions adopted by the Arkansas Press Association in his memory:

"Charles C. Colburn, editor of the Franklin County Democrat-Enterprise, passed away on Saturday, May 11, 1919. While en route home after the day's labor was ended, he was suddenly stricken and died an hour later. Thus, this man of ceaseless service 'fell at his post,' ending a long life of usefulness and good works. Mr. Colburn was the nestor of the Arkansas Press Association, being at the time of his death, and for many years previous, its senior member, having joined the annual session at Hot Springs, May, 1878, 41 years ago. Until recent years. he rarely missed a session and always brought into its meetings the spirit of optimism and sunshine. His rare abilities and high sense of honor made him not only a leader, but a favorite among his fellows. As an editor, he was always fearless in advocacy of the right, and aggressive in expressing his convictions, though ever fair to a foe. Colonel Colburn was an ex-Confederate veteran, a member of high rank in the Masonic order, an Odd Fellow, and for almost his whole life a devoted member and official of the Methodist church. His labor of love and constructive uplift in his community, and the universal esteem of his neighbors constitute for him an enduring monument that shall never fade."

J. R. Cotham.

J. R. Cotham, for many years editor of the Monticellonian, was born February 5, 1850, in Drew County, Arkansas. On April 3, 1873, when only twenty-three years of age, he became the editor and publisher of the Monticellonian, and continued in that capacity until 1918, although for a part of the time A. A. Ramsey was his partner in the business. Mr. Cotham joined the Press Association at Searcy in 1876.

Mr. Cotham has not confined himself to newspaper activities.

He became a lawyer in 1879, and after that time practiced this profession in connection with his newspaper work. At the same time he has been a farmer and stock raiser for many years. On two different occasions he has served terms in the State Legislature, in 1877 and in 1895. He served as Postmaster at Monticello from September 5, 1916, to April 1, 1922.

H. L. Cross.

H. L. Cross is one of Arkansas' oldest and best known newspaper men. He is a past president of the Arkansas Press Association, and for a third of a century has been identified with the State press.

He was born near Cameron, Mo., March 6, 1852, and celebrated his 70th birthday at Little Rock on March 6, 1922. His first newspaper experience was at Winston, Mo., where he founded the Winston Independent, in about 1875. In 1887, he disposed of it, and became the publisher of the Daily and Weekly Sun, at Cameron, Mo. In 1890, he sold that newspaper, and moved to Bentonville, Ark., where in the same year he established the Benton County Sun, which he continued to publish until 1921, when he sold it. In 1893 he began the publication of the A. O. U. W. Guide, the official organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Arkansas. In 1896, he was chosen Grand Recorder for that order, and then moved to Little Rock, where he has since resided.

During Mr. Cross' busy career, he has found time to build one interurban railway, and has another in view.

C. E. Cruce.

C. E. Cruce, aged 58 years, died at his home in Morrilton, December 28, 1920. Mr. Cruce was for 26 years editor and publisher of the Morrilton Democrat, and retired from the newspaper business eight years ago, being succeeded by his son, Robin Cruce. Mr. Cruce came to Morrilton from Fort Smith, where at one time he was editor of what is now the Fort Smith Times-Record. He also at one time was publisher of the Greenwood Democrat.

Capt. C. C. Danley.

Capt. C. C. Danley, whose handsome and benevolent face is reproduced on this page from an old photograph, was one of the editors and owners of the Arkansas Gazette from 1853 to 1862.

William E. Decker.

William E. Decker, owner and publisher Southwest American, Fort Smith, was born near Columbus, Ohio, August 18, 1858.



Capt. C. C. Danley.

He was a public school teacher for ten years in Northwestern Ohio, and published newspapers at Holgate, Napoleon and Paulding, Ohio, from 1886 to 1904. He was elected to the Ohio Senate on the Democratic ticket in 1887 and served two terms. He moved to Muskogee, Indian Territory, in 1904, and published the Evening Democrat there, later absorbing the Evening Times under the name of Times-Democrat. He sold this newspaper property November, 1906, and went to Fort Smith early in 1907, where he

founded the morning Southwest American, February 15, 1907, which he still owns and publishes with his son, Jack Decker, as managing editor, and his son-in-law, Parke M. Walker, as business manager. He believes in Arkansas, loves Fort Smith, and specializes on promoting both every time he goes to press.

Valentine Dell.

Valentine Dell, for years editor and proprietor of the Fort Smith New Era, was born in Baden, Germany, November 8, 1829. He graduated from Manheim College in 1846, and the same year came to America. From 1849 to 1854 he served in the United States Army from Florida to Kansas and Nebraska, being honorably discharged in 1854.

In 1859 Mr. Dell went to Fort Smith and established an academy for young ladies and gentlemen, which he conducted until 1864. On the 8th of January, 1863, he established the New Era, which paper he edited until the day of his death in October, 1885. It was a staunch Republican paper, conveying his honest sentiments, uncontrolled by party motives. He could never be bribed to hide or distort the truth, and he exposed corruption in his own party as quickly as he exposed corruption in any party or persons.

In 1864, 1866 and 1868, he was a delegate to Republican State conventions; in 1866-7 chairman of the Republican State convention. In 1866-68, he was delegate to Republican National conventions at Baltimore and Chicago. In 1868 he was also elected State Senator for the counties of Crawford, Sebastian and Franklin; an office which he held for five years, during which time he was largely instrumental in giving the State a system of free schools. In 1860 he was also elected president of the school board, and during his official incumbency the schools of Fort Smith were regarded as the model schools of the State, and granted liberal donations from the Peabody Fund.

In 1874-5 Mr. Dell was postmaster at Fort Smith. In 1877-8 he was United States Timber Agent for the State; and in June, 1880, he was made United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas.

During all the years that Mr. Dell was called to places of public trust, his interest in his loved paper never relaxed, and it was personally supervised by him. His paper was popular with both parties because of his love for the truth and hatred for all that was dishonorable and tricky. During the last six years of Mr. Dell's life, his daughter was assistant editor, and his three eldest sons published the paper, all taking a deep interest in their father's life-work.

On the 10th of October, 1885, after two years of great suffering, Mr. Dell passed from this life. His life was not a long one, but was full of honor, for his acts of charity and love were many.

Frank D. Denton.

Prof. J. H. Shinn, in his Pioneers of Arkansas, states that Frank D. Denton, who founded the Guard, at Batesville, in 1877, "was for years one of the central figures in the newspaper life of the State, and no one contributed more to its development." "Not to have known F. D. Denton from 1870 to 1890," says he, "was to acknowledge yourself comparatively unknown." He was born in Batesville, the son of William French Denton, a distinguished lawyer who came from Tennessee. His mother, who was Margaret Frances Desha before her marriage, is said to have been the most accomplished woman in Batesville during her lifetime. Mr. Denton was born at Batesville, in January, 1842, and lived in the county of which it is the seat, practically all his life. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Denton, settled there in the early forties and continued to reside there for many years. Mr. Denton now resides at 989 Ragan Ave., Memphis, Tenn. He visited his old home at Batesville in May, 1922, for several days, before going to join the Confederate reunion at Richmond.

H. L. Dodge.

H. L. Dodge, the father of Frank H. and H. F. Dodge, of Little Rock, in 1883 removed to Beebe, Ark., from Iowa, where he was born in 1838, and where he was previously engaged in the newspaper business at Mt. Pleasant and Brooklyn. Soon after coming to Arkansas he published the Arkansas Watchman, at

Beebe, which proved to be unprofitable, and in 1884 he removed to Quitman, where he published the Light for two years. After leaving Quitman, he returned to Beebe, and was connected with the Argus for a short time, after which he went to Little Rock, to work at the printing business. In 1894, he again moved to Beebe, where he was connected with The Current Topics until his death, in 1896.

H. F. Dodge.

H. F. Dodge was one of the publishers of the Quitman Light in 1884 and 1885. In 1895 he and his brother, Louis Dodge, now of St. Louis, purchased the Dardanelle Dispatch, and conducted it for about a year. Louis Dodge withdrew from the firm, and H. L. Dodge then formed a partnership with John H. Page, who at that time was publishing the Dardanelle Post. They bought the Post from Mrs. Jennie V. Hicks, and consolidated the Post and the Dispatch, under the present name of the Post-Dispatch. The partnership was dissolved in 1899, when Mr. Dodge retired from the newspaper business. He is now the president of the Dodge & Lipke Printing Company of Little Rock.

Col. Pat Donan.

Col. Pat Donan, who for several years edited the Bentonville Advance, before removing to Dakota, in 1897, was not only a gifted writer, but he was a lecturer of note. In 1878 he made a lecture tour, on which he delivered a lecture on "Woman," and the next year he made a lecture tour in Western Arkansas before literary societies on the subject of "Man." It is said that few men in the nation could excel him on the lecture platform. He was also prominent in Scottish Rite Masonry.

L. S. Dunaway.

L. S. ("Sharpe") Dunaway was born ten miles east of Conway, Ark., January 10, 1871, and is the best known newspaper man in Arkansas. He traveled for the circulation department of the Arkansas Democrat for ten years, and for the past 14 years has represented the Arkansas Gazette in the same capacity. He is also a publisher. In 1896 he bought the People's Advance, at

Conway, and changed its name to the Faulkner County Times. The newspaper is operated by others under a lease with Mr. Dunaway. Mr. Dunaway is also a well-known newspaper correspondent, who has handled thousands of columns of news matter.

Joseph Star Dunham.

Joseph Star Dunham, for many years editor of the Van Buren Press, was born in Connecticut in 1823, the son of Wm. H. and Frances (Starr) Dunham. He learned the printer's trade with his uncle, Wm. D. Starr, at the age of 13, at Middleton. Conn. In 1859, he left Middleton and emigrated to Van Buren. where he established the Van Buren Press, having bought a printing outfit at Cincinnati. For a few years he was assisted by his son, Joseph Starr Dunham, who died June 23, 1888, at Van Buren. aged 25. Mr. Dunham was a Democrat. At the commencement of the Civil War, he was for the Union, but afterwards advocated secession. He married Miss Mary C. Ward in 1825. He died in 1911.

Dr. John D. Dye.

Dr. John H. Dye was an editor and publisher at one time. The death of Editor Colburn, of the Arkansas Methodist, in 1883, was not only regretted by his friends and church, for his own sake and worth, but because it left the Methodist in a precarious condition. Its circulation being less than one thousand, and many of them not being bonafide, its suspension seemed almost inevitable.

Reverend Dr. Withers, one of the State's most eloquent and popular preachers, went to Searcy and interviewed Rev. John H. Dye, D. D., then presiding elder of the Searcy District, and laid before him the lamentably serious situation, and begged him to go to Little Rock, to see if he could not arrange to take charge of the Methodist and keep it going. He did so, and bought it, borrowing the money from the First National Bank. He later sold a half interest to Rev. A. R. Winfield, D. D., another one of the State's able ministers and ready writers.

This new ownership was most fortunate for the paper. They both proved themselves experts in securing subscribers, and the

list grew by leaps and bounds, as well as advertising, so important to meet the current expenses. Meanwhile, Dr. Dye was assigned, at the next session of the Arkansas Conference, to Argenta, now North Little Rock, Station. He remained with the Methodist for about three years, at which time he was elected superintendent of the Arkansas school for the blind, which position he accepted.

By this time, the circulation of the Methodist had reached the gratifying number of nearly eight thousand, and was self-sustaining.

Samuel H. Emerson.

Samuel H. Emerson, aged 74, died at his home in Malvern, December 28, 1920, after an illness of several months. Mr. Emerson was born at Old Rockport in 1846, and had resided in Malvern practically all his life, having originally been engaged in the mercantile business. Later he became publisher of the Malvern Meteor and the Times-Journal, and retired from the newspaper business eight years ago, when he sold the Meteor to its present owner. He was an ex-Confederate veteran, former member of the Arkansas Legislature, and postmaster at Malvern during Cleveland's administration.

John C. England.

John C. England, the founder of the Lonoke Democrat, was born January 18, 1850, at Brownsville, the old county seat of Prairie County. In 1870 he moved to DeVall's Bluff, where he began the practice of law. In 1873, he removed to the then new town of Lonoke, where he continued to live until a few years ago, when he took up his residence at St. Louis.

Judge John R. Eakin.

Judge John R. Eakin, who edited the Washington Telegraph during the Civil War, and avoided its suspension during that trying period, was born in Shelbyville, Tenn., February 14, 1822, of Scotch-Irish descent. He moved to Washintgon, Ark., in 1857. He opposed secession with tongue and pen, until Fort Sumpter was fired upon, when he espoused the Southern cause. He was elected to the Legislature in 1866, and in 1878 to the supreme

court. He died September 3, 1885 while on a visit to relatives at Marshfield, Mo.

A. W. Files.

A. W. Files was one of the early editors of Arkansas. He was the editor of the Ashley County Times, founded in 1876, by Files & Prather. He severed his connection with the newspaper in 1878. Mr. Files was born in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, Nov. 26, 1829, the son of Oliver and Nancy Files. He came to Arkansas in December, 1848, and settled at Fountain Hill, Ashley county. Upon the founding of the town of Hamburg, he moved there and continued to reside in that place until 1882, when he moved to Little Rock. He was clerk of Ashley county from 1848 to 1868, when he was ousted by a military order from General Ord. He served in the Legislature in 1874, 1880, and 1881. He was elected Auditor of State in 1882, and re-elected in 1884. He served in the Ordnance Department of the Confederate Army under Col. Sanford C. Faulkner, and under Major S. F. Arnett, Quartermaster. He was married to Miss Sarah T. C. Crook, June 13, 1854.

Lev. Flournoy.

Lev. Flournoy, editor of the Pine Bluff Graphic since 1921, has had wide newspaper experience. From 1911 to 1914, he was connected with the Commercial-Appeal, in 1914 with the St. Louis Republic, in 1915 and 1916 with the Cleveland, Ohio, Leader-News, in 1916-17 he was city editor of the Columbus, Ohio, Monitor, in 1917 with the Associated Press at Chicago, the Globe Democrat at St. Louis, and the Chicago Tribune. In 1917-18-19 he served as a private in the A. E. F. Ordnance Aircraft, and after the war became connected with the Pine Bluff Graphic. In 1920 he was with the Dallas Times-Herald for a short time, and in 1921 became editor of the Graphic. He is a member of the Chicago Press Club, and of the Elks, Rotary and Advertising Clubs of Pine Bluff.

William B. Folsom.

William B. Folsom, editor of the Brinkley Argus, was born in Tyro, Miss., November 17, 1869, the son of the late W. W.

Folsom, who conducted the Hope Gazette up to the time of his death, and is a worthy son of an honored sire. He first worked in a printing office in 1879 with his father when the latter was the publisher of the Brinkley Times. W. B. Folsom attended school at the University of Mississippi, returning to Arkansas and purchasing the Brinkley Argus in 1891. He was married to Miss Henrietta M. Doty at Columbus, Ohio, June 23, 1892, and Mrs. Folsom has not only been his matrimonial but his business partner for 31 years. During the more than thirty years that the Folsoms have lived in Brinkley, they have been identified in many ways with its church, social and business life. While president of the Arkansas Press Association, a few years since, Wm. B. Folsom brought the International Editorial Association to Arkansas. He has served as president of the Brinkley Commercial Club, and filled other positions of honor and usefulness in his community.

E. W. Freeman.

E. W. Freeman, owner and publisher of the Pine Bluff Commercial, was born in Hawesville, Kentucky, and came to Arkansas in 1891. His first newspaper experience was in his "old home town," when he and a schoolmate, I. C. Adair, established the Hawesville Ballot. This paper enjoyed a brief existence.

Mr. Freeman, in 1901 was asked to take the business management of The Commercial and two years thereafter was presented with a half interest by his father-in-law, Major Charles Gordon Newman. Upon the death of Major Newman in 1911, control of the paper passed to Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Freeman was married to Miss Blanche Newman two years after coming to Pine Bluff. He has two sons, Gordon N. Freeman and E. W. Freeman, Jr., both of whom are associated with him in the business.

Colonel Jacob Frolich.

Colonel Jacob Frolich became a citizen of Searcy in 1866 and established the White County Record in that town in 1866. It became the leading Democratic journal of the county, and he continued to publish it until 1879, when he was elected Secretary

in Nash County, N. C., November 2, 1834. His parents emigrated to Arkansas, and located in Hempstead County in 1836. He was educated principally at Lebanon, Tenn., where he graduated from the Law school in 1855. He read law in the office of Hubbard & Garland. Later he moved to Little Rock. In 1857 he was appointed State Land Commissioner, under Governor Conway, and held the office for four years. He was also private secretary to Governor Harris Flanagin. He served in the Confederate Army



J. E. Knight.

for awhile during the war, and afterward settled at Hot Springs. in 1874. He served in the State Senate, and has held other important positions. He now lives in Ohio.

John E. Knight.

John E. Knight, who was editor of the Arkansas Democrat from 1846 to 1850, and at another time connected with the Arkansas Gazette, was born at Newburyport, Mass., September 20. 1816.

He came to Arkansas in 1843. He had read law and assisted in the preparation of Gantt's Arkansas Digest of 1874. He married Hannah Donnell in New York in 1843. He died in 1901. He left one daughter, Mrs. J. S. Pollock, who died in Little Rock in 1910. Judge U. M. Rose said that Mr. Knight was "a gentleman of intelligence, a person of much worth and varied information, and of the very highest integrity."

T. Farrelly Kimbell.

T. Farrelly Kimbell, son of J. D. Kimbell, was born at Little Rock, in 1860. He was a well-known newspaper man, who saw service on the Hot Springs Graphic, the Hot Springs Sentinel, and for many years on the Arkansas Gazette. There never was a man who had a keener sense of news, a more discriminating regard for the obligations of the profession. He was also a writer of great ability. On account of lung trouble, he was compelled to remove to San Antonio, Texas, in 1909, and he died there, in 1911, to the regret of all who knew him.

Col. Ed Landvoight.

Col. Ed Landvoight, of the Forrest City Times-Herald, 82 years of age, is one of the veteran newspaper men of the State. He was born in Washington City in 1840. Here is the interesting story of his life, in his own words:

"After vain attempts at various trades and professions—even the ministry—I stumbled into the mysteries and miseries of 'manipulating the leaden messengers of thought' in May, 1854, in the office of the National Era, published in Washington City, D. C., edited by Rev. Dr. Bailey, a noted Abolitionist. An apprentice in those days did everything he was told to do, without a grumble. During my career as 'cub printer,' I set the caption of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and followed the copy of Gail Hamilton, Senator Seward, Aaron Goodloe and others, whose hieroglyphics could be used as Chinese laundry tickets. I came to Memphis in 1858, at the request of Senator Solon Borland of Arkansas, and took charge of the job department of the Eagle-Enquirer. Four years in the Civil War with Clay King's

'Hell Hounds,' as the Yanks termed the command, made a man of me, notwithstanding I got 'nipped' three times—at Perryville, Chicamauga and Fort Morgan on the Gulf Coast, where I was captured and boarded with Uncle Sam at Elmira, N. Y., for nearly a year. Returning from the war my position as foreman of the Public Ledger Job Department awaited me, which I held for many years, until I connected myself with the irrepressible Gen. Peter Tracy until 1886, when I purchased the Forrest City Times, in connection with E. L. Vadakin, and have been in the editorial harness until three years ago, when a stock company was formed and the Times and Herald merged and is now printed as the Forrest City Times-Herald. I still hold an interest as vice-president.

"I have followed 'the art preservative of arts' from the ink ball, Martha Washington, Alligator press, Army press, hand setting of type, wood cuts, etc., to the great improvements of today. My boss in early days would often say to me: 'You'll live to see a press that will ink, print, cut and count,' and I have lived to see it go still further. When an invention is brought forth that will collect from delinquents I'll be ready to go. I am probably the oldest in years and in membership of the Arkansas Press Association. In the language of Old Rip Van Winkle, 'May it and their families live long and prosper.'"

F. C. Lee.

F. C. Lee, of the Union Herald, El Dorado, was born July 24, 1859. He entered the office of the El Dorado Eagle, as an apprentice, in 1878. In 1883 he became publisher of the Union County Times, which was edited by R. M. Wallace. In the summer or fall of 1883, he established the Blanchard Herald, at Blanchard Springs, Union County. In February of 1885, he removed to El Dorado, and continued the publication of the Herald under the name of the Union Herald. He was a member of the Arkansas Press Association, in good standing, since 1883, and closed his mortal career March 30, 1886, aged twenty-six years, nine months and twelve days.

Major Wm. D. Leiper.

Major Wm. D. Leiper, for a number of years editor of the Malvern Meteor, had a varied experience. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1825, educated at Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1851. He then took up the study of law and theology for two years, after which he became principal of the Academy of Stanton, Tenn. In 1857 he was placed in charge of the old Tulip Academy, at Tulip, Ark., and remained there until 1860, when he embarked in the mercantile business. At the commencement of the Civil War in 1861, he enlisted in the Third Arkansas Infantry, and served until after the battle of Bull Run, when he was discharged on account of disabilities. He re-entered the army in the Second Arkansas Cavalry, commanded by Col. W. F. Slemons. He first became a lieutenant, then captain, and was finally made a major. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Coldwater, West Point, Miss., and Hernando, Miss. After the war he re-engaged in merchandising at his old stand at Tulip for two years. He then resumed charge of the Military Academy at that place for the next nine years, after which he became superintendent of the Malvern city schools. In 1883, he bought the Malvern Meteor and became its editor.

Herbert P. Lewis.

Herbert ("Herb") P. Lewis, was born near Austin, Mower County, Minn., February 24, 1874, the son of L. B. Lewis, of New Hampshire, and Emily R. Chreviston Lewis, of Wisconsin. He was born and reared on a farm, where he remained until he was 18 years of age. He was educated in a rural school, finishing at the Fairmont (Minn.), High School in the 10th grade. He contributed to various publication, news stories, some fiction and humor, such as "Uncle Eb, the Man from Arkansas," even before leaving the farm. For fourteen years he was a photographer, jeweler and special writer, at Gravette. He has resided in Arkansas for thirty years. He acquired the Gravette News Herald in February, 1908. He was publicity man for State Commissioner of Agriculture Jim G. Ferguson in 1920, after which he resumed editorial charge of the News Herald, which he still owns and

publishes. He is now engaged in much special writing for farm papers and magazines, particularly dealing with the Ozarks, and writes some fiction and verse. He is also the local correspondent for several daily newspapers. He is a member of the Arkansas Authors and Composers Society.

Mr. Lewis was married April 4, 1896, to Miss Rosemonde Cooper, of Oklahoma. They have three sons, H. Wyric Lewis, an overseas veteran; Jesse D. and L. Frank Lewis, and one daughter, Sadie Lea Lewis.

A. F. Livingston.

A. F. Livingston, editor of the Morrilton Star, died April 3, 1888, after a short illness. He had been in the newspaper business for a number of years, and in July, 1879, established the Conway Log Cabin. He was a useful man, highly respected by the newspaper fraternity, as well as by the people at large.

J. A. Livingston.

J. A. Livingston, of the Russellville Courier-Democrat, was born at Enola, Faulkner County, October 20, 1877. He learned the printer's trade at Conway, and then worked in printing offices in Chicago and New York. In 1903 he returned to Arkansas and became foreman of the Courier-Democrat office. In a short time he purchased a half interest in the paper from T. B. Mourning. The following year he bought the remaining interest of C. B. Oldham. He has continued with that newspaper since that time. He joined the Arkansas Press Association in 1904. He was elected second vice-president of the association in 1909, and advanced to the presidency of the same in 1911.

T. Elmore Lucey.

Thomas Elmore Lucey of St. Louis, Mo., who has made an international reputation as a Chautauqua lecturer, was one of the editors of the Russellville Courier-Democrat in 1895-6 and has been connected with other Arkansas newspapers. Although he has become cosmopolitan in his associations, he still looks upon Arkansas as his home. In fact, he says, he practically gained his education in the country newspaper offices of this State.

He is a poet of more than ordinary merit, as well as an interpreter of classic and other characters on the stage. He has been called the poet entertainer of the Ozarks. He was born near Monroe, North Carolina, January 15, 1874, and removed to Arkansas at an early age with his parents. He began writing verse and sketches at an early age and has published several volumes, including "Wayside Musings" and "Cinders and Sawdust." He has appeared on the Chautauqua platform in nearly every state of the Union, in Mexico, Central and South America and in the fall of 1921 began a world tour covering Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, Asia and returning by way of Europe. He is a most versatile entertainer and has a program of original verses, songs, character delineations, Shakespearean roles, crayon sketches and impersonations, and, if the fancy strikes him, can do a dance turn.

O. C. Ludwig.

Oswald Ludwig was born at Decatur, Ala., September 16, 1858, the son of Fred and Mary (Hoxter) Ludwig, the former of whom was a native of Hessan and of German descent. He was educated at his old home and at Huntsville, Ala. In January, 1880, a few months after he had reached his majority, he located at Atkins, Pope County, where for 18 months he was editor and publisher of the Atkins News. He then removed to Eureka Springs, where he occupied a position on the editorial staff of a local daily. After that he edited weekly newspapers at Clarksville and Conway. Beginning in 1897, he made his home at Little Rock. He was postmaster at Conway from 1884 to 1888. In 1891 he was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, to be re-elected to that position in 1893. From 1893 to 1895 he was secretary of the State Board of Charitable Institutions. In the Legislature of 1897, he served as chief clerk of the House of Representatives, and in 1899 became the first secretary to the Board of State Capitol Commissioners. He retained this position until 1901, when he resigned, to accept the position of deputy Secretary of State, under Hon. J. W. Crockett. In 1905, he was elected Secretary of State, to be re-elected in 1907, and again in 1909. He was alternate delegate to the Democratic National Con-

vention of 1896, which nominated William J. Bryan for the Presidency, and in 1908 he was elected delegate from the State at large to the Democratic National Convention.

Besides his editorial work on the newspapers referred to, Mr. Ludwig had done a great deal of writing for the Little Rock Daily Press and other newspapers at the Capital during his residence in the city. He was a member of the Arkansas Press Association, and had held the position of poet laureate of the association. He was a poet of no mean ability.

Mr. Ludwig was thrice married. His first wife was Miss Kate Roberts, of Atkins; his second, Miss Theodosia Wilson, of Springdale; and his third, Miss Lizzie May, of Clarksville.

William D. Mathews.

William D. Mathews, formerly of the Stuttgart Free Press, and later of the Little Rock Republican, was born at Eleroy, Stephenson County, Ill., October 2, 1855. He started at the printing business as an apprentice at 15 years of age. When 19 years old, he established a newspaper at Rockton, Ill. He later published newspapers, at Belot, Wis., and Monroe, Wis. He removed from the latter place to O'Neil, Neb., in 1880, fifty miles ahead of the railway, and started a paper called the Frontier, which is still in existence, as is also the paper established by him in Illinois. In August, 1894, he came to Arkansas, locating at Stuttgart. A young man named McClure was publishing a little sheet, which he gladly sold with the plant to Mr. Mathews, and the latter changed the name of the paper to the Free Press, which he continued to publish for several years, but in about the year 1898 he sold out to Walter Williams, and in 1899 moved to Little Rock, where he purchased the Republican, which he operated until 1902, when he sold it to the Republican Central Committee. In his farewell address, he announced that from then on he would affiliate with the white man's party so long as he lived in the South, and in this he says he has been consistent. He now lives in Memphis, where he is the agency manager of the American Central Life Insurance Company.

J. M. McClelland.

J. M. McClelland came from Pennsylvania in 1908. He was connected with the Southwest American as city editor for a few months, and then moved to Rogers, where he purchased the Journal and the Republican of that city, and consolidated them. He operated this newspaper until 1911, when the paper and plant were sold to H. E. Brighton. Mr. McClelland then organized the Press Publishing Company, which published a weekly independent paper called the Co-operative Press. This was absorbed by the Mutual Beneficiary, January 1, 1920. Mr. McClelland then became editor of the Mutual Beneficiary and general manager of the Press Publishing Company. In 1922 he located in Little Rock, to accept the position of manager of the Parke-Harper Publishing Company.

Logan Claude McCorkle.

Logan Claude McCorkle was born at Sulphur Springs, Tex., July 11, 1855, and died in Little Rock, June 12, 1919. His early life was spent at Camden and in 1874 he located at Hope and was connected with the press from that time to his death. He founded the Star of Hope October 14, 1899. He is survived by his wife, three sons and four daughters.

As a progressive and aggressive newspaper man, Claude McCorkle was an outstanding example, ranking above the average. His was a congenial disposition, which drew around him friends who were loyal and permanent. He joined the Arkansas Press Association about 1879, and during most of his career showed an active interest in its affairs. He was a man of fine character. He met life's struggles with the fortitude and courage of a true Christian. He was a member of the Methodist Church, South, also of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternal orders.

Dr. M. M. McGuire.

Dr. M. M. McGuire was one of the prominent editors of the State in the early eighties. He edited the Dardanelle Arkansan for several years. He was prominent in social and political life. He had been presiding officer of several of the Masonic Grand

Lodge meetings of the Masons, and at the time of his death was a leading candidate for State Auditor. He was president of the Arkansas Press Association in 1882. He died at Dardanelle in June, 1886.

H. B. McKenzie.

Hon. H. B. McKenzie, publisher of "Candid Opinion," Prescott, Ark., was born September 17, 1877, in Nevada County, Arkansas. He graduated from Hendrix College and took up the study of law. In 1906 he was elected to the State Senate. His publication is a highly meritorious magazine of comment.

Claude Mann.

Claude Mann, editor of the Malvern Times-Journal, one of the younger members of the State press, is something of a politician as well as an editor. He has served as a member of the Legislature, as secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee of Hot Spring County, and member of the Board of Election Commissioners.

F. N. and Don Matthews.

F. N. and Don Matthews, of Yellville, publishers of the Echo, at that place, are making a good newspaper. F. N. Matthews was born at Glasgow, Barren County, Ky., April 18, 1863. The younger, Don Matthews, was born at Yellville, August 28, 1891. Mr. F. N. Matthews became associated with W. R. Jones in the publication of the Mountain Echo in 1893, but the paper was sold in 1901. In 1914, F. N. and Don Matthews purchased the Echo, and it continues to be owned and published by them.

T. W. Mattingly.

Thomas William Mattingly, business manager and treasurer of the Little Rock Daily News from 1918 to 1920, died in Little Rock, September 2, 1922. He was born at Lebanon, Ky., in 1861, and settled in Little Rock in 1908. He had published a newspaper at Lebanon, Ky., before locating at Little Rock.

T. C. Mays.

T. C. Mays, at one time proprietor of the Benton Courier,

and who had been connected with the Arkansas Gazette, the Arkansas Democrat, and other Arkansas newspapers, was born at Waynesboro, O., in February, 1840. He served in the Civil War, in Sherman's 65th Ohio Volunteers. In 1880, he went to Hot Springs, where he published the Daily Telegraph, and later was the editor of the Sentinel when it consolidated with the first named newspaper.

Dr. A. C. Millar.

Dr. Alexander Copeland Millar, educator, clergyman, State legislator and editor, was born at McKeesport, Pa., May 17, 1861. He has been the able editor of the Arkansas Methodist at Little Rock for more than 20 years.

Henry J. Miller.

Henry J. Miller, newspaper man, of Argenta, was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1875. Educated in Little Rock public schools. Started carrier route on the Arkansas Democrat in 1884; later employed as pressman and printer on same publication and the Little Rock Press; established and managed the North Little Rock Life in Argenta, in 1895, which he disposed of in 1898; with the Pine Bluff Courier during 1903; came back to Argenta in 1905 and revived the Argenta News, which had failed, and has published it ever since.

H. B. Milner.

Rev. H. B. Milner was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, who, beginning in 1883, was for some time the editor of the Russellville Democrat; and in 1891 and 1892 editor of the Clarksville Herald-Journal.

James Mitchell.

James Mitchell, of the "old guard" among Arkansas journalists, was born May 8, 1832, in Washington County, Arkansas, the second son of James and Mary A. Mitchell.

His father was a native of Kentucky, reared for the most part in Indiana. He came to Arkansas in 1827.

The boyhood and youth of James Mitchell were spent on a farm in the mountains of Northwestern Arkansas, where, in early

life, he learned that industry and economy are elements of character essential to success.

Financial misfortune overtook his parents in his boyhood. He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood and at Cane Hill College, one of the oldest chartered institutions of learning in the State. At the age of 16 he taught his first school. and continued teaching and attending school by turns until he was 25 years old.

In 1855 he entered the service of the United States as deputy surveyor and was employed in the survey of Kansas and Nebraska until 1859, when he returned to Arkansas and again taught school. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army in May, 1861, continuing in the military service until June, 1865, when he surrendered as captain with General Cavell, at Corsicana, Texas. He remained in Texas a year, teaching school. In 1866 he returned home, and engaged in farming and teaching. At the reorganization of Cane Hill College in 1868, he was made a professor and held the post for six years.

In 1874 he was elected to the Chair of English Literature in the Arkansas Agricultural and Industrial University at Fayetteville, Ark., which chair he filled two years. In 1876 he was tendered the position of editor-in-chief of the Arkansas Gazette, and resigned the professorship in the university to accept that place. This necessitated his removal to Little Rock.

He was frequently mentioned for gubernatorial honors, but he always declined the candidacy. In May, 1893, Prof. Mitchell was appointed postmaster at Little Rock by President Cleveland, which position he held until 1897. Col. Mitchell directed the destinies of the Arkansas Democrat, wielding a tremendous influence on State affairs through his fearless and outspoken editorial columns, until a short time before his death in June, 1902.

Mrs. Mitchell, who survived her husband by some 18 years, was Miss Lizzie Latta of Evansville, Ark. Of their seven children six are still living. They are: William S., Horace G., James, Jr., Miss Fannie Mitchell, Mrs. James E. Coates and Mrs. Ashley

Cockrill. Mamie, a daughter, died in 1882. Mrs. Mitchell died December 1, 1920.

Horace Mitchell is president of the Democrat Printing and Lithographing Company, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the State, frequently confused with the Arkansas Democrat, but having no present connection with that newspaper.

E. B. Moore.

E. B. Moore was born in Tennessee, January 23, 1842. He purchased the Fayetteville Democrat in 1868, and continued its publication until 1884, when he was elected Secretary of State. At the expiration of his second term, he became the president of the Famous Life Insurance Company, of Little Rock. Col. Moore enlisted in March, 1861, in the first company raised to fight in the Civil War from Washington County. This was a part of the Third Arkansas State Regiment, under Col. Gratiot. He took part in the battle of Oak Hill, on August 10, 1861, and was wounded in that engagement. He later became a member of Captain Palmer's company of Confederate Scouts. Exposure caused his wound to bring on complications, which forced him to join his father's family in South Arkansas. When he recovered, he went to Clarksville, Tex., and joined Cabell's Brigade, in which he remained until the surrender of the Confederacy. In 1874, 1876, 1878 and 1880, he served as a delegate to the Democratic State Conventions, and in 1878 was elected to the Legislature from Washington County.

T. B. Morton.

Hon. T. B. Morton was a lawyer-editor. He was one of the editors of the Pine Bluff American in 1856, and was joint owner, with J. L. Bowers, of the Pine Bluff Dispatch, in 1866. He later located at Fordyce. He served as prosecuting attorney of the 10th judicial district, beginning February 2, 1901, and had previously, in 1889, been elected to the Senate from the 19th Senatorial district. He was a splendid poet, and also made some reputation as a novelist, with a story entitled, "Daniel Hovey."

Arthur Murray.

Arthur Murray, the forceful editor and publisher of the Pine Bluff Press-Eagle for many years, was born in Pine Bluff, Ark., November 1, 1858. His parents moved from Virginia to Arkansas in 1852. His father, Judge John C. Murray, was judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit, 1851 to 1858, but having died in 1868. Arthur was early thrown upon his own resources. He is said to have assisted in supporting his widowed mother by peddling fruit and newspapers, and when only 12 years of age, he entered the Pine Bluff Press office as a "devil." He mastered the details of the printer's art, and within eight years became part owner and sole editor of the paper. In the meantime, the Press had been consolidated with the Eagle. Later on he purchased his partner's interest, and from 1883 until his death, continued to wield a great influence with that newspaper. He died in 1916.

George C. Naylor.

George C. Naylor was born in Forsythe County, Georgia, July 9, 1864.

He removed to Faulkner County, Arkansas, with his parents in 1869, and worked on his father's farm, attending the country schools, and afterward Quitman College for several terms.

His first experience in the journalistic field was with the Tribune, published at Conway, Ark.

At the age of 22, he came to Little Rock and connected himself with the Arkansas Democrat, which at that time was owned and published by Mitchell & Bettis (James R. Bettis and Prof. James Mitchell). His first position with the Democrat was field representative—soliciting subscriptions on a commission basis, and he was so successful that he was soon placed in the office and rapidly climbed to the chair of associate editor. Finally, as years overtook Colonel Mitchell, he was made editor-in-chief. He and the other stockholders purchased the plant from the Mitchells, with Mr. Naylor holding the controlling interest, and in 1905 the Little Rock Publishing Company was organized to take over the property. Mr. Naylor continued as its manager until sometime after he was stricken with paralysis, but he continued

as its principal owner until 1911, when the newspaper was again sold. Mr. Naylor died in 1912.

Major Charles Gordon Newman.

(By E. W. Freeman.)

Charles Gordon Newman was born in Richmond, Va., in 1841, and died at Pine Bluff, June 6, 1911. Leaving home at the age of sixteen, with no fortune but his good name, and no reinforcements for life's combat save his own militant spirit and indomitable will, he fought his way, through suffering and self denial, to manhood's gleaming day at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Here he met J. M. Lucey, and the two learned the printer's trade side by side. They formed a friendship that lasted over fifty years, or throughout their lives. After a brief period, he aided in founding the "Thirty-sixth Parallel," a newspaper published at Fort Smith.

Not long afterward, the invasion of the South by the North began and he laid aside his "stick" and his pen and entered the Confederate Army. For four years he bore himself bravely amid the dangers and vicissitudes of war, gaining for himself, by courage and skill and capacity at the age of twenty-one, promotion to the rank of Major on the staff of General Fagan.

When the war closed, he began life again as a school teacher near Monticello and while engaged in this work, met and married Miss Marianna Coleman. Like her husband, Mrs. Newman was also a Virginian, whose parents came to Arkansas on account of the fortunes of war. Two children were born to Major and Mrs. Newman, Blanche N. Newman, now Mrs. E. W. Freeman, and Clarence S. Newman, who lost his life in the Arkansas River with a relative, Rembert Hearn, on June 14, 1881. The twain are buried side by side in Bellwood Cemetery, at Pine Bluff. It is said that this tragedy was never forgotten by Major Newman, and in a way saddened his entire life, from which he never fully recovered.

However, his early ambition to reach out into the world and become an active personality in its great welfare, soon prompted him to leave the humble and irresponsive life of a village school teacher to resume his role as editor. He came to Pine Bluff in

1868 and with his friend, Major Wyatt C. Thomas, founded the Pine Bluff Press. Ten years later, in 1878, Major Newman withdrew from this partnership and established the Pine Bluff Commercial. And, although eleven years have passed since his death, there is still carried a line at the head of the editorial column of the Commercial, "Founded by Charles Gordon Newman in 1868." Like the Louisville Courier-Journal, the spirit of Watterson still hovers over it and from which it cannot extricate itself, so also are the old policies of Major Newman, with the old friends, clinging to the Commercial, which is yet known as "Major Newman's paper."

Through the perilous days of reconstruction, he maintained his brave way, fighting back aggression, and risking life, liberty and property for his home and State. During all this period of gloom, when men began to doubt the help of man and the favor of God, "when the plowshare stood still in the field of promise and briers cumbered the garden of beauty," he was the same sworn foe to hate and oppression, beating back the waves of destruction. Life in hand, he stood on the outer walls, unconquered and unconquerable, the D'Artagnan and the Prince Charming in one. In a few years he enjoyed seeing the fruits of his labor and the freedom and the re-affranchisement of his people. He was one of that heroic band who made it possible for us to be Democrats and to live in this country.

The present young generation of office-holders owe largely to him the fact that they are enjoying without stint, the fruits of his courage and leadership.

He was the friend of the poor and he dispensed his charities in a quiet and unobtrusive manner. He never was so happy as when serving his friends and it was a particularly known fact that when they or their interests were in danger, all else was laid aside and he strongly and bravely stood by them until the crisis was passed.

As a patriot, he was identified with every interest of the State and while this was eminently true, his greatest efforts were always expended in the advancement of his immediate section and in the city of his residence. Many of the public plans for its

benefit had their origin with him and all found in him an ardent champion and supporter.

But the soldier, the citizen, the patriot, the friend who toiled so long and braved so many dangers for his people and for the advancement of civic good and righteousness, is no longer here to enjoy in contemplation the triumphs he had won. He passed away still fighting to the front, his mind clear, his editorials strong and logical, his purpose vigorous for advancing the interests of his city and country and State. Many there be who have missed his wise and judicious counsel and his resolute stands for the true, the right and the good.

The large number of tributes paid by his brothers of the press, as well as by his friends in the private walks of life, attest the respect and honor in which he was held.

Major Newman was never an office-seeker, the position of State Capitol Commissioner, conferred by Governor Dan W. Jones, being the only appointment he ever had. He was an active member of the Arkansas Press Association in the early days of that organization and was once or twice its president.

With the excellent qualities of a soldier, he combined the courage of a man, the chivalry of a gentleman, the loyalty of a citizen, and the inflexible trueness of a patriot and a friend.

He was equally distinguished for his kind judgment of his fellow man; for his liberality of soul and that generosity of nature which was so fruitful of good to family, friends and community. If at any time he erred in his views or criticisms, he made prompt amends, and however severe the conditions, he cherished no malice, bore no hate, but gave the voice of kindness in the spirit of conciliation.

As a counselor for friends, or party policies, he was gifted with a peculiarly clear and accurate judgment. He always said: "I can advise others better than I can advise myself." He maintained that nothing was more dangerous than the counsels of the ignorant and the vicious, and nothing was more to be feared than audacity unsustained by wisdom.

The friends he chose, might safely repose as well upon his loyalty as upon his supporting judgment, skill and valor.

His opinions usually won their way to the minds and apprehensions of the thoughtful reader. While he had deference for the opinions of others he urged his own without presumption or injustice and if at any time those of contrary views felt aggrieved, he was the gallant gentleman to make the courteous bow and pour oil on the troubled waters.

His mind was of classic mould, toned with the rich elements of poetry and song, which he gained from Shakespeare, his chosen poet. As an interpreter of these authors, he was unsurpassed, and from them he gained elements which flavored the features of his life and enriched the strength of his writings. Though a profound student, journalist and philosopher, he was companionable and made others happy by the richness of his humor and melody of his nature. He was ever an optimist and loved the teachings and philosophies of nature and he enjoyed its various languages. He frequently would quote for his melancholy friends passages from his favorite poem, "Thanatopsis."

"For his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness and a smile
And eloquence of beauty and she glides
Into his darker musings with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware."

Journalism lost a leader, statecraft a counsellor, the State a patriot, the community a power, his family a devoted husband and father, while the writer, with many others, has lost a genuine, noble friend. From my long and intimate companionship with him, I cannot believe otherwise than that, in the words of his favorite poem,

"With unfaltering trust" he approached his grave.
"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Thomas Newman.

Thomas Newman was a rugged newspaper character, who was born in 1823, in Dorchestershire, England. He emigrated to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1858. There he founded a newspaper,

which advocated the anti-slave movement, but a pro-slavery mob is said to have made a rush on his printing office, dumped his press and other printing material into Big Muddy River, and thus ended the new newspaper. He then went to St. Louis, to engage in the job printing business. Soon afterward the Civil War broke out, when he joined the Missouri State Militia. At the end of the war, he returned to St. Louis, where he remained until 1869, after which time he was identified with the history of Boone County, Arkansas. In the year named, he established the first newspaper in that county, the Boone County Advocate, which was the pioneer newspaper for the territory between Fayetteville and Batesville and between Russellville and Springfield, Mo. He was connected with other newspaper enterprises in his section of the State, among them being the Elixir Bugle, which he founded in 1882, but which was discontinued the next year. He was one of the organizers of the Arkansas Press Association, and was the first mayor of Harrison. He died in 1884, from a wasting disease of the liver.

Capt. J. R. Newman.

Capt. J. R. Newman, son of Thomas Newman, was born in St. Louis, October 19, 1859, and educated in the schools of that city. He was also a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, as a specialist in band and orchestral music. He taught instrumental music in Missouri and Central Arkansas, and in the meantime learned the printer's trade. In 1879, when only 20 years of age, he was placed in charge of the Harrison Times, and he continued to edit and publish that newspaper for the long span of 39 years. For 38 years he was an honored and useful member of the Press Association. In 1898 he raised a company for service in the Spanish-American War. He was senior regimental captain and for most of the time served as major of the regiment. He also served as a delegate to various Democratic State Conventions, and was prominent in Masonry. No truer or more lovable man ever breathed the breath of life. He died in 1919.

C. P. Newton.

Hon. C. P. Newton, private secretary to Gov. Thomas C.

McRae, came into prominence through his newspaper work. He was the editor of the England Courier, when he was sent to the Legislature. He became Speaker of the 1921 House of Representatives, and made an enviable reputation through his ability and fairness. In 1919 he was superintendent of the Arkansas Soldiers' Home. He was born at Pettus, Ark., July 31, 1879.

J. Davis Orear.

For thirty-two years J. Davis Orear has been the editor of the Arkansas Thomas Cat, at Hot Springs, a humorous magazine which he founded. He says he was born "at the residence of his parents," at Mount Sterling, Ky., July 17, 1868, and that he moved to Bates County, Mo., when he was a mere child, taking his parents with him, to keep them out of mischief. He there went to school, "as it would have been inconvenient to have the school brought to him." When he outgrew the local schools, at 16 years of age he went to Butler (Mo.) College, and after absorbing all the knowledge there, he went to New York and learned everything learnable there. His pockets were picked one day, and he then decided to go into the robbing business himself, and so read law; but finding that he could not make anything at law, he says he took to lying and drifted into journalism, on the Appleton City (Mo.) Picayune. He afterward purchased the Browington (Mo.) Banner, and lifted it into sudden and lasting fame. Then he immortalized the Democratic Standard of Appleton, Mo., with his humor, which he admits has never been equalled by any writer except himself. In 1885, he started the Thomas Cat at Butler, Mo., and after nine months' experience he sold it to another greenhorn, who let it die. He then commenced moulding public opinion on the Fulton (Mo.) Daily World, and after turning over to the sheriff everything except a pass on the C. & A. railroad, he left for Kansas City, and procured a position on the Traveler. In 1890, in his own words, he launched and jumped astride the Arkansas Thomas Cat, at Hot Springs, and rode it into glory.

Col. Charles Fenton Mercer Noland.

Prof. J. H. Shinn said that Col. Charles F. M. Noland was

the greatest of Arkansas' early writers. He called him the "Wandering comet of the literary sky." He came to Arkansas, from Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1828 or 1829. John Peel is quoted as saying that he was born in Kentucky in 1807. His father was Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Batesville. He married Miss Lucretia Ringgold, said to be the most beautiful woman of the early days in the State, and the daughter of John Ringgold, a merchant of Batesville, who came from Baltimore. He was the owner and editor of a Whig newspaper, established in about 1840, and continued by him for several years, at Batesville. He wrote for newspapers at Little Rock, and contributed to outside publications. He had a high sense of honor, and his political controversies in the newspapers caused him to fight several duels (recorded under the head of duels).

Col. Noland was the messenger selected to convey the first Constitution of Arkansas to Washington, and his experience in making this trip, as told in Hempstead's History, is interesting: "He took his departure from Little Rock per the Neosho, February 13, 1836, via New Orleans and Mobile. From Mobile he made his way to Richmond, Va., where he found that the roads were almost impassable. It took seven hours to go 22 miles. No mail had reached the place for four days, owing to a snowfall, said to be six feet deep in Pennsylvania and a foot and a half in other places. After waiting there a week and vainly trying to purchase a horse to continue his journey, he got a Norfolk boat, which brought him to Washington on March 8th." The Legislature allowed him $500 for his services.

Col. Noland was a member of the Legislature from Independence County in 1834-40-46. In 1848 he was nominated by the Whigs for U. S. Senator. In 1855 Chancellor Fairchild appointed him receiver of the Arkansas Real Estate Bank, and he then moved to Little Rock. He was one of the editors of the Arkansas Gazette some time prior to 1858. He died at the residence of James B. Keatts, near Little Rock, June 23, 1858.

W. L. Oury.

W. L. Oury was one of the old-timers in the printing and newspaper business. He started under his father, W. L. Oury, Sr.,

in the office of the Tennessee Transcript, at Savannah, Tenn. The elder Oury moved to Forrest City, Ark., and re-established the Forrest City Times, which was started by T. F. Oury, in 1871. Mr. Oury and his father continued to publish the Times until 1885, when they sold out and went to West Plains, Mo., to publish the Gazette. In August, 1886, Mr. Oury went back to the case. He was for several years the foreman of the job printing department of the Arkansas Gazette. In 1900 he established a job printing office in Little Rock, and in 1901 began the publication of the Union Labor Bulletin, which he continued to edit and publish until a few years ago, when ill health caused him to retire. He was secretary of the local Typographical Union for ten years. Mr. Oury died at his home in Little Rock, April 3, 1922, aged 56. He is survived by his wife, two sons, W. L. Jr. and Jack R., both of Little Rock; and two daughters, Mrs. J. P. Hammond of Jonesboro, and Mrs. Vera Carrington of Miami, Fla.

Deeply rooted in "Bill" Oury's system were the principles of union labor.

J. H. Page.

John Herbert Page was born in Logan County, Kentucky, March 3, 1867. Educated in the public schools. He began newspaper work as editor of Sikeston, Mo., Star, July, 1886, and subsequently owned and edited Jacksonport Democrat, Arkansas; Perry County Advocate, Arkansas; Warren News, Arkansas; Dermott Incubator, Arkansas; Doniphan Prospect News, Missouri, and Dardanelle Post-Dispatch, Arkansas. He served as mayor of Dardanelle, Arkansas; secretary Board of Charitable Institutions, Arkansas, 1901-1907; secretary Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, 1907-1912; secretary Democratic State Central Committee, 1904-1908; elected Commissioner Mines, Manufacturers and Agriculture, State of Arkansas, September, 1912, and assumed office November, 1912.

C. E. Palmer.

C. E. Palmer, of the Four States Press, Texarkana, came from Nebraska. When he first located at Texarkana, he became a merchant. He saw a newspaper opportunity in that city, and in 1909

purchased the old Texarkana Courier, which he transformed into the Four States Press, installing a good plant. By applying business principles to the business, he has built up a good newspaper property.

A. W. Parke.

A. W. Parke, of the Parke-Harper News Service, Little Rock, has been engaged in the newspaper business ever since he was able to walk, at Fort Smith or at Little Rock. He is a great practical joker, and also a humorist, as evidenced by the following, sent in reply to a request for biographical data:

"Born, July 14, 1878, Fort Smith, Ark.

"Age 1 to 10 years—out of jail.

"10 to 20 years—still out of jail.

"20 to 40—out of the penitentiary.

"40 to 43—still out of the penitentiary."

But the question is—where should he be?

A friend of his says that his initials—A. W.—stand for "Anti-Work," but those who know him best would rather think that they stand for "All Work."

Mr. Parke in the past has been connected with and labored on newspapers in various cities, which he says is why he has a horror of such work now. He therefore organized the Parke-Harper News Service, in which he tries to make poor Harper support him by doing all the work.

Chas. J. Parker.

Chas. J. Parker, editor of the Stephens News, established the Stephens Gazette in 1890; the Stephens New Era in 1895, and the Stephens News in 1902. He is quite popular at home as is shown by the fact that he has served several terms in the Legislature and was able each time to "come back."

J. B. Parker.

J. B. Parker, editor of the Conway News, began his newspaper work in 1881, with the Port Huron, Mich., Times. He had experience also in Savannah and St. Louis in editorial work, and later on was circulation manager, then advertising manager of

the St. Louis Chronicle. He came to Arkansas in 1905 and acquired an interest in the Fort Smith News-Record. Afterward he was connected with the Southwest American of that city. He also conducted the Conway Times under a lease for several years. In 1920, Mr. Parker, in connection with his sons, E. B. and J. C. Parker, started the Conway News.

J. S. Parks.

J. S. Parks, who bought the Fort Smith Times-Record in 1920, when John F. D'Aue returned to Burlington, Iowa, as business manager of the Hawkeye, is also president of the Radiant Glass Co., principal owner of the Standard Box Company, and president of the Business Men's League.

T. C. Peek.

T. C. Peek, who was connected with several newspapers after his residence in the State, was born in Virginia in 1829. He founded and edited the Old Line Democrat in 1857-60. In 1861, just before the State seceded, he established and edited the Daily Journal, at Little Rock, the first daily newspaper ever published in the State. This paper was short-lived, and Maj. Peek relinquished journalism for the sterner realities of war. In 1868-9 he edited the Daily Republican, at Little Rock, for about six months. He was afterward connected with the Liberal. He was also connected with the Gazette under Woodruff and Blocher, and afterward with the Herald. While connected with the Herald, he promulgated the doctrine of repudiating the fraudulent bonded debt of the State. In 1877, Maj. Peek removed to Hot Springs and engaged in the practice of law, and during the time edited the Telegraph. In 1878, he was called to Little Rock to take a position on the editorial staff of the Gazette, then owned by Maj. A. H. Sevier. In about a year and a half he returned to Hot Springs, and again edited the Telegraph and then the Star. After severing his connection with the Star, he again entered the practice of law.

Major Peek was a graduate of a Virginia law school and practiced law in Virginia before coming to Arkansas, a part of

the time as prosecuting attorney. He was one of the most ready writers of the early days in Arkansas.

John G. Price.

John G. Price, the editor of the Arkansas Republican from 1867 to 1870, no matter what his political faults and principles may have been, was evidently a man of ability, as the official positions which he held and the work in his newspaper shows. His antecedents and nativity are not available. He was not only prominent in politics, having been a member of the Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention of 1869, but he was later at the head of the Knights of Honor of the State. He is also said to have been quite a musician and something of a comedian. On one occasion when a minstrel show came to Little Rock, and one of the principal actors was unable to appear, Price was induced to take his place, and is said to have made a hit as a negro minstrel. As Price was one of the leaders of the Clayton regime, the Brooks men during the Brooks-Baxter row, called the followers of Clayton "Minstrels."

James R. Pettigrew.

James R. Pettigrew, of Fayetteville, was among the first editors and publishers of the State, having been connected with E. C. Boudinot in the publication of the Arkansan, at Fayetteville, in 1859. In 1875 he established the Fayetteville Sentinel, of which newspaper he was the editor up to the time of his appointment upon the Utah Commission, in 1882. He was at one time Journal Clerk of the United States Senate, and he served in various other public capacities. As a writer he is said to have had few equals. As a lawyer, a scholar and a politician he was equally as well known. He was born in Hempstead County, Arkansas, October 19, 1829, and died at Waco, Tex., October 18, 1886.

General Albert Pike.

Gen. Albert Pike, one of the last editors of the Little Rock Advocate, became noted as editor, lawyer, soldier, poet, as well as in other lines of endeavor, and at the time of his death he was

the most exalted Freemason in the world. He was born in Boston, December 29, 1809; died in Washington City, April 2, 1891. In 1831, he accompanied an expedition to Santa Fe, N. M., and returning, settled at Fort Smith, Ark. In 1832 he became connected with the Little Rock Advocate and soon became sole owner of that newspaper. In 1836 he retired from the newspaper business, to practice law. He commanded a squadron in the Mexican War and fought at the Battle of Buena Vista. During the Civil War he was Indian Commissioner for the Confederate government, and later a brigadier-general. After the war he settled in Washington City and for 32 years occupied the position of Secretary-General of the Scottish Rite Masonic Body for the Southern jurisdiction. He was the author of many beautiful poems, 30 volumes of Masonic works, numerous other works, and was a translator of Sanskrit and Persian. No man was ever more favored by nature, and few have left a greater impress on their day and time.

T. L. Pound.

T. L. Pound, publisher of the Danville Democrat, became a member of the Press Association at the meeting held at the World's Fair, in St. Louis, in 1904. He has published the Democrat for many years. He has been honored by his city by being elected its mayor, and he has also held the position of postmaster at that place. He served as recording secretary of the Press Association for the years 1911-12-13. He was elected president of the association in 1917.

J. M. Raines.

J. M. Raines, one of the oldest and most zealous members of the Arkansas Press Association, departed this life at his home at El Dorado, on April 29, 1918. Brother Raines was in his sixtieth year, more than half of which had been spent in the newspaper business. He had edited the Fordyce Enterprise, Fordyce Common Sense, Fordyce Chronicle, and the El Dorado Tribune. He was a delegate to the National Association in 1894 and was elected historian of the State Association in 1907. He was well and favorably known throughout the State as an honorable citizen and a good newspaper man. He was buried at Fordyce, in charge

of the W. O. W. He was survived by two daughters, Miss Mary Sue Raines, a teacher at Fordyce; and Miss Ninita Raines, a music teacher of Little Rock.

Opie Read.

Opie Read, perhaps the most famous of Arkansas writers, was born in Nashville, Tenn., December 22, 1852, the son of Guilford and Elizabeth Wallace Read. He was a born story-teller. He says, when a boy, two nephews lived at his home, and, as he was younger than they, his father encouraged him to tell them stories. From individual stories, he progressed to an imaginary serial of a blood-curdling nature about one "Robert, the Good Shooter." This apparently eventually led to his becoming a novelist. But in the meantime he learned the printing trade, which was in line with his literary tendencies.

Opie began his newspaper experience at Franklin, Ky., but later went to Little Rock, and he was connected with small newspapers at Carlisle and Conway. From 1878 to 1881 he worked on the Arkansas Gazette. In 1881 he married Miss Ada Benham, and then went to the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader. In two years he returned to Arkansas and, with his brother-in-law, P. D. Benham, commenced the publication of the "Arkansas Traveler" at Little Rock, which soon reached a circulation of 60,000.

In 1893 he retired from the Traveler, to devote himself to literary work, with headquarters at Chicago, where for many years he has been one of the leading lights of the Press Club. He is the author of more than 20 novels, including "Emmett Bonlore," which is partly auto-biographical; "An Arkansas Planter," "A Yankee from the West," "The Waters of Caney Creek," etc., besides is a contributor to various publications. He is also in demand as a lecturer and platform entertainer.

Mr. Read is a giant in stature, measuring six feet, three inches in height, and weighing 250 pounds.

John A. Riggs.

John A. Riggs, of Hot Springs, was born on a farm near Stewardson, Shelby County, Ill., November 5, 1866. He went to Kansas with his parents in 1877, and spent his boyhood days on a

farm, near South Haven, forty miles south of Wichita. Young Riggs had a varied experience before coming to Arkansas. The hot winds of Kansas prevented his father from making a success at farming, and, to make a living, he and John freighted supplies from Wichita to the soldiers in Indian Territory, now known as Oklahoma. Mr. Riggs' description of the rough Indian Territory in 1877-79, when the Indians were so treacherous that United States troops were stationed all along the roads to protect travelers, is interesting. Mr. Riggs, Sr., later engaged in the stock-raising business, in Oklahoma, and John remained with him until 1889. Then he took a homestead, cleared it up and lived on it for 11 years. He married in 1890. In Oklahoma, he lived through the periods of martial and territorial law, during troublesome times, and, serving as a constable and a justice of the peace, he had exciting experiences enough to make a book of stories. While a justice of the peace, he was also called upon to serve as coroner, frequently officiating both at a wedding and an inquest on the same day. In 1900, he sold his farm, and moved to Wichita, to engage in the wholesale and retail grain business. It was there that he struck it rich, by acquiring a half interest in the Lopez medicine, later to become the sole owner of the formula and business, which he moved to Hot Springs in 1905.

Mr. Riggs soon made his presence felt at Hot Springs. His first stunt was to lease an airship, in which he traveled to New York, and there had built the largest dirigible airship in the world, with which he was going to advertise the Springs; but a storm destroyed it on its maiden flight, and thus ended that bubble.

The taste which he had had of politics and office-holding in Oklahoma, led him to run for mayor of Hot Springs, but he was defeated. He was next induced to offer for the Legislature, in 1916, and he was elected. In the Legislature, he secured the passage of a bill providing for the city manager form of government for Hot Springs. He also became famous as the author of the primary suffrage bill. He was re-elected to the House of Representatives in 1918. In the campaign of 1920, he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor. Among his other public

activities, he is one of the assessors of the Little Rock-Hot Springs Highway.

Mr. Riggs got into the newspaper game accidentally, through endorsing a note for a man, on account of which he fell heir to the Hot Springs Bulletin. This was in July, 1911. Not knowing what else to do with the paper, he undertook to run it, and has made good at it. He changed the name of the paper to the New Era, and says that in so doing he intended that there should not only be a New Era newspaper, but a new era in politics and business generally in Hot Springs. Mr. Riggs is now the successful publisher of the only afternoon newspaper in Garland County.

R. P. Robbins.

R. P. Robbins, editor and publisher of the Little Rock Daily News, was born at Cornersville, Tenn., September 29, 1872, the son of Robert P. and Ione D. Robbins. He married Miss Bessie Crawford, at Jonesboro, Ark., November 1, 1898. He began his newspaper experience at Pulaski, Tenn., with the Citizen of that place. He was afterward connected with the Jonesboro (Ark.) Enterprise for 13 years. He came to Little Rock in 1907, and was a reporter and an editorial writer on the Arkansas Democrat. He later edited the Batesville Guard for one year, and also was the editor of a newspaper at Stuttgart for about a year. He organized the Little Rock Daily News Company in 1917, and has been the editor of the News since that time.

Leon Roussan.

Leon Roussan, who was for 36 years the editor of the Osceola Times, and the first mayor of Osceola, was one of seven children, born to Michael and Sophia (Janis) Roussan, descendents of French colonists, who were among the pioneer settlers of what is known as New Madrid Reservation. He was born in St. Genevieve, Mo., in 1838. After receiving such common school education as was afforded at his home town, he worked first in a newspaper office and afterwards clerked in a store. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted as First Lieutenant of Cavalry M, Cousin's Battalion, Missouri State Guard, and continued in cavalry service until the surrender. He was captured at Island No.

10, and being exchanged after six month's imprisonment, he joined Company C, 42nd Tennessee Regiment, of which he was made lieutenant. He was severely wounded in one of the battles near Atlanta, Ga. After the war, he clerked for a year in St. Louis; from thence he moved to Randolph, Tenn., and engaged in the mercantile business. From Randolph he went to Osceola, in 1870, and became the publisher of the Times, which he conducted up to the time of his death.

Mr. S. S. Semmes states that for a number of years Mr. Roussan's venture in journalism was a death struggle, and that almost any other man would have abandoned it, but that Roussan's will. indefatigable labor and indomitable determination "to do or to die," enabled him to survive the crisis between failure and success; resulting in the establishment of one of the most successful newspapers in the State. "Mr. Roussan," says Mr. Semmes, "was a man of great force of character, firm and unyielding in the cause of truth and right; and he enjoyed the universal esteem and confidence not only of the community in which he lived, but of all with whom he came in contact. He belonged to that class of self-made men to whom the world owes so much for goodness in it."

In 1879, Mr. Roussan was married to Miss Adah Lee Pettey. a daughter of Rev. F. M. Pettey, a Methodist minister. He died as the result of a paralytic stroke on June 29, 1906.

Charles E. Shankle.

Charles E. Shankle, of the Arkadelphia Standard, lived nearly all his life at Prescott, Ark. Before going to Arkadelphia, he worked for years on the Nevada County Picayune, and was connected with the Camden Herald, and later started the Prescott Pantagraph. He knows the printing business from A to Z.

Mrs. Laura Allen Ruff.

Mrs. Laura Allen Ruff is one of Arkansas' enterprising and capable women publishers. She was born at Americus, Kansas, October 1, 1880. She moved to Arkansas City in 1910, and purchased the Democrat of that place in June, 1911, at sheriff's sale. In addition to the Democrat, she publishes Allen's Maga-

zine, at Arkansas City. This publication goes to 25 states, and has a circulation of 25,000 per month.

John C. Small.

John C. Small, editor and newspaper man, was born at Palestine, Texas, April 10, 1873. Educated in public schools and newspaper work. Left school to set type in father's office; reporter on Galveston (Texas) News; later, telegraph editor on the Kansas City Times and assistant city editor on the St. Louis Republic. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, served as assistant to Mark Bennitt, manager of the general press bureau of the exposition. Came to Arkansas in 1910, organized the Arkansas Farmer and Homestead; editor and manager Arkansas Farmer and Homestead; secretary Arkansas Stock Growers' Association. Member Little Rock Board of Trade. He was, in 1918, appointed Commissioner of Immigration, in the office of the State Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture.

R. O. Schaefer.

R. O. Schaefer came to Arkansas in 1904. He had previously worked on the telegraph desks of the Indianapolis Star and the Cincinnati Post. He went to work for the Arkansas Democrat when he came to Arkansas. He was also a reporter for the Pine Bluff Commercial for a while. Later he located at Hot Springs, and, after serving on the Daily News staff for some months, he established the Hot Springs Bulletin, which became the New Era. He is now editor of the Southern Construction News, at Little Rock. He has served as secretary of the Little Rock Press Club, and as corresponding secretary of the Arkansas Press Association. At the 1922 meeting he was honored with the presidency of the latter organization.

W. M. Shelby.

W. M. Shelby is one of the many editors and publishers who started out as a printer. He was born in Dallas County, Alabama, in 1863. He came to Arkansas in 1873, when his parents settled on a farm in Miller County. When the town of Texarkana sprang up, following the building of the Iron Mountain railroad, he

moved with his parents to that place. His father died, and, while in search of work, he was attracted to the unloading of some printing material. He asked for a job, and became the "devil" on the first newspaper issued at Texarkana. He worked under Capt. W. J. Allen, W. Jasper Blackburn, Dr. Wooten and his sons, Pete and Jack, as well as for others in that city. A part of the time, he says, he arrived at the office at 6 o'clock in the morning, cleaned up, brought water, then went to school, and returned at night to act as roller devil when the paper was printed.

In 1880, Mr. Shelby went to Fort Worth to work as a printer, and after a year's service, obtained a union card. Then, conforming to the custom in those days, he went on the road, and printed in many towns. In 1882, he worked on the Arkansas Gazette, and, beginning in 1886, was proofreader and telegraph editor of the old Kellogg Ready-Print plant. The "telegraph" editor's duties at that time consisted principally of rewriting correspondence or "grape-vine" specials, or in putting "Special to the Gazette" at the head of news articles.

While working as a printer and a typesetting machine operator, he was recognized as one of the fastest compositors in Little Rock.

Mr. Shelby has lived at Batesville since 1906, and for some years has owned and published the Record of that place. He is married and has reared a family of five children, at the same time having made up for a lack of early education through courses of reading and private study.

W. T. Sitlington.

W. T. Sitlington was born in Kansas City, Mo., December 8, 1890, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sitlington. He attended primary schools in Kansas City; at 18, spent one year herding cattle in Southwestern Kansas; attended DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; employed on City Press, Chicago, and suburban papers in 1912-13. Came to Little Rock from Chicago in January, 1913; worked as police reporter, court reporter, capitol reporter, city editor, and has been managing editor since 1919 of the Arkansas Democrat. He is a Democrat by heredity and

choice. He was married March 7, 1915, to Miss Mayme Naylor, Greencastle, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Sitlington have one son.

George P. Smith.

George P. Smith, publisher of the Clarendon Sun, was born at Somerville, Tenn., September 2, 1873. He was employed in the printing office there for a number of years. Moved to Clarendon in 1903 and was employed in the mechanical department of the Sun until 1910, when he returned to Somerville and was deputy clerk in the office of County Court Clerk two years; married in June, 1911, to Miss Annie Mae Harvey of Somerville; returned to Clarendon in 1912 and was in charge of the paper two years during the absence of the owner in Colorado; owned and operated a job printing office in Clarendon in 1914, and bought the Sun in April, 1915. Installed linotype and other modern equipment, in addition to the newspaper he has bought a home and a brick office building, started at zero financially in 1915, and at present owns a prosperous business.

Major J. H. Sparks.

One of the great editors of the early days in Arkansas was Major J. H. Sparks, who edited newspapers at Pine Bluff and Fort Smith when a very young man. He was for some time in the employ of his brother, Mitchell Sparks, an extensive merchant of his day, and in 1854 had charge of a train that went from Fort Smith to California. Returning to Fort Smith after a stay of a year or two in California, he studied law, and upon admission to the bar began to practice that profession. From the law he drifted into journalism and politics. He commanded Company A of the Fort Smith Rifles, Third Regiment of State Troops, at the Battle of Oak Hill, and afterward became a major in the Confederate service. In about 1855, he purchased a half interest in the Fort Smith Herald, the first newspaper to be established in that city. He sold his interest in that newspaper, and in 1858 he and Judge Wheeler started the Fort Smith Times. Until compelled by ill health to abandon the tripod, he made the Times a strong newspaper. Beginning in 1865 he was connected with the Pine Bluff Dispatch. He died January 27, 1879.

The Press Association, at its May, 1879, meeting, passed the following resolution on his death: "Resolved, by the Press Association of Arkansas, that in the death of Brother Sparks, who for two terms presided with dignity and ability over our deliberations, the Association has sustained a great loss, society has been deprived of one of its most prominent citizens, and the 'craft' of a zealous and faithful friend, who was at all times ready to wield his pen in defense of the right and condemnation of error, ever contributing his talents for the advancement and promotion of the profession of which he was an honored member."

W. F. Story.

W. F. Story, editor Searcy News, is a pioneer in the business, although not in Arkansas. He published several papers in Kentucky, before coming to Arkansas in 1885. The following spring, he started the Times, at Weiner, Poinsett County. He sold the paper in 1888, and after ten years spent in the timber business, he went to Searcy, in 1908. After working at his trade for awhile, with a capital of $52, he bought the Searcy News, and in three years had it paid for.

Colonel James N. Smithee.

Col. James N. Smithee had a long connection with Arkansas journalism, and in some respects was a remarkable man. He was born in Lawrence county, near Smithville, January 11, 1842. He attended the county schools, but started to work in a printing office when a small boy, and in that way got the most of his education. He was first initiated into the mysteries of typesetting in the office of the old Pine Bluff Republican, in 1854, under Bushnell & Sheppard. He finished his apprenticeship with John C. Morrill, on the Des Arc Citizen. In 1857, he assisted in publishing the Powhatan Advertiser for a few months. In 1860, he purchased a half interest in the Brownsville Echo, and continued with that publication until 1861, when both proprietors abandoned the newspaper business for the Confederate Army; but, before this, in 1859, he had moved to Little Rock. He enlisted May 21, 1861, in Woodruff's Light Artillery, and was wounded at Helena, July 3, 1865, on account of which he was paroled May 31, 1865. He

enlisted as a private, was promoted to second-lieutenant, then to first lieutenant, and was adjutant at the close of the war. The record gives the following: When Woodruff was promoted, John G. Marshall was made captain and Smithee was made second-lieutenant. He was later promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant of Blocher's Battalion of Arkansas-Trans Mississippi Department.

In 1874, Col. Smithee was appointed Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands, and on November 12th of that year, he was elected the first Commissioner of the newly created position of Commissioner of State Lands, in which office he served until November 18, 1878.

In 1876, he is found with the Arkansas Gazette, and in 1878, he became the editor and publisher of the Little Rock Star, which was later consolidated with the Arkansas Democrat, with which newspaper he was also connected for awhile. In 1880 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

He moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1886, and was in the government employ, and later moved to Denver, Colo., again joining newspaper forces.

On May 11, 1896, he acquired a controlling interest in the Arkansas Gazette, and continued as the editor of that newspaper, on which he had previously been a foreman, a reporter and an editor, until February 4, 1899. He was also president of the Gazette Publishing Company during that period.

He was married to Annie E. Cowgill, January 1, 1867, and raised a family of eight children. On July 4, 1902, his friends were startled to hear of his death by suicide, at Little Rock. He is buried in Mt. Holly Cemetery, at Little Rock. He was a man of commanding personal appearance, generous to a fault, as brave as a lion, possessing strong convictions, and much native ability, but inclined to be somewhat improvident. He was a good newspaper man, who did much for Arkansas. His death was untimely, and a loss to the State.

J. R. Taylor.

J. R. Taylor, who was the editor of the Paragould Soliphone for about 24 years, was born in Humphreys County, Tennessee, in 1854, and received his early education under a celebrated in-

structor of that day named T. M. Hogan, at "Big Bottom," twelve or fourteen miles from Waverly. His opportunities to attend school were soon cut short by the necessity for earning a living. He worked in a coal mine in Kentucky for a short period, but soon concluded that mining coal was not a life to his liking. He learned the newspaper business under the old system of setting type by hand ten hours a day and twenty-four if necessary, and later did reportorial work at various places. For several years he was associated with the Whig, a daily newspaper at Jackson, Tenn., combining the qualities of a writer with his ability as a mechanical man. Later he accepted a position as circulation agent for the Memphis Commercial-Appeal and traveled in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. Following this connection he pursued the same avocation in Arkansas, representing the Little Rock Gazette. Tiring of a salaried existence, he concluded to enter the newspaper business for himself, and in about 1894 he purchased the Soliphone.

As a newspaper editor, Mr. Taylor rapidly attracted the attention of people who think. The Weekly Soliphone, under his management, was more generally copied from than any journal in the State. He gained the confidence of his readers and held their interest, commanding their admiration. When J. N. Heiskell, editor of the Arkansas Gazette, concluded to spend a summer's vacation in Europe, he asked J. R. Taylor to edit the Gazette for him. This Mr. Taylor did with full credit to himself and to the Gazette. In 1914, when an association of Little Rock business men organized a stock company for the publication of a weekly paper, they employed Mr. Taylor to edit and manage it. He went to Little Rock and remained four or five months. The paper was not a success because of the fact that its general makeup was designed to appeal to the more intelligent element, and that element, unfortunately, was in the minority.

In 1922 Mr. Taylor concluded to discontinue active business and disposed of the Daily Soliphone. The name was then changed to the Daily Press. Three years later he grew tired of the annoyance incident to publication of the Weekly Soliphone and sold the subscription list, business, etc., to the Daily Press. At the time of

his death he still retained an interest in these papers. Following the sale of the Weekly Soliphone, he continued to manage his job-printing plant.

He died October 31, 1917, and was survived by his wife and two children, R. P. Taylor, an attorney, and Miss Irene Taylor.

S. J. Thomasson.

S. J. Thomasson has spent nearly 36 years in the newspaper business in Pike County. He began work in the office of the Pike County Courier, then owned by R. H. Waddell, in 1886. He remained with it as an employee until 1893, when he bought the newspaper, and has continued to publish it ever since. Soon after he bought the plant, it was destroyed by fire, but he installed a new one and has continued the business without interruption.

George Thornburgh.

Hon. George Thornburgh, distinguished in numerous walks of life, was born at Havana, Ill., January 25, 1847, the son of Eli and Elizabeth Homan Thornburgh. He was educated at the public schools of Havana, Hillhouse Institute and the Cumberland University Law Department; admitted to the bar in 1868; married Miss M. C. Self, at Smithville, Ark., September 30, 1863; later married Mrs. L. B. Green at Newport, after the death of his first wife; established the Walnut Ridge Telephone in 1886; the Masonic Trowel, 1887, and continues as its editor; was manager and part owner of the Arkansas Methodist for 14 years; served four terms as member of the Legislature, and was speaker of the House in 1881; was commissioned as a colonel in the Brooks-Baxter War; was one of the organizers of the State Anti-Saloon League, and State president of that organization for many years; has served as president of the Arkansas Press Association; was the first president of the Lawrence County Sunday School Association; was one of the founders of the Arkansas Methodist Orphanage; he is author of the Masonic Monitor, and of a History of Freemasonry. He is a 33rd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is prominent in Methodist church circles. He was elected superintendent of the Arkansas Blind School in 1918, and continues to hold that position. No man has led a more useful or more upright life.

Mr. Thornburgh read a very funny paper before the 1894 meeting of the Arkansas Press Association on the subject of the Horse-Editor. In this paper, he said he once knew an editor whom, when intoxicated, said he was a "hoss," wild and wooly, and had never been curried. Horses never drink red liquor. In describing the different species of horse-editors, he said there was the Draft-Horse-Editor, who in the average town had to pull an overload for the public good. Then there was the Saddle-Horse-Editor, whom everybody in the community felt free to mount and ride, for fun or spite. He is ridden because he does or because he doesn't. The Mustang editor was one who bucks at everything. Instead of helping he was a draw-back to the town. The Horse Race Editor, like his four-footed brother, is worse than worthless. He comes out periodically on the great business course, makes a round or two and flies the track. He will start a paper with a great flourish, but soon is off to greener fields. But the editor who made the best combination was the Horse-Sense-Editor—a combination of the saddle, harness, trotter and single-footer, who knows the right and dares to stand by it, regardless of the rabble or filthy lucre; one who has a heart that feels for two—for his brother as well as himself.

George H. Trevathan.

An Arkansas newspaper man who lived a short, useful, active life, was George H. Trevathan. He was born at Mountain View, Stone County, Ark., February 15, 1871, the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Trevathan. In 1883 he moved with his parents from the quiet and picturesque little villiage of his birth to Melbourne, Izard County. His first occupation, after leaving school, was work in the newspaper office of the North Arkansas Pilot, at Batesville, when Mr. W. W. Byers owned that newspaper. He then worked for some years on the Batesville Guard. In 1889, he went to Waco, Texas, where he was employed for one year as a compositor on the daily newspapers of that city. The next year, he returned to Batesville, to become connected with the Guard. On August 25, 1890, he was married to Miss Nellie Hunt, of Melbourne. In 1891, he established the Izard County Democrat,

at Melbourne, and continued to publish that newspaper for several years, after which he leased the Batesville Progress. He later entered the newspaper business at Mammoth Springs, and next founded the Salem Banner. In 1897 he became interested in politics, and was in that year elected journal clerk of the House of Representatives, a position to which he was re-elected in 1899. In 1901, he was elected secretary of the State Senate, and in 1902 became bookkeeper in the State Treasurer's office. At the end of three years, he resigned that position, and purchased the Batesville Bee, the name of which he changed to the Independence County News. In 1907, he purchased E. L. Givens' interest in the Guard, and consolidated the News with that newspaper. Although still active in the publication of his newspaper, Mr. Trevathan served as Secretary of the Senate again in 1907 and 1909. In the latter year, he suffered from impaired health, and on account of this, sold his newspaper and went to live in Texas. He returned to Arkansas in 1911, and was for the third time elected to his old position in the Senate. In the meantime he had again acquired the Guard, which he resumed the active management of. The condition of his health compelled him to remove with his family to New Mexico in 1916. He returned, much improved in health, but on May 6, 1917, after a lingering illness, he succumbed to that dread disease, tuberculosis. He was a man of high principles, temperate in his habits, charitable, fearless and companionable. He was well-known throughout the State, and stood high among newspaper and public men.

W. O. Troutt.

W. O. Troutt, senior member of the firm of the W. O. Troutt and Sons, owners and publishers of the Jonesboro Evening Sun, was born in Benton, Ky., in 1870, coming to Arkansas when seventeen years of age and working on a farm, resided there for two years, then going west, landed in Oklahoma, then the Indian Territory, where he learned the printer's trade and the newspaper business in a small office, and established his first newspaper, known as the Spiro Gazette, in Spiro, Okla., in 1900.

In 1902 he and J. O. McNary purchased the Jonesboro Sun

from the W. S. Cone estate, then a weekly newspaper, and established the Jonesboro Evening Sun. In 1903 the partnership was dissolved, when the J. C. McNary interest was purchased by Mr. Troutt in 1907 and the business has been continued ever since under his management.

Fred D. Troutt and John W. Troutt, his two sons, were taken into partnership January 1, 1920, and the firm name was changed to W. O. Troutt and Sons. Mrs. Troutt takes an active part in the business, having charge of the society and personal departments. Fred D. Troutt is editor and advertising manager, and John W. Troutt general superintendent of the mechanical department of the plant, W. O. Troutt being business and circulation manager.

James R. Turner.

James R. Turner, editor of the Helena Shield, was born in Phillips County, near Helena, August 7, 1848. He began to write in 1869, when he was a correspondent for the old Southern Shield, which had suspended during the Civil War, but started up again. He was a merchant for nearly 25 years at Poplar Grove, but when fire wiped out the most of his possessions, he commenced the publication of the Helena Shield, in 1895. For 27 years he has continued to publish that well-known newspaper. Mr. Turner made a splendid contribution to the history of the State in about a 20-page article in Hempstead's History, on the subjects of Education and Religion in Arkansas. He is a sincere, earnest worker, who has exerted his talents for the good of the community in which he publishes his newspaper. His newspaper is an independent, outspoken journal.

W. F. Turner.

W. F. Turner, for many years publisher of the Atkins Chronicle, was born in Georgia, in 1867. He was raised in Pope County. He taught school for 16 years, and served as county examiner of schools for six years. He bought the Atkins Chronicle in October, 1898. He joined the Press Association in 1900. He served as financial secretary of the association during the years of 1913-14-15-16-17.

Mr. Turner stated that when he bought the Chronicle he had

never been in the newspaper business before, and that his experiences could be imagined. He built up a fine newspaper and a prosperous printing business by strict attention to business and through editorial sagacity. He was appointed postmaster at Atkins in 1913.

W. W. Turner.

W. W. Turner was born at Murry, Ky., August 29, 1858, and lived an earnest, useful life, in a modest, unassuming way. After having learned the trade and worked as a printer for a number of years, in November, 1887, he bought the Nashville, Ark., News, which newspaper he continued to publish for 25 years, when he retired and sold the property. He was elected to membership in the Arkansas Press Association in 1889, was the Association's treasurer in 1894, and its recording secretary for nine years, from 1900 to 1908, inclusive. He had also been the publisher of the Glenwood News, the Hope News, and the Monette, Mo., Journal. He died at Aurora, Mo., in April, 1921.

Ardis Tyson.

Ardis Tyson, who bought the Atkins Chronicle from W. F. Turner, on November 9, 1917, is an Arkansas boy, born three miles north of Atkins, on a farm, December 19, 1883. He worked his way through the State University, then taught school for awhile, and from 1911 to 1914, inclusive, he was superintendent of the Dover schools. He then farmed for three years, up to the time he bought the Chronicle. He has a $10,000 plant in a town of less than 2,000 people, and prints an all-home-print 8-page newspaper. He says he has never solicited a subscriber, and yet has enrolled more subscribers since January 1, 1922, than ever before in the same period of time. It is said that more people have learned to read from the Atkins Chronicle than from the first reader.

Mr. Tyson, besides being a successful publisher of a newspaper, is the mayor of Atkins, and president of the Chamber of Commerce of the town.

Geo. F. Upton.

Geo. F. Upton, publisher of that well-known old newspaper, the Dardanelle Post-Dispatch, began his newspaper experience in 1894 on the old Barton County Republican, at Lamar, Mo. In 1896 he came to Arkansas and worked on the Stuttgart Free Press under Dr. W. D. Mathews. In 1897 he assumed charge of the mechanical department of the Stuttgart Chronicle, the predecessor of the Arkansawyer. Within a short time, however, he went to Dardanelle, working on the Post-Dispatch when it was published by John H. Page. The following year he purchased the Post-Dispatch and has been publishing the paper since that time.

E. L. Vadakin.

E. L. Vadakin, who for thirty years was a partner with Ed Landvoight in the publication of the Forrest City Times, was a native of Illinois. He began his newspaper experience in the office of the Stewardson (Ill.) Enterprise as a printer's devil. He came to Arkansas in 1881, and went to Forrest City in 1886. Mr. Vadakin died in 1915.

E. H. Vance, Sr.

E. H. Vance, Sr., who edited the Pine Bluff Republican from about 1853 to 1859, was born in Alabama in 1828. He left home when 12 years of age, on foot and without money. He secured a position in a printing office and learned to be a printer. In a few years, he established a newspaper at Aberdeen, Ala., and after publishing it for a few years went to Mississippi. From there he moved to Pine Bluff in the early fifties. His experience in the newspaper business at Pine Bluff was not successful on account of his politics, so he moved to a farm in Saline County. When the war broke out he went to Missouri and enlisted in the 8th Missouri Cavalry. After the war he went back to his farm in Saline County. In 1869, he was elected to the State Senate. He died in Perry County, September 24, 1888. His son, E. H. Vance, Jr., was a prominent attorney at Malvern for many years.

F. A. Vise.

F. A. Vise, publisher of the Arkansas Countryman, at Fay-

etteville, and who in a short time has consolidated two other Fayetteville newspapers with his, was born at Macedonia, Ill., May 20, 1867. He is a member of the State Press Associations of Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri. He founded the Doniphan Republican, and the Naylor News, both in Missouri; the Arkansas Valley Journal, in Kansas, and the Arkansas Countryman, at Fayetteville, Ark. He is a printer, editor and author. He has won fame as the author of the "Arkansas Daddy" series.

J. L. Wadley.

J. L. Wadley established the Howard County Telephone, at Mineral Springs, October 10, 1878. Was 24 years old, had just finished in college, and had never had any experience in newspaper or printing work. Edison had just perfected his invention of the telephone, and this paper was the first in the State to take that name. The vigor and daring of its editorial comment soon brought the Telephone into local and State prominence and it had a phenomenal development. While publishing the Telephone, Mr. Wadley established and owned the Lockesburg Alliance.

When the Nashville branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway went to Nashville, nine miles from Mineral Springs, he sold his properties and went to Hot Springs, with a view to entering the profession of law. But the lure of journalism was too strong and he was soon back in the harness, as city editor of the Daily Horse Shoe, at Hot Springs. Freak names for newspapers were a fad in those days. There were at Hot Springs, the Sentinel, the Horse Shoe and the Hornet—all dailies. The editor of the Hornet was shot to death in a street duel by men whom it had "stung," as might have been expected. The Horse Shoe was consolidated with the Hornet under the more burdensome and ridiculous name of "The People's Hornet-Horse Shoe." Not believing it could survive under such a name, Mr. Wadley persuaded the owners to change the name to the Daily News. A year following, in 1894, he bought a half interest, with full editorial control, and gave Hot Springs its first Democratic paper. A year later he acquired the entire property and soon built up a fine business and enviable reputation for vigorous and fearless journalism.

He operated the Daily News for 27 years, during which time his paper had much to do in rescuing that city from the dominance of political grafters, gamblers, thieves and transient "bad men." While publishing the Daily News, he established a newspaper in Montgomery County, as a side issue, its successor still surviving. In 1910 he sold the Daily News, and in 1913 bought the Daily Texarkanian, which he has conducted since, building it up to be one of the best newspaper properties in the State.

Mr. Wadley joined the State Press Association at Little Rock. in 1879, being now the senior member of that body.

In addition to his newspaper work, he served one term in the State Legislature as Representative from Garland County, in 1895, and in 1909 served part of a term in the State Senate, by appointment of Governor Donaghey. In 1911, he served as secretary and general manager of the State Fair at Hot Springs, and staged the most successful exposition in its history. In later years he has responded to many calls for lecture service in many causes, and has found some time to devote to literary work, having now, ready for the press, an historical romance entitled, "Chewaukla," embodying early American history and Indian legends, which competent critics have pronounced a work of rare charm, quite different, and beyond the horizon of ordinary fiction. Mr. Wadley has reared and educated a family of six children, five surviving. His two sons, J. L. Jr., and Archer F., are trained newspaper men under his tutelage, and are associated with him in the Texarkana Publishing Company. At the age of 67, he is still vigorous and actively in the harness.

A friend pays this high compliment to J. L. Wadley:

"Colonel Wadley is the Henry Watterson of Arkansas journalism and 'big stick' of the Texarkanian. He has made his paper a power in politics as well as in the upbuilding of Texarkana. When you see it in the Texarkanian, it goes without saying that it is true. Colonel Wadley is the peer of any writer in the State—an aggressive, superbly gifted man. He can run the gamut with his pen. He can saterize, cauterize, patronize and ridicule as few men who have lived in the South. The gods have been kind to Brother Wadley. To his intimates he is known as a man of the

loftiest sentiments, the tenderest nature, the most delicate sensibilities, the kindest and most generous heart, and altogether lovable, but what his political enemies say about him—well that's a different story."

Chas. A. Walls.

Chas. A. Walls, publisher of the White River Journal, at Des Arc, is a printer-publisher who worked his way up from the case to the proprietorship and editorship of a newspaper. In 1886, he worked for J. J. Baugh, publisher of the Des Arc Citizen, at first for $5 per month. After the Citizen was moved to Searcy, he went with the Prairie County Democrat, which was afterward named the Guidon. He finally became the owner of the White River Journal, which he has successfully edited and published for fifteen years. Starting without a dollar, he has his plant paid for, owns an office, 75x140 feet in size, and also owns two houses on the Main street of Des Arc, which is the home of his birth.

J. W. Wagner.

J. W. Wagner, the publisher of the New Era, at DeWitt, has had an extensive newspaper experience. He was in the business at Paris for thirty years. He later published a newspaper at Warren, and issued the Pangburn News for a year before going to DeWitt, in March, 1922.

A. M. Ward.

A. M. Ward was the editor of the Johnson County Herald, at Clarksville, for twenty years, beginning in 1896. He left Clarksville in 1916, to accept the position of Register of the United States Land Office, at Little Rock. His son, W. T. Ward, who was associated with him on the Herald, died in 1913. Mr. A. M. Ward now occupies a responsible position with the Federal Reserve Bank at Little Rock.

E. A. Warren.

E. A. Warren, up to the time of his death, was for ten years one of the most active and prominent members of the Press Association, and its distinguished president in 1883 and 1894. He had published newspapers of merit at Prescott, at Hope and at Tex-

arkana, but it was perhaps as a lawyer and an orator that he exerted the greatest influence. He was an excellent and an impartial presiding officer, a well-informed, companionable gentleman. who won the admiration of his associates. He was one of the leaders of the Greenback movement which swept over the State in the early eighties, but in the end he came back to the Democratic fold. He died at Texarkana, in June, 1893.

J. Frank Weaver.

John Frank Weaver was born at Fort Smith, September 11, 1849, the son of W. J. and Catherine (Minmier) Weaver, natives of Philadelphia and Germany, respectively. He grew to manhood on a farm in Henry County, Illinois, where he received a common school education. At the age of 16 he went to Salem, O., where he served an apprenticeship of three years in the office of the Salem Journal. He then returned to Illinois and worked two years on a farm, and in 1871 came back to Arkansas. At Fort Smith he worked three years at his trade in the office of the New Era, of which V. Dell was editor, and then spent five years on the Western Independent, of which John F. and John C. Wheeler were editors. In 1880, he became one of the editors and publishers of the Western Independent, and in 1883 became one of the editors and publishers of the Daily Tribune and the Weekly Independent-True Democrat. In 1887, he became associated with the Fort Smith Elevator in the capacity of assistant editor, and in 1888, in partnership with O. D. Weldon, became one of the editors and publishers of that paper. In 1891, he was city editor of the Daily Evening Call. In 1892, he returned to the Elevator, with which he remained until its suspension in 1910. He was then connected with the Fort Smith Times and the Times Record until 1913.

He has always taken an active interest in politics. He represented Sebastian County in the lower branch of the Legislature in 1889 and 1891, was in the Senate in 1893 and 1895, and in the House again in 1899, 1901 and 1903. He is a Democrat of the old line school, but he says he has very little in common with Democracy as she is spoken at the present writing. The only order in which he holds membership is the Woodmen of the World.

Col. William A. Webber.

Col. W. A. Webber, who had probably been connected with more Arkansas newspaper enterprises than has any other man, was born February 13, 1839, at Plymouth, Me. As a young man he removed to Iowa, where he taught school. He served throughout the Civil War with an Iowa regiment and at the time of his discharge, ranked as a lieutenant. In 1875 he was sent to Arkansas as a special correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and became so much interested in the development of the State that he returned in 1876. He became interested in an agricultural publication, "The Spirit of Arkansas," shortly after his arrival here, and later established "The Saline County Digest," a weekly publication at Benton, where he and his family resided for five years. He was one of the early proprietors of the Malvern Meteor and for a time also published a weekly paper at Hot Springs. He was one of the founders of the Arkansas Press Association and was the eighth president of that organization, holding that office in the '80s. He was elected historian of that organization in Little Rock in May, 1919, and was re-elected to that office at Helena in 1920.

During the '80s Mr. Webber was for six years assistant claim agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, during which time the late Maj. S. H. Nowlin conducted "The Spirit of Arkansas." Later he published the Daily Progress, a Republican paper, but this was suspended after a few months. He then removed to Chicago, but returned to Baxter county when that county held the attention of the country with its zinc mining proposition. He filed on a homestead and founded the little mining town of Maryhattianna. He was connected with John C. Branner in his geological survey, and with a St. Louis journalist made an extensive innvestigation of the mining region of Northern Arkansas.

Mr. Webber then removed to New York, where he remained a short time, and then went to St. Louis, where for 12 years he was engaged as a real estate broker. He retired from active business several years ago and returned to Little Rock. He was still connected with several business enterprises.

Mr. Webber was found in his room on March 31, 1921, by a

friend, in an unconscious condition, at 400 Broadway. He was removed to the hospital, where he remained, unable to speak. He died April 11, 1921, in the 82nd year of his age. He was survived by four daughters, Mrs. S. E. Morris of Tulsa, Okla.; Mrs. J. J. Collins and Mrs. E. M. Rockwood, both of Fort Smith; and Mrs. R. L. Pennington of Springfield, Mo.; two sons, A. A. Webber of Batesville and Tyler E. Webber of Culp, Ark. His wife died in Little Rock 30 years ago. He was buried in the Webber mausoleum, which had been erected at Oakland cemetery thirty years before.

O. D. Weldon.

O. D. Weldon, a striking character who for years was local editor and business manager of the Fort Smith Elevator, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, September 23, 1847. He came with his parents in about 1854 to Fort Smith. He began learning the printing trade in the old Thirty-fifth Parallel office at Fort Smith in 1861. The paper suspended soon afterward on account of the Civil War. In 1866 he again went to work at the printing trade in the office of the Fort Smith Herald. He was afterward connected with the New Era. He was for years the Fort Smith correspondent of the Arkansas Gazette, and other city newspapers. His father had been a trader with the Indians, and O. D. became an authority on Indian news matters.

J. S. Wiley.

J. S. Wiley, who has been connected with the Pine Bluff Commercial since September 1, 1904, and has been editor of the paper since the death of Major Newman in June, 1911, was born in Tupelo, Miss., March 10, 1879, but came to Arkansas with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Wiley, when he was about two years old. The family first located at Helena, later removed to Clarendon and in 1886 removed to Dardanelle. Mr. Wiley's first experience in a newspaper office was folding papers for the Dardanelle Post when Col. Marcellus Davis was editor and Mr. Wiley's uncle, John W. Patton, was foreman. Later he began work for the Dardanelle Dispatch, launched by Harvey & Garner. His principal work while learning to set type was inking the hand

press and carrying water from the town well to the printing office with which to wash the forms. Mr. Wiley's newspaper career was interrupted in 1896 when he went to Arkansas College at Batesville, where he spent two years. While there he enlisted in the Second Arkansas Infantry and served ten months in camps at Chickamauga Park and Anniston, Ala. During the World War he spent ten months at Camp Logan, Texas, as publicity director for the Army Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Wiley worked as foreman of the Warren Sentinel from July, 1899 to January, 1900, when he located in Little Rock. Later he joined the Arkansas Democrat staff as reporter while George C. Naylor was editor and Clio Harper was city editor. He removed to Pine Bluff in the fall of 1904 and takes great pride in the part he has had in the growth and success of The Commercial. He was married in September, 1908, to Miss Ann Carmical of Monticello, who is still caring for him and their six children.

A. C. Wilkerson.

The editor and publisher of the Newport Independent, A. C. Wilkerson, was born at Evening Shade, in Sharp County, May 30, 1890. He bought the Newport Independent in 1917, succeeding P. H. Van Dyke. He is a young man of energy and ability, who is making a success of Newport's only daily newspaper.

Col. S. H. Whitthorne.

Col. S. H. Whitthorne, founder of the Saline County Courier, and in his life time one of the most prominent citizens of Benton, was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, February 22, 1828. He served in the Confederate Army, and at the conclusion of the war settled at Benton, to practice law. He was prominent in politics, and in mining development work in his county. He was appointed adjutant and inspector general on Governor Churchill's staff, with a commission as brigadier-general of the Arkansas State Guard. He retired from practice in 1887.

E. E. ("Bunk") White.

E. E. ("Bunk") White was a lovable character and a talented newspaper man, whose memory should not be forgotten. He was

born 7 miles east of Prescott, one mile from White's Ferry. Nevada County, Arkansas, April 30, 1854. Associated with his brother, W. B. White, he established the Prescott Banner, in 1875. In 1878 he founded the Nevada County Picayune, a newspaper which continues to be published. The Banner was Prescott's first newspaper, and Mr. White was therefore the pioneer newspaper man of that place. Being ambitious to occupy a larger field, in 1883, he removed to Hot Springs and there started the Daily Herald, in the publication of which he associated with himself some of the best talent in the State. The paper was brilliant, but short-lived. During Cleveland's second administration, Mr. White received the appointment of Chief of the Indian Bureau, at Washington. He subsequently located at Sulphur, Oklahoma, where he began the practice of law, for which he was educated in his younger days. He was a candidate for District Judge in the part of Oklahoma in which he lived in 1897, but was defeated. He died August 29, 1908.

J. A. Williams.

Hon. J. A. Williams, editor of the Hackett City Horseshoe beginning in 1886, was born in Crawford County, in 1836, and became a prominent citizen of Sebastian County. He died in Little Rock, January 30, 1889, while attending the session of the Legislature, of which he was a Representative from his county. He left a wife and seven children.

George Rainey Williams.

George Rainey Williams, whom very many people considered the best, the brightest, the bravest, the cleanest-minded, the clearest-headed and the most capable journalist of the State in his day. was born at Dardanelle, Ark., November 15, 1848. He was Col. M. L. Davis' stepbrother, and the two were raised and educated together. He attended school at Paris, Texas. In 1882, he acquired by purchase the Western Immigrant, at Dardanelle, and changed its name to the Dardanelle Post. In 1889, he sold the Post to Thomas J. Hicks, and his friendship for the late Governor W. M. Fishback led him to accept the position of managing editor of the Fort Smith Daily Times, which he afterward bought. The

paper finally failed, through no fault of his, and he then entered the insurance business, later to be connected with the R. G. Dun Commercial Agency at Little Rock. He died at the home of his son, Tom P. Williams, in Atlanta, Ga., November 13, 1913, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Little Rock. His wife died in 1912. He is survived by two splendid sons—the one mentioned, and George R. Williams, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Williams was a chess player of national note, having played and defeated many of the masters, was the originator of composite chess, was a deep student, and strong in his convictions that Lord Francis Bacon was the author of Shakespeare. He possessed one of the best libraries on that subject of any in the South. He was a great champion of the common people, and he based his life on the golden rule, which he practiced through his entire life.

The Fort Smith Times-Record of November 13, 1913, said:

"George Rainey Williams died at the home of his son in Atlanta, Ga., this morning of typhoid fever.

"With the passing of Mr. Williams the record is closed on one of the brightest characters of Arkansas journalism for more than a quarter of a century, although he has not been actively engaged in that profession for the last fifteen years. Mr. Williams was the editor of the Post-Dispatch at Dardanelle for a number of years, and came here in 1887 to become editor of the Times. He was editor and proprietor of that paper for a number of years and it was recognized as one of the ablest edited in the State. Capt. R. A. Skinner was right hand man and had charge of the mechanical department of this paper, both here and at Dardanelle. Billy McAuley, of the sheriff's office force, also held cases in his office.

"Mr. Williams was a pungent writer and his editorials were widely copied, and the Rainey soon became 'Geranium' to most of the editors of the State. He was in the zenith of his career when G. T. Williams became interested in the old Elevator and then the weather twins of Arkansas journalism, Rainey and Windy, sprang into existence.

"Mr. William removed from here to Little Rock about 15

years ago, and since that time has been engaged in commercial pursuits."

W. B. Williams.

Walter B. Williams, editor and proprietor of the Monroe County Citizen at Brinkley, has had a long and varied newspaper experience in Arkansas. He was born at Castallian Springs, Tenn., February 18, 1868, and came to Arkansas with his parents in 1880, at first living on a farm near Crockett's Bluff.

Mr. Williams learned to set type in the Chronicle office at Stuttgart in the early '90s, and, in connection with J. M. Fuller, began the publication of the Grand Prairie Citizen at Carlisle in 1893. This venture was short lived and Mr. Williams moved to Lonoke, where he published the Lonoke County Citizen for two years. From there he went to Hazen, where he published the Prairie County Citizen for eleven months. Later he published the Free Press at Stuttgart for 18 months and then went to Brinkley in 1899, where he acquired the Monroe County Times. Mr. Williams changed the name of the paper to the Monroe County Citizen and has been publishing it under that name since 1900.

The Citizen's plant was almost entirely destroyed by the cyclone which devastated Brinkley in 1909 but Mr. Williams was not daunted and installed a much better equipment.

Mr. Williams was president of the Press Association in 1919-1920. He served in the State Guard under Capt. Alph Hamburg in the '90s, and has been a justice of the peace and a member of the Brinkley School Board for many years.

E. M. and C. C. Williams.

The subjects of this sketch were born July 4, 1867, and June 12, 1871, respectively, on a farm near Salisbury, Mo. Obtained common school education in log cabin schoolhouses and later attended city high schools. Entered the printing business in the eighties in Missouri. E. M. Williams was publisher of Norborne (Mo.) Leader and the Ralls County (Mo.) Guide. C. C. Williams was publisher of the New Franklin Herald and was associated with his brother, E. M. Williams, in the publishing of the Huntsville Herald. Later they established the Afton (I. T., now Okla.)

Advance, which plant was destroyed by fire September 27, 1897. They bought the Carterville Journal, an evening daily, and about a year later sold the plant and came to Arkansas, locating at Stuttgart, where C. C. Williams bought the Free Press from the Meyer Bros. Drug Co. of St. Louis Mo., October 28, 1899, and was later joined by E. M. Williams in the operation of the business. The paper was conducted along progressive lines advocating continuously the agricultural advantages of the "Grand Prairie," and especially that adjacent to Stuttgart and Arkansas County. For years the Free Press under their management advocated a branch line railroad connecting Stuttgart with the Rock Island Railway, and it was finally built. The rice industry for Arkansas was first advocated by the Free Press. The first articles on rice in Arkansas County were written and illustrated by C. C. Williams. The Free Press stood for the building of a modern city in Stuttgart and today the city is an example, a modern and up-to-date city of the first class. The Williams Bros. sold the Free Press to Ramond Metsher, November 28, 1915.

C. C. Williams served the city as recorder for seven years, and was acting mayor for some months.

E. M. Williams is now engaged in the publication of the Carlisle Independent and the Lonoke Democrat. In 1916 C. C. Williams published the Forrest City Herald and sold same to John T. Durst. Later he bought an interest in the Mena Gazette and edited it for a short time, going to Little Rock, where he was one of the organizers of the Little Rock Daily News, a director-secretary on the board. The Arkansas Oil & Mineral Journal, the first journal of its kind, was started by C. C. Williams in Little Rock about the time the first real oil well was brought in near Stephens, Ark., in August, 1920.

Rev. A. R. Winfield.

Rev. A. R. Winfield, who edited the Arkansas Methodist from 1885 up to his death, on December 26, 1887, was one of the greatest divines who ever resided in Arkansas. He was born in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1822, but at an early age moved with his father's family to LaGrange, Tenn. There he studied law, but soon abandoned that profession for the Methodist ministry. He

was received at a Conference at Memphis, in 1845, and in 1849 was assigned to a charge at Batesville, from which time he continued to preach in Arkansas, and to exert a powerful influence.

Col. James Edward Wood.

Col. J. E. Wood, for thirty years publisher of the Lee County Courier, was born in Bolivar County, Tenn., October 4, 1845, a son of Dr. and Mrs. George S. Wood. When a youth of 16 years of age he volunteered in the Confederate Army, as a private in Company E, Seventh Tennessee regiment, under Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. He served with distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out of service at Gainesville, Ala., in 1865. Following the close of the war he was engaged in the mercantile business at Bolivar. He located at Marianna in 1870. His father and uncle, William P. Wood, owned all the land now embraced in the corporate limits of Marianna. He was in the mercantile business in Marianna and at other points in the county until 1889, when he established the Lee County Courier. He disposed of his business to H. M. Jackson in 1917. Colonel Wood was known all over the state as one of the most brilliant and virile writers in the journalistic ranks. He had strong convictions, and the courage to express them, and made his paper a power in that section.

He served in the Arkansas House of Representatives in 1897 and 1899, was a member of the State Senate in 1901 and 1903, and in 1921 he again was a member of the House from Lee County. He was a leader in the activities of the United Confederate Veterans. At the time of his death, and for many years preceding, he had been a member of the general staff, holding the rank of brigadier general. When the reunion was held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1919, he responded to the address of welcome.

Colonel Wood was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sallie Chisum of Bolivar, Tenn. During the 10 months preceding January, 1875, he lost his wife, child, father and brother. His second wife was Miss Pattie H. Anderson of Lebanon, Tenn., whom he married in 1878. She died in Marianna in 1918.

Colonel Wood is survived by one sister, Mrs. G. A. Harrington, and several nephews, among them being Thomas E. Wood of Little Rock.

Soon after the close of the Civil War Colonel Wood was captain of a military company in Marianna, known as the Lee Guards. He died at Marianna, July 18, 1922, aged 76 years.

Thomas E. Wood.

T. E. Wood was born at Marianna, Ark., April 3, 1878. He joined his uncle, Hon. J. E. Wood, in the publication of the Lee County Courier in 1888, and became owner of the paper in 1903. He has served as City Clerk of Marianna, State Railroad Commissioner, member of Arkansas Corporation Commission, and was president of the Arkansas Press Association in 1914. He was admitted to practice law in 1907. Mr. Wood lost his father when he was a small boy and was reared by his uncle, J. E. Wood.

William E. Woodruff, Sr.

William Edward Woodruff was born near Bellport, in Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y., December 24, 1795. In 1809, he began serving an apprenticeship to the printing trade at Brooklyn, N. Y. Alden Spooner, a grandson of the printer with whom Woodruff served his printing apprenticeship in Brooklyn, in the same office in which Walt Whitman afterward worked, is living in New York City, and he wrote under date of August 30, 1920, that young Woodruff was a loyal apprentice, possessing a strong character, as well as marked capabilities.

The original contract of Woodruff's indenture is still in existence and it is an interesting document. Faded and dimmed by exposure to the light of day of 112 years, it is now on exhibition in the museum section of the Arkansas History Commission. It bears date of October 18, 1810. The terms of the agreement, lawfully signed and solemnly sealed, recite that "William E. Woodruff, aged fourteen years, nine months and twenty-four days, by and with the consent of Hannah Woodruff, his mother, of Brookhaven, hath, of his own free and voluntary will, placed and bound himself apprentice unto Alden Spooner, of Sag Harbor, to learn the trade, mystery or occupation of printer, which the said Alden Spooner now useth . . . "

The apprentice, as the party of the first part, bound himself to dwell with his master "from the day of the date hereof, unto



—From a Portrait by Harding.

William E. Woodruff, at the Age of 28.

the full end and term of six years, two months and six days; . . . " all of which time he, the apprentice, as runneth the quaint and archaic language of the indenture, "his said master well and faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful command gladly do and obey; hurt to his said master he shall not do, nor wilfully suffer it to be done by others, but of the same, to the utmost of his power shall forthwith give notice to his said master; the goods of his said master he shall not embezzle or waste, nor them lend, without his consent, to any; at cards, dice, or any other unlawful games, he shall not play, taverns or ale-houses he shall not frequent; . . . from the service of his said master he shall not at any time depart or absent himself, without his said master's leave; but in all things, as a good and faithful apprentice, shall and will demean and behave himself toward his said master, and all his, during the said term . . . "

The master's duties to his apprentice were equally binding and explicit. First and foremost, in return for Woodruff's "faithful services," Spooner bound himself, "in the said trade, mystery, or occupation of a printer, which he now useth, with all things thereunto belonging, . . . to teach, instruct, or cause the said apprentice to be well and sufficiently taught and instructed, after the best way and manner he can; also, he shall and will find and allow unto his said apprentice, meat, drink, washing, lodging, and twenty dollars per annum during the above-mentioned term, and also two quarters schooling at an Evening School and the mending of his clothes. The above sum in two half-yearly payments."

In 1817 young Woodruff set out for the west to seek his fortune. He made his way to Wheeling, W. Va., where he obtained a canoe, and, with a companion, journeyed to Louisville, Ky. From there he walked to Russellville, Ky., where he stopped and worked a year at the printing business, after which he went to Franklin, Tenn. He was undecided as to whether to locate in Nashville, Louisville, or St. Louis, when he heard of the creation of Arkansas Territory, and decided to start a newspaper in the new Territory. He purchased a printing outfit, which by much manouvering he finally succeeded in conveying to Arkansas Post. He arrived there October 30, 1819, and, on November 20, 1819,

he founded the Arkansas Gazette by bringing out the first issue. He continued to edit the Gazette, first at Arkansas Post, and then at Little Rock, until 1838, when he sold it, but in 1841 it reverted to him, to again be sold by him in 1843.

In the year 1846, finding it impossible to remain out of the newspaper business, he established the Arkansas Democrat, and in 1850 he again bought the Gazette and consolidated the Democrat with it. In March, 1853, he sold the newspaper to C. C. Danley and retired permanently.

Mr. Woodruff was, on April 1, 1820, by resolution of the Legislature, made the first official printer of the territory, and in 1836 he was elected by the first State Legislature to the office of State Treasurer. He married Miss Jane Eliza Mills, at Little Rock, November 14, 1827. He was the father of eleven children, eight of whom lived to maturity.

He thoroughly understood his business, was an able editor, and as he obtained and held the confidence of the people, he wielded a tremendous influence with his newspaper as well as personally.

He died in Little Rock, June 19, 1885, in his 90th year.

W. E. Woodruff, Jr.

William Edward Woodruff, Jr., the second son of W. E. Woodruff, was born in Little Rock, June 8, 1831. At the breaking out of the war he commanded a battery of artillery in the Confederate Army and was engaged in the Battle of Oak Hill, and served in a number of other engagements. In connection with W. D. Blocher, he conducted the Gazette for several years, beginning in 1872. In 1881 he was elected State Treasurer, and was re-elected for three subsequent terms. He married Miss Ruth Blocher, a sister of his former business partner, December 22, 1868. He died at home on East Fifth Street, in Little Rock, July 8, 1907, aged 76 years.

Major Woodruff was a modest, unassuming gentleman, but well posted and very entertaining in conversation. He said that his fingers were always itching to write and that he believed his proper vocation was that of the newspaper business, but that the financial end of it was what had kept him out of it. He had

almost lost his hearing during the war, and was compelled to carry a speaking tube, which was another drawback.

Alden Mills Woodruff.

Alden Mills Woodruff, eldest son of William Edward Woodruff, Sr., and his wife, Jane Eliza Mills Woodruff, was born August 27, 1828, in the home of Isaac Watkins, on what is now East Fifth Street. He, too, was connected with the Arkansas Gazette at different times, but for many years conducted a large job printing and binding establishment on East Markham Street, in Little Rock. He was clerk of the House of Representatives in 1862. He died in his home, 602 East Sixth Street, September 10, 1893.

J. G. Woods.

J. G. Woods, who started the Democratic Guard at Quitman, in 1887, and moved it to Malvern in 1889, was born in Lewisburg, Va., in 1835. He also published newspapers at Ennis, Texas, at Peoria, Texas, in Collin County, Tex., and at Decatur, Tex.

T. A. Wright.

Thomas A. Wright, at present advertising manager of the Little Rock Daily News, is a newspaper man of wide experience. He was connected with St. Louis newspapers for many years, but for the past 25 years has been engaged with the Little Rock press. For a number of years he filled important positions on the Arkansas Gazette, and won an enviable reputation as a dramatic critic. He has also at different times handled the advertising of the Little Rock Railway & Electric Company, as well as that of other important enterprises.

ADDENDA.

Russellville.

In the list of newspapers established at Russellville, the two following publications were omitted: The National Tribune, started in 1871 by J. H. Battenfield; the Biblical Review, started in November, 1881, by J. Tolbert Garland. The office of the National Tribune was destroyed by fire in 1872. A new outfit was procured, and the publication of the paper was resumed, but in 1875 a stock company was organized to purchase it, when it became the Russellville Democrat. In 1873 the Tribune was edited by Judge L. W. Davis, and in 1874 by David P. Cloyd. The Biblical Review suspended in three months.

Paris.

A Republican newspaper named the Tribune was published for a short while, beginning in 1909, at Paris, Logan County. Larken B. Gamble, a farmer, was its proprietor.

Waldron.

The Scott County Citizen was established at Waldron, October 24, 1887, with P. C. Stone as editor and proprietor. A. G. Leming became its proprietor on September 28, 1888, and Mr. Stone continued as its manager. In February, 1890, the paper was sold to M. Keener & Co., but Mr. Leming continued as editor. In August, 1891, the paper suspended, and the Reporter bought the plant.

Little Rock.

J. O. Blakeney, who conducted the Morrilton Headlight from 1889 to 1891, went from Morrilton to Little Rock, where he was connected with the Arkansas Democrat from 1891 to 1896, a part of the time in the business department, and afterward as city editor of the paper. Mr. Blakeney has retired from active business and resides in Little Rock.

Benton County.

James R. Bettis, formerly of the Little Rock Democrat, now resides at 29 Rosemont Ave., Webster Grove, St. Louis, County, Mo.

A newspaper called the Advocate was being published at Cherokee City in 1882.

Arkadelphia.

The Arkadelphia Daily News suspended October 1, 1922, after being published by Roy L. Elliott since 1917. It had ceased to produce enough revenue to justify its publication, it had been difficult to maintain necessary mechanical help, and Mr. Elliott's health had suffered on account of the grind of the small town daily. He will continue the Weekly News, which was started in July, 1922, and is an eight-page, five-column, all home-print paper.

Black Rock.

The Lawrence County News, at Black Rock, was on September 30, 1922, purchased from J. O. Wesson by James L. Bland, publisher of the Walnut Ridge Times-Dispatch.

Leslie.

Since the body of this book was printed, a small newspaper called the Ledger, has been started at Leslie by J. F. Garner.

ERRATA.

On page 514, where "Col. W. B. Folsom" is spoken of, it should read Col. W. W. Folsom.

On page 446. Owen C. Shaver should have been mentioned as the publisher of the Sharp County Record, instead of O. L. Shaver.

INDEX.

Abbott, Ben, 110.
Abbott, E. G., 48, 54.
Abernathy, S., 68.
Abolition Sentiment, 286.
Ackerman, C., 363.
Adams, A. B., 91-92.
Adams, Britt, 134, 170.
Adams, Dean, 327.
Adams, Miss Elizabeth, 468.
Adams, Geo. H., 165, 213, 287.
Adams, Major John D., 30, 325-326.
Adams, J. F., 142.
Adams, J. W., 213, 218, 457, 535.
  Biographical sketch, 536.
Adams, R. R., 170, 404.
Adams, W. C., 225.
Adams, W. P., 172, 479.
Adamson, Chas., 107.
Addenda, 652.
Agee, G. O., 144.
Agricultural Wheel, The, 381.
Aike, Frank, 229.
Albion, The, 147.
Alderson, J. T., 182.
Albright, Edward, 502.
Alexander, Gordon, 291-292.
Alexander, G. H., 459.
Alexander, Grady, 291.
Alexander, Zolyus, 380.
Allard, A. S., 160.
Allard, H. Cad, 160, 162, 218, 421.
Allard, J. S., 160.
Allard, L. S., 162.
Allegre, Allen W., 214.
Allen, J. W., 457.
Allen, Roy, 178.
Allen, W. J., 253, 254, 255, 256, 262.
Alletag, Geo., 438.
Alley, John P., 404.
Allis, Geo. B., 328.
Allis, H. C., 327-328, 537.
Allison, W. R., 405.
Allsopp, F. W., 270, 330, 331, 384, 507.
Alpena Searchlight, The, 81.
Alred, E. O., 93.
Altman, E. L., 400.
Altman, E. Y., 401.
Altus—
  Advance, The, 147.
  Albion, The, 147.
  Argus, The, 147.
  Banner, The, 147.
  Crack-a-Jack, The, 147.
  Fruit Grower, The, 147.
  Mountain Sun, The, 147.
  News, The, 147.
  Reporter, The, 147.
  Rural Record, The, 147.
  Telegraph, The, 147.
  Wide-Awake, The, 147.
Ambrose, D. C., 466.
Amenities of the Press, 354.
American Puzzler, The, 301.
Amis, Rev. W. T., 164, 169.
Ammons, E. E., 273.
Amity—
  Enterprise, The, 100.
  Four County Courier, The, 100.
  Owl, The, 100.
Anderson, C. J., 50.
Anderson, F. Leslie, 50.
Anderson, Frank, 125.
  Biographical sketch, 538.
Anderson, Geo. W., 223, 226.
Anderson, Rev. J. A., 17, 378.
Anderson & Teller, 286.
Andrews, A. H., 155.
Andrews, C. B., 270, 272, 538.
Andrews, Buck, Anecdote of, 270.
Andrews, Ham S., 320-321.
Angel, John, 160.
Ansley, J. A., 269.
Antoine Plaindealer, The, 291.
A. O. U. W. Guide, 64.
Appleby, B. L., 262.
Appleby, Dr. A. L., 111.
Appleby, G. N., 262.
Appleby, John, 111.
Annual Meetings and Excursions, 497.
Arbogast, I. R., 425.
Argus, The (Branch), 148.
Argus, The (Brinkley), 263.
Argus, The (Van Buren), 125.
Arkadelphia—
  Clipper, The, 99.
  Daily News, The, 99, 653.
  Index, The, 96-99.
  Intelligencer, The, 96.
  News, The, 99.
  Sentinel, The, 96.
  Signal, The, 98.
  Siftings-Herald, The, 99.
  Southwest Republican, The, 98.
  Standard, The, 96.
  Tribune, The, 98.
Argenta Newspapers, 391.
Arkansas Baptist, 472.
Arkansas County, 42.
Arkansas County—
Arkansas County Gazette, The, 50.
Arkansas Democrat, The, 346.
Arkansas' First Newspaper, 42.
Arkansas Fruit Grower, The, 79.
Arkansas Gazette, The, 42, 322.
Arkansas Hillbilly, The, 267.
Arkansas History Commission, 9, 497.
Arkansas Mining Journal, The, 267.
Arkansas Oddfellow, The, 221.
Arkansas Press Association—
  Active Members, 525.
  Annual Meetings and Excursions, 497.
  Associate Members, 530.
  Condensed Record of, 509.
  1922-23 Officers, 507.
  Fiftieth Jubilee Celebration, 505.
  History of, 492.
  Necrology, 532.
  Past Presidents, 531.
  Prizes, 503.
  Reminiscences of, 513.
Arkansas Thomas Cat, The, 168, 503.

Arkansas Tomahawk, The, 93.
Arkansas White Ribboner, The, 272.
Arkansas Traveler (Arkadelphia), 96.
Arkansas Traveler (Bentonville), 62.
Arkansas Traveler (Conway), 140.
Arkansas Traveler (Fayetteville), 467.
Arkansas Traveler (Little Rock), 375-376.
Arkansas Traveler (New Hope), 292.
Arkansas Traveler (Wittsburg), 129.
Armour, William, 295.
  Mysterious Disappearance of, 296.
Ashdown—
  Herald, The, 233.
  Little River News, The, 233.
Ashley County, 56.
Ashley County—
  Eagle, The, 56.
  Leader, The, 57.
  Times, The, 56.
Ashman, Clint, 89.
Armitage, R., 3, 76, 79.
Armless Editor, An, 231.
Arrington, J. A., 61.
Atkins—
  Chronicle, The, 301.
  Mail, The, 301.
  News, The, 301.
  Reflector, The, 301.
Atwater, Chas. C., 273.
Audigier Bros., 478.
Audigier, E., 67, 321, 477, 478.
Audigier, L. B., 381.
Augusta—
  Anchor, The, 482.
  Argus, The, 482.
  Bulletin, The, 481.
  Chronicle, The, 481.
  Free Press, 481.
  Sentinel, The, 481.
  Standard, The, 481.
  Vidette, The, 481.
  White River Sentinel, The, 482.
Austin, G. W., 186.
Austin, J. C., 483-484.
Austin—
  Grit, The, 239.
  Times, The, 239.
  Triumph, The, 239.
Avant, E. S., 453.
Avery, A. D., 95.
Avery, W. F., 278.

Babb, H. P., 58.
Babcock, Mrs. Bernie, 387, 389.
Babcock, L. H., 75.
Babo, C. E., 90, 91.
Bach, Kelian L., 363.
Bacon, W. J., 224.
Bagley, E. O., 320, 321.
Baird, S. B., 56, 451, 452, 495, 535, 538.
Baird & Richardson.
Baker, C. C., 201.
Baker, C., 74.
Baker, Elmer, 105.
Baker, Felix, 80.
Baker, James, 283, 491.
Baker, W. E., 405, 406.
Baker, W. W., 79.
Balance, Batesville, The, 24.
Balch, L. C., 381.
Balding, J. H., 226, 305, 471, 494.
Baldwin, J. H., 306.
Baldwin, J. W., 245.
Bales & Cleveland, 170.
Bales & Reese, 170.
Bancroft, E., 306, 307.
Banning, I. K., 103.
Baptist Commoner, The, 255.
Baptist Press, The, 367.
Bard & Richardson, 465.
Barr, J. W., 280.
Barker, A. B., 474.
Barlow, A. M., 106.
Barnes, Dotson, 74.
Barnes, J. D., 169.
Barnett, J. W., 147.
Barnett, W. F., 153.
Barnhill, R. G., 223.
Barkman, Col. F. S., 96.
Barnhouse, W. T., 157.
Barnum & King, 472.
Barnum, W. B., 243, 472, 473.
Barnum & King, 153.
Barrett, Rev. Frank, 116.
Barrett, W. F., 51.
Barrett, Will H., 153.
Barrett, Mrs. W. F., 51.
Barrett & Waeleck, 153.
Barrett, Roger A., 431.
Barrington, B. M., 229.
Barron, M. M., 451.
Barron, O. S., 111.
Barry, Col. H. P., 483, 484.
Barry, Robt. A., 50, 51.
Barry, Dr. W. H., 17, 138, 265, 355, 356, 539.
Barry, Little & Dixon, 138.
Barton, Gen. Ira McL., 208.
Barton, R. L. Jr., 298.
Barton, A. J., 370.
Barton, J. H., 359.
Bascom, C. B., 270.
Bascom, T. H., 269.
Bass, T. H., 215.
Batesville—
  Arkansas Pilot, The, 198.
  Arkansas Presbyterian, The, 198.
  Banner, The, 194.
  Bee, The, 198.
  Church News, The, 197.
  Clarion, The, 198.
  Commercial Standard, The, 193.
  Democratic Arkansan, The, 194.
  Eagle, The, 192.
  Enterprise, The, 198.
  Guard, The, 195.
  Independent Balance, The, 24, 193.
  Journal, The, 198.
  News, The, 192, 198.
  North Arkansas Times, The, 194.
  North Arkansan, The, 193.
  Observer, The, 198.
  Progress, The, 198.
  Record, The, 198, 503.
  Republican, The, 194.
  Sentinel, The, 194.
Bathurst, Dr. W. R., 387.
Batte, Thos., 254.
Battenfield, J. H., 301, 652.
Baty, W. J., 158.
Baugh, J. J., 16, 305, 307, 457, 502, 506.
  Biographical sketch, 539.
Baxter Bulletin, The, 59.
Baxter Citizen, The, 155.
Baxter County, 59.
Baxter, Gov. Elisha, 16, 194.
Baxter, J. H., 74.
Baxter, R. W., 85.
Bayle, L. C. C., 85.
Bayless, A. J., 301.
Bayne, J. C., 186, 255.
Bayne, W. H., 195.

Bayne-Avant Co., 453.
Beal, Miss Ruth, 67.
Bear Mountain News, The, 267.
Beard, Chas. E., 255.
Beard, E. C., 254.
Bearden Leader, The, 280.
Bearden Tri-County Courier, The, 280.
Beauchamp, E. L., 295.
Beauchamp, W. A. J., 295.
Beavers, B. B., 403, 541.
Beavers, J. J., 404.
Beavers, L. L., 267.
Beavers, M. M., 405, 559.
Beck, Geo. M., 97-99.
Beck, T. E., 298.
Beck, Wm. F., 72, 73.
Bedwell, E. D., 439.
Bedwell & Wilson, 439.
Beebe—
  Arbitrator, The, 472.
  Argus, The, 472.
  Arkansas Watchman, The, 471.
  Bulletin, The, 473.
  Current Topics, The, 472.
  Index, 473.
  Magnet, The, 471.
  Oddfellow, The, 472.
  Times, The, 472.
  White County News, The, 472.
Bee Branch Boomerang, 457.
Beerstecher, J. H., 114, 182, 184, 185, 541.
Beeson, Virgil A., 114, 518.
Beeson, Mrs. Virgil A., 114.
Begood, C. A., 58, 223.
Bein, H. H., 317.
Bell, C. O., 301.
Bell, D. C., 242, 243.
Bell, D. C. and J. C., 209.
Bell, D. O., 68.
Bell, Jesse A., 437.
Bell, W. F., 209.
Bell & Everett, 193.
Belleville Headlight, The, 487.
Belleville Herald, The, 488.
Belleville Repubican, The, 487.
Benham, L., 229.
Benham, L. Mead, 203.
Benham, P. B., 141.
Benham & Morse, 203.
Bennett, G. E., 219.
Bennett, P. C., 457.
Bennett, Rev. Z. T., 17, 378, 477, 478.
Benton—
  Courier, The, 493, 503.
  Democrat, The, 493.
  Digest, The, 403.
  Farmer & Mechanic, 403.
  New Era, The, 404.
  Review, The, 403.
  Times, The, 403.
  Times-Courier, 404.
Benton, A. T., 130, 261.
Benton County, 60.
Benton County—
  Bentonian, The, 62.
  Gazette, The, 70.
  Record, The, 65.
  Sun, The, 64.
Bentonville—
  Advance, The, 62.
  Beacon, The, 62.
  Democrat, 64.
  Journal, The, 64.
  News, The, 64-65.
  Press, The, 61.
Bernhardt, Jack, 135, 136, 389, 541.
Bernhardt, Mrs. Jack, 136.
Berry, A. P., 93.
Berry, Chas. A., 79, 281, 453, 455, 518, 542, 615-16.
Berry, J. C., 151.
Berry, J. T., 273.
Berryville—
  Advance, The, 90.
  Democrat, The, 90.
  Eagle, The, 89.
  Enterprise, The, 90.
  Gem, The, 90.
  Intelligencer, 89, 90.
  Leader, The, 90.
  North Arkansas Star, The, 89.
Bertrand, Chas. P., 15, 284, 312, 338, 544.
Bessellieu, Dr. W. F., 138.
Best, Jas. B., 257.
Bevens, W. A., 194, 574.
Bevins, William, 289.
Bettis, J. R., 374, 499, 519, 543, 653.
Belton, John C., 92.
Betts, J. H., 117.
Bezzo, J. R., 483, 484, 494.
Biblical Review, The, 652.
Bice, Lon R., 234.
Bigelow Citizens' Press, The, 228, 283.
Bigger, N. H., 59, 62.
Biggers, H. M., 466.
Biggers—
  Enterprise, The, 396.
  Current River, Banner, The, 396.
  Cherokee Headlight, The, 397.
Biggs, Donald F., 80.
Bilheimer, J. H., 305.
Billingsley, Mr., 482.
Bing, C. W., 95.
Biographical Section, 536.
Birch, J. L., 109.
Bird, L. A., 290.
Biscoe, Col. Henry L., 15, 284, 543.
Bishop, Dr. A. B., 444.
Bishop, Mose, 442.
Black, Bynum, 397.
Black, John S., 344.
Black, W. A., 433.
Black, W. T., 122.
Black & Killough, 129.
Blackburn, Chas. S., 110, 175, 317, 372, 389.
  Biography, 545.
Blackburn, W. Jasper, 16, 110, 175, 182, 192, 193, 372, 544.
Blackburn's Free South, 175, 373.
Blackburn & Story, 493.
Blackledge, H. J., 438.
Blackledge, Stanton, 448.
Black Rock—
  Blade, The, 223.
  Boulder, The, 223.
  Herald, The, 223.
  News, The, 223.
  Telephone, The, 223.
Blackwood, Jno. O., 257.
Blakely, R. L., 301.
Blakeney, J. O., 113, 652.
Blanchard, R. W., 170.
Bland, J. L., Anecdote of, 227, 653.
Bland, J. L., Portrait of, 228.
Blankenship, J. W., 394, 395, 397, 408, 547.
Blankenship, L. F., 182.
Blankenship, W. L., 395.
Blankenship, W. T., 182.
Blew, R. W., 377.
Blocher, Major W. D., 326, 333, 347, 492.
  Biographical sketch of, 548.
Block, Wm., 286.

Bloodsworth, C. T., 102.
Bloomburg, A. D., 441.
Blytheville—
Courier, The, 261.
Herald, The, 261.
Plaindealer, 261.
Bogard, Rev. Ben M., 255, 369, 370.
Biographical sketch, 547.
Bogo, C. E., 91.
Bohanan & Gage, 245.
Boland & Carroll, 185.
Boles & Grady, 237.
Bolin, J. N., 130, 394, 395.
Bomar, Porter, 175, 474.
Bonanza News, The, 441.
Bonner, W. T., 266.
Booker, J. A., 376.
Boone County, 76.
Boone County—
Advocate, The, 76.
Banner, The, 79.
Headlight, 80.
Record, The, 76.
Boone & Espey, 367, 478.
Boone, Squire, 149.
Booneville—
Banner, The, 236.
Democrat, The, 235.
Enterprise, The, 235.
Progress, The, 235.
Sanitarium, The, 236.
Borden, J. E., 179.
Borden & Mitchell, 179.
Borden, Ben J., 15, 30, 323, 343, 547.
Borland, Harold, 216.
Borland, Dr. Solon, 15, 30, 549.
Boswell, Rev. Jno. W., 114, 198, 377.
Boudinot, Elias N., 16, 344, 353, 409, 550, 462.
Bourland, J. V., 147, 149.
Bowden, Herbert T., 385.
Bowen & Vail, 261.
Bower, M. M., 262.
Bowers, John L., 137, 159, 160, 161, 208, 414.
Bowers, M. A., 130.
Bowers & Matthews, 161.
Bowers, T. J., 474, 479.
Bowers, T. S., 493.
Bowman, Clyde E., 308, 552.
Bowman, C. L., 308.
Boy Editor, The, 432.
Boyd, A. C., 106, 442.
Boyd, E. D. and T. A., 365.
Boyd, Walter, 442.
Bradfield, H. G., 130.
Bradford, H. T., 243.
Bradford, R. E., 243.
Bradford, Mrs. R. E., 456.
Bradley County, 83.
Bradley County—
Eagle, The, 83, 85, 86.
Eagle-Democrat, The, 85, 86.
Leader, The, 84, 86.
News, The, 86.
Sun, The, 86.
Times, The, 86.
Bradley, Barton, 84.
Bradley, E. A., 86.
Bradley, Jno. E., 17, 84, 86, 97.
Bradley, J. F., 457.
Bradley, J. Howell, 233.
Bradley, Ned, 84.
Bradley, W. N., 126.
Brady, R. C., 179.
Branch Argus, The, 148.
Branch, S. H., 100.
Brainard, C. T., 163.
Brawner, R. L., 105, 236.
Brazil, James A., 282.
Breitz, Jas. E., 415, 419.
Brewer, Walter, 449.
Brice, T. R., 106.
Bridewell, W. A., 134, 135.
Bridgeman, R. S., 440, 441.
Bridgeman Bros., 151.
Briggs, B. W., 474.
Briggs, C. H., 190, 478.
Briggs, H. L., 226.
Briggs, Robt., 322.
Bright, E. B., 419.
Brighton, H. E., 67.
Briley, W. A., 356, 474.
Brinkley—
Argus, The, 263, 264, 503.
Citizen, The, 263.
Times, 263-265.
Brodie, D. W., 122.
Brookfield, J. E., 130.
Brooks, Cebern, 450.
Brooks, H. C., 475, 476.
Brooks, Joseph, 362.
Brooks, Mary, 13, 381.
Brooks, Neil, 201.
Brooks, Thomas, 466.
Brooks, Will, 321.
Brooks & Edrall, 440.
Brothers of Freedom, The, 216.
Brough, Gov. Chas. H., 523.
Brower, D. A., 16, 105, 327, 328, 329, 378, 552.
Brower, W. A., 162.
Brown, Cicero, 408.
Brown, F. B., 52.
Brown, Geo. L., 149.
Brown, Geo. L., & B. C., 402.
Brown, Geo. R., 16, 137, 161, 315, 383, 349, 366, 380, 494, 552.
Brown, Rev. Julian C., 198, 377.
Brown, J. E., 69.
Brown, J. I., 370.
Brown, Elder J. L., 554.
Brown, J. P., 229.
Brown, Mrs. J. V., 149.
Brown, W. E., & Son, 190.
Brown, W. E., 443.
Brown & Martin, 487.
Brown, Robt. J., 52, 379, 385, 554.
Brown, R. C., 465.
Brown, T. E., 408.
Browne, Mrs. Mary A., 92.
Browning & Bunn, 279.
Bruce, Col. G. W., 143.
Bruder, F. J., 431.
Brugman, Dickinson, 314, 315, 319, 324, 380, 382, 557.
Brugman, P., 492.
Buchanan, Wm. J., 356.
Buckley, E. W., 524, 525.
Buckley, J. W., 201, 446.
Buckley & Culp, 201.
Buckley & Storer, 154.
Buckner, John L., 74.
Buckner News, The, 109.
Budget, The (Hamburg), 56.
Bull, H. C., 453.
Bullard, R. J., 284.
Bullerson, R. E., 457.
Bullion, K. W., 145.
Bullock, S. L., 215.
Bullock & Lawrence, 303.
Bumpass & Bumpass, 471.
Bumpass, W. H., 472, 473, 479.
Bunch, Burton, 81.
Bunn, H. G., 16, 277.

Burdine, J. J., 132.
Burgess, Harvey, 224, 446.
Burke, M. C., 433.
Burke, Gen. Wm. R., 16, 161, 287, 288, 494.
Burke & Phillips, 130.
Burks, Edwin L., 287.
Burks, J. P., 139, 165, 287.
Burnett & Bradley, 457.
Burnett, Geo. H., 306, 323.
Burnett, John R., 224, 226.
Burnett, Wm. R., 306.
Burnett, W. S., 15, 287.
Burnham, Graham, 291.
Burrow, J. L., 147.
Burrow, J. W., 122.
Burrow, R. H., 123, 147, 152, 558.
Burrus, Herbert, 321.
Burton, D. A., & Son, 216.
Burton, J. B., 451.
Bush, J. O. A., 271, 291.
Busick, W. S., 107, 215, 452, 455.
Butner, Sankey, 384.
Butler, Bill, 321.
Butler, Bob, 320.
Butler Bros., 91.
Butler, Chas., 320.
Butler, H., 66.
Butler, J. D., 15, 352, 346, 354.
Butler, J. M., 15, 30, 178, 320, 346.
Butler, J. Van, 68, 459.
Butler, W. H., 254.
Buxbee, Rev. Stephen, 367.
Byers, William, 192.
Byers, W. W., 198.
Byers & Jordan, 192.
Bynham, J. D., 280.
Byrn, Roy L., 398.

Cabe, R. L., 108.
Cabell, W. L., 419.
Cabin Creek News, The, 218.
Cabot—
  Chronicle, The, 239.
  Courier, The, 239.
  Guard, The, 239.
  News, The, 240.
Cackler, The, 171.
Caddo Gap News, The, 267.
Cady, G. Byron, 67.
Cady, W. R., 67.
Cagle, H. M., 255, 370.
Cain, C. P., 298.
Cain & Merritt, 67.
Cain's Thomas Cat, 67.
Caldwell & Smith, 90.
Calhoun County, 87.
Calhoun County Citizen, The, 88.
Calhoun, S. H., 413.
Calhoun, W. B., 355, 413.
Calico Rock Progress, The, 201, 202.
Calico Rock Rocket, The, 201, 202.
Calloway, J. W., 494.
Camden—
  Beacon, The, 275.
  Beacon, Herald, The, 275.
  Bulletin, The, 277.
  Constitutional Eagle, The, 275.
  Democrat, The, 275.
  Eagle, The, 277.
  Financial Bulletin, The, 277.
  Greenback Dollar, The, 278.
  Halbadier, The, 278.
  Herald, The, 275.
  Oddfellow Beacon, The, 279.
  Public Opinion, 278.
  Real Estate Bulletin, The, 278.
  Republican, The, 277.
  South Stamp, The, 276.
  Tribune, The, 275, 278.
  Turner's Southern Star, 277.
  Weekly Advertiser, The, 278.
Camp, Dr. M. V., 171.
Campbell, C. L., 128.
Campbell, J. L., 437.
Cane Hill Bugle, The, 459.
Cane Hill News, The, 459.
Cannon, Curtis, 178, 180.
Cannon, J. L., 233, 442.
Cannon & Allen, 178.
Cardwell, Dr. L. S., 237.
Carl Lee, Ed S., 481.
Carlisle—
  Enterprise, The, 241.
  Grand Prairie Citizen, The, 241.
  Independent, The, 241.
  New Departure, The, 240, 307.
  News, The, 240.
  Prairie County Organ, The, 307.
  Prairie Flower, The, 240.
Carder, T. M., 295.
Caraloff, A., 62.
Carden, Paul S., 182.
Carl Lee, R. B., 306.
Carl Lee, Jno. Z., 306.
Carr, H. E., 288.
Carr, W. M., 142.
Carr, Wm., 217.
Carraway, Leake, 320.
Carraway, Hon. T. H., 116, 120.
Carnell, John, 409, 413, 419, 420, 424, 459.
Carnell, Wharton, 559.
Caron, Guy, 384.
Carnahan, Rev. W., 381.
Carroll County, 89.
Carroll County—
  Advocate, The, 89-90.
  Boulder, The, 90.
  Farmer, The, 91.
  Progress, 89.
  Republican, The, 90.
Carrollton & Overstreet, 92.
Carter Bros., 473.
Carter, Dr., 149.
Carter, J. C., 59.
Carter, T. M., 102.
Carter & McCausey, 148.
Carthage Courier, The, 280.
Carthage Herald, The, 131.
Caruth, Geo. W., 328.
Casa Democrat, The, 283.
Casa News, The, 283.
Casa Christian Herald, The, 148.
Casey, D. C., 98, 181.
Cass, John, 125.
Cave Springs Progress, The, 74.
Cave Springs Star, The, 74.
Cayce, C. H., 131.
Censors of the Press, 31.
Center Point—
  Courier, The, 186.
  Dollar Signal, The, 186.
  Eagle, The, 186.
  Monitor, The, 186.
  News, The, 188.
  Press, The, 186.
  Telephone, The, 186.
  Tocsin, The, 186-187.
Chalmers, H. C., 491.
Chambers, D. W., 278.
Chambers, J. Ross, 276, 482.
Champion, The (Rogers), 61, 65.

Chapin, A. H., 131, 267, 396, 452.
Chapman, W. Albert, 226.
Characteristics of the Early State Press, 20.
Charles & Pittman, 89.
Charleston—
  Express, The, 148.
  Mercury, The, 148.
  Sunbeam, The, 148.
  Vindicator, The, 148.
Chenault, Fletcher, 319.
Cherokee City Advocate, The, 653.
Cherokee Phoenix, The, 409.
Chicot—
  Press, The, 95.
  Sentinel, The, 94.
  Spectator, The, 95.
Chicot City Times, The, 134.
Chidester News, The, 280.
Chisnville Star, The, 236, 420.
Christian at Work, The, 79.
Christie, G. W., 265.
Christopher, C. H., 67.
Chun, John C., 397.
Church, Ed A., 251.
Cincinnati Argus, The, 459.
Citizen, The (Mountain Home), 59.
Claibourne, Jno. C., 193.
Clarendon—
  Age, The, 265.
  Columbian Weekly, The, 266.
  Democratic Standard, 264.
  Mirror, The, 266.
  People's Choice, The, 266.
  Times, The, 266.
Clarion, The (Hamburg), 56.
Clark, Adam, 15, 96, 97, 275, 368, 373, 560, 574.
Clark, Allen W., 513, 560.
Clark County, 96.
Clark, Anselm, 15, 124, 560.
Clark County Banner, The, 100.
Clark, Chas. M., 97.
Clark, Damon, 466, 469.
Clark, Elbert, 111.
Clark, Eliot, & Co., 275.
Clark, Geo. W., 15, 30, 123.
Clark, Isaac F., 48.
Clark, J. W., 446.
Clark, Rev. W. A., 17, 368, 369, 560.
Clarke, Elmer E., 351, 497.
  Biographical sketch, 561.
Clarksville—
  Arkansas Taxpayer, The, 218.
  Clipper, The, 216.
  Democrat, The, 216, 218.
  Enterprise, The, 216.
  Herald, The, 217-218.
  Herald-Democrat, 218.
  People's Forum, The, 216.
  Register, The, 218.
  Standard, The, 216.
  Vanguard, The, 216.
  Western Journal, The, 218.
Clay County, 102.
Clay County—
  Argus, The, 103.
  Republican, The, 102.
  Times, The, 102.
Clay, Guy A., 148.
Clayton, Rev. J. M., 65, 379.
Cleaver, B. W., 302.
Cleburne County, 105.
Cleveland County, 107.
Cleveland, J. M., 286.
Cleveland, W. N., 170.
Clinton—
  Banner, The, 457.
  Democrat, The, 457.
  Home Folk, The, 457.
  Journal, The, 458.
  Laborer's Guide, The, 457.
  Mountain Echo, The, 457.
  Van Buren County Democrat, The, 457.
Cloninger, W. L., 473, 474, 488, 491.
Cloonan, Will P., 392.
Cloud, Chas. M., 464.
Cloud, D. P., 486, 652.
Clounts, P. M., 437.
Cloyd, D. P., 236, 484.
Clugston, W. C., 86.
Clyde Bros., 134.
Clyde, J. W., 56, 133, 134.
Coal Hill—
  Arkansas Valley, The, 218.
  Lancet, The, 218.
  Record, The, 218.
Coates, Daniel, 402.
Coates, Wm. H., 287, 288.
Cobb, Paul M., 480.
Cobb, J. D. C., 116, 171.
Cobb, Rev. J. E., 96, 377.
Cobb, W. D., 116.
Cobb & Mackey, 116.
Cochran, William, 193.
Coblentz, J. H., 114.
Cocke, Dr. Jno. H., 27.
Coffin, Charles, 17, 393, 561.
Coger, Claude L., 446, 561.
  Portrait of, 447.
Colbert, C. P., 408.
Colburn, C. C., 16, 151, 216, 416, 497, 514, 515, 561.
Colburn, Ferdinand M., 216, 407, 483.
Colburn, S. C., 139, 483.
Colburn, Rev. Sam'l G., 377.
Cole, Edward, 322.
Cole, Jno. A., 478.
Cole, W. H., 129.
Coleman, H. S., 62.
Coley, W. B., 233, 503.
Collins, W. H., 443.
Columbia County, 109.
  Arkansas Siftings, The, 109.
  Buckner News, The, 109.
Compere, J. S., 296, 371.
Condeit, H. M., 91.
Cone, W. H., 117.
Connally, Mike W., 203.
Connelley, Frank, & Co., 114.
Conway—
  Ark, The, 146.
  Arkansas Farmer, The, 146.
  Arkansaw Traveler, The, 141.
  Bulldog, The, 143.
  Central College Magazine, The, 146.
  Conway News, The, 146.
  Currency, The, 142.
  Daily Light, The, 143.
  Democrat, The, 143.
  Faulkner County News, The, 144.
  Fin de Sude, The, 144.
  Hendrix College Mirror, The, 143.
  Ledger, The, 143.
  Log Cabin, The, 142.
  Log Cabin-Democrat, The, 142, 503.
  Normal Echo, The, 144.
  People's Advocate, The, 145.
  Pollard's Democrat, The, 143.
  Populist, The, 145.
  Reform Journal, 144.
  Scroll, The, 144.

Spyglass, The, 140.
Tribune, The, 144.
Union Tribune, The, 144.
Conway County, 113.
Conway County—
Weekly State, The, 113.
Western Empire, The, 113.
Wide-Awake, The, 113.
Conway, J. H., 292.
Conway, W. T., 99.
Conway & Riley, 99.
Cook, Harry A., 64.
Cook, Henry A., 91.
Cook, Jno. E., 251.
Cooksey, Geo. E., 205.
Cooley, J. Frank, 485.
Cooper, Andrew, 87.
Cooper, O. L., 440.
Copeland, J. A., 59.
Copeland, J. G., 59.
Copeland, J. M., 103.
Copeland, J. S., 292.
Coppedge, A. P., 67.
Corbin, C. L., 419.
Corley, E. P., 431.
Corley, Robt. H., 468.
Corning—
Advocate, The, 102.
Courier, The, 102.
Enterprise, The, 102.
Express, The, 102.
Index, The, 102.
Corey, A. B., 62, 76.
Corinth Christian Preacher, The, 262.
Corinth Watchman, The, 262.
Corley, Jno. W., 466.
Cornerstone, The, 62.
Corning Times, The, 104.
Cotham, J. R., 138, 562.
Cotham & Ramsey, 138.
Cotnam, Miss Nell, 319.
Cotter Courier, The, 60.
Cotter Record, The, 60.
Cotton Plant—
Banner, The, 482.
Democrat, The, 482.
Mascott, The, 482.
Sentinel, The, 482.
Couch, C. B. & H. S., 457.
Coulter & Woodson, 305.
Council, Miss Lillian, 319.
Courier, The (Hamburg), 56.
Cove Fruit Grower, The, 300.
Cox, C. W., 141.
Cox, Edwin F., 152.
Cox, J. B., 405.
Cox, J. F., 128.
Cox, Jno. R., 61.
Cox, Mr. and Mrs. S. E., 103.
Cox, T. L., 282.
Crabtree, Sam, 472, 473.
Craig, Jesse J., 452.
Craig, O. F., 200.
Craige, David, 155, 201, 202, 446.
Craighead County, 116.
Craighead County—
Daily Sun, The, 117.
Democrat, The, 116.
Evening News, The, 116.
Journal, The, 116.
Sun, The, 116.
Times, The, 117.
Tribune, The, 120.
Crain, Perry R., 452.
Crandall, Stanley, 80, 273.
Crane, Stanley E., 561.
Cravens, H. P., 236.
Cravens, J. Park, 236.
Cravens, Mrs. J. Park, 236.
Craven's Weekly, 236.
Crawford County, 122.
Crawford County—
Democrat, The, 122.
News, The, 123.
Crenshaw, J. C., 263.
Crittenden, Robert, 16, 26, 338.
Portrait of, 339.
Crittenden County, 128.
Crittenden County—
News, The, 128.
Times, The, 128.
Critz, Geo. E., 172.
Crockett, M. V., 75.
Crockett, Col. R. H., 17, 49.
Crockett & Hagler, 49.
Cross, G. W., 100, 491.
Cross, H. L., 63, 64, 563.
Cross, W. R., 369.
Cross County, 129.
Crosley, R. H., & Polk, 232.
Crossett Observer, The, 58.
Crow, W. L., 89.
Crownover, J. B., 485.
Cruce, A. C., 423.
Cruce, C. E., 563.
Cruce, C. H., 437.
Cruce, R. E., 115.
Cruce, Robt., 115.
Cubgae, J. G., 145, 451.
Cubage & Barron, 111.
Culp, J. W., 201.
Cummins, J. W., 149.
Cunningham, C. C., 67.
Cunningham, Geo. S., 485.
Cunningham, J. M., 231.
Cunningham, Kate, 381.
Cunningham, W. T., 446.
Cushman Mountaineer, The, 199.
Cutter, Chas., 164.
Curl, Judge A., 182.
Curl & Hughes, 185.
Cypert, J. N., 475.

Daggett, J. M., 230.
Dahlgreen, D. L., 297.
Daily Sun, 64.
Dalark Dispatch, The, 131.
Dallam, H. B., 87, 155, 248.
Dallas County, 131.
Dallas County—
Courier, The, 290, 296.
Herald, The, 131.
News, The, 131.
Patriot, The, 131.
Pioneer, The, 295.
Referendum, The, 296.
Daley, B. F., 355.
Dameron, H. B., 68.
Daniel, F. M., 154.
Daniel Z. T., 102.
Daniels, B. W., 283.
Danley, Christopher Columbus, 15, 24, 224, 564.
Danville Democrat, The, 488.
Dardanelle—
Arkansan, 483.
Arkansas Evangelist, 487.
Arkansas Transcript, 483.
Arkansas Valley Pilot, 487.
Chronicle, 483.
Dispatch, 485.

Eye of the West, 483.
Herald, 487.
Hesperian, 485.
Independent, 484.
Laborer, 484.
Mail, 487.
Post, 485.
Post-Dispatch, 486.
Reflector, 487.
Spectator, 484.
Star of the West, 483.
Times, 483.
Yell County News, 485.
Daugherty, Joseph H., 245.
Daugherty, W. A., 308.
Daulton, Ben D., 103.
Daulton, Ben F., 171.
Daulton, Frank M., 103, 171-172.
Daulton, W. A., 103.
Davenport, J. W., 396.
Davidson Defender, The, 396.
Davidson, Hon. Sam H., 446, 494.
Davidson, Thos. J., 446.
Davis, Chas. T., 319, 486.
Davis, Harry, 164.
Davis, G. G. B., 113, 282.
Davis, L. W., 652.
Davis, Jeff, and the Newspapers, 119.
Davis, J. W., 134.
Davis, Lee, 153, 154.
Davis, Col. M. L., 485.
Davis, R. E., 57.
Davis, Sam W., 273.
Davis, T. M., 59.
Davis, Will, 261.
Davis, W. P., 206.
Davis & Bumpass, 293.
Davis & Lovelace, 60.
Day, S. P., 424, 431.
Deaderick, D. S., 153.
Deane, F. I., 177.
D'Ane, John F., 425.
Decatur Herald, The, 74.
Decker, Jack, 430.
Decker, Col. W. E., 429, 430, 564.
DeHaven, Paul, 525.
Delaney, W. L., 385.
Delight Tribune, The, 291.
Dell, Annie, 418.
Dell, Valentine, 15, 409, 417, 418, 565.
Dellaboyde, Dan, 271.
DeMahler, M. L., 316.
Demley, J. W., 355.
Dement, Chas. P., 116.
Democrat—
Bentonville, 62.
Booneville, 235.
Crawford County, 122.
DeVall's Bluff, 308.
Desha County, 135.
DeWitt, 49.
England, 241.
Eureka Springs, 92.
Greenwood, 437.
Hot Springs, 162.
Izard County, 201.
Jacksonport, 204.
Lawrence County, 226.
Little Rock, 346.
Lonoke, 242, 243.
Madison County, 245.
Morrilton, 115.
Newport, 205.
Phillips County, 290.
Prescott, 271.
Rogers, 66.
Texarkana, 251.
Warren, 86.
Wilton, 234.
Democrat Ptg. & Litho. Co., 350.
Democratic Press, The, 171.
Denney, E. M., 147.
Dent, Walter C., 207.
Denton, Frank D., 16, 195, 198.
Denton, J. L., 374, 566.
Denton, J. L., 306.
DeQueen—
Bee, The, 442.
News, 442.
Dermott—
Enterprise, The, 95.
Industrial Chronicle, The, 95.
News, The, 95.
Des Arc—
Advocate, The, 307.
Citizen, The, 305.
Clarion, The, 306.
Constitutional Union, The, 306.
Crescent, The, 306.
Echo, The, 305.
Guidon, The, 307.
White River Journal, The, 306.
Desha County, 133.
Desha County—
Democrat, The, 135.
News, The, 136.
DeVall's Bluff—
Democrat, The, 308.
Enterprise, The, 308.
Liberal, The, 307.
Monitor, The, 308.
New Life, The, 308.
News, The, 308.
Star, The, 308.
White River Journal, The, 306.
Devereux, J. H., 82.
Dewey, M., 151.
DeWitt—
Chronicle, The, 48.
Democrat, The, 49.
Elector, The, 48.
Enterprise, The, 49-50.
Indicator, The, 49.
Lance, The, 50.
New Era, The, 50.
Post, The, 49.
Press, The, 48.
Reporter, The, 50.
Republican, The, 50.
Sentry, The, 49.
Dial, John T., 440.
Diaz—
Enterprise, The, 206.
Rural News-Dispatch, The, 206.
Dickinson, C. B., 133.
Dickson, Robt. Edward, 220.
Diehl, S. A., 92, 501.
Diehl & Davenport, 92.
Diehl & Pullam, 90.
Dierks Banner, The, 187.
Dietzgen, Phil, 363.
Dillon, J. M., 482.
Dillon, M. A., 401.
Dillon, Mrs. M. A., 401, 482.
Dills, R. E., 154.
Diocesan of Arkansas, The, 164.
Dismukes, Geo. H., 87, 110, 220, 222, 452, 455.
Dismukes & Davis, 110.
Dismukes & Story, 452.
Dixie Press, The, 297.
Dixon, C. A., 398.
Dixon, C. E., 253.

Dixon, H. B., 107, 396.
Dixon, S. P., 136.
Dochring, Joe, 59.
Dockery, Gen. Thos. P., 275, 277.
Dodd, C. W., 304.
Dodd, M. A., 437, 438.
Dodge, Harry F., 486, 567.
Dodge, H. L., 471, 472, 566.
Dodge, H. L., & Son, 106.
Dodson, Hugh, 424.
Doerner, Geo., 363.
Dollison, J. W., 102.
Donan, Col. Pat, 497.
Donan, Col. Pat., 62, 567.
Donan, Col. Pat's Advice to Youth, 62.
Donan, Col. Pat's Tribute to the Press, 10.
Doolittle, W. B., 352.
Dorente, J. E., 434.
Doss, Dr. J. A., 69.
Douglass, Neal A., & Sons, 396.
Douglass, W., 64.
Douglass, W. J., 87.
Douglass & Hammond, 305.
Dover Transcript, The, 301.
Dowling, R. J., 255.
Downey, H. R., 56, 136.
Downey, Wm., 134.
Doxey, S. H., 90.
Doyle, Edw. J., 297.
Doyne, Prof. J. J., 144.
Drummond, J. M., 53, 54.
Duels, Newspaper, 25.
Duffie, John S., 363.
Duffy, G. O. 196.
Dugan, Geo. W., 227.
Dumas, Democrat, The,
Dunaway, L. Sharpe, 145, 146, 324, 567.
Dunaway, M. E., 390.
Duncan, G. N., 469.
Duncan, Mrs. Maud, 469.
Duncan, S. K., 405.
Duncan & Baker, 405.
Dunham, J. S., 15, 125, 126, 568.
Dunn, H. B., 87.
Dunn, John E., 105, 428.
Dunn, R. B., 171.
Dunn, W. C., 87.
Dunn, Mack & Lowry, 57.
Dunning, Edw. H., 58.
Dunn, H. W., 95.
Dumas News, The, 135.
Dumas Enterprise, The, 135.
Dunifer, C. W. & L. A., 394.
Durst, Jennie L., 400.
Durst, Jno. T., 399.
DuVal, Ben T., 409, 413.
Dwoark, A. V., 69.
Dye, Dr. John H., 17, 378, 386.
Dyer, D., 96.
Dykes, S. S., 108.

Eady, John L., 447.
Eagle, Ashley County, The, 56.
Eagle, El Dorado, The, 56.
Eagle, J. P., 367.
Eakin Bros., 177.
Eakin, Jno. R., 16, 178, 569.
Eakin, W. S., 17, 181, 282.
Earl Enterprise, The, 128.
Early, Rev. M. D., 304, 368.
Early Newspaper Illustration, 344.
East, Harry S., 235.
Ebel, Walter M., 159, 524.
Eberle, J. F., 420, 434, 435.
Eddins, Robt., 81.
Edmiston & Son, 459.
Edwards, A. C., 407.
Editor Without Arms, An, 37.
Editor's Magazine, The, 519.
Editors Occupy Pulpits, 501.
Edmondson, A., 307.
El Dorado—
  Arkansas Journal, 453.
  Bulletin, 451.
  Democrat, 452.
  El Doradian, 455.
  Facts, 453.
  Herald, 451.
  Journal, 453.
  Labor Journal, 455.
  News, 453, 454.
  Public Sentiment, 452.
  Southron, 451.
  Times, 451.
  Tribune, 452.
  Truth, 453.
  Union, 451.
  Union County Herald, 452.
Eliot, Tom, 275.
Elixir Bugle, The, 77.
Elizabethan Leader, The, 153.
Elliott, C. K., 520.
Elliott, Clark & Co., 277.
Elliott, Roy L., 99, 100, 223, 396, 653.
Elliott & Sons, 481.
Ellis, E. J., 149, 186.
Ellis, J. D., 100.
Ellis, Todd, 304.
Elpaso Populist, The, 473.
Ely, A. P., 67.
Elzey, John M., 202, 245.
Emack, Geo. M., 307.
Embry, J. F., 437.
Emerson, S. H., 183, 568.
Emerson, R. L., & Co., 110.
Emerson Times, The, 109.
Emmonson, A., 240, 378.
Engel, K. A., 351.
Engelbarger, Rev. P. R., 378.
England, Jno. C., 17, 242, 307, 568.
England, J. E., 242.
England, J. S., 298.
England & Shover, 297.
England—
  Arkansas Journal, 242.
  Courier, The, 108, 241.
  Democrat, The, 241.
  Reflector, The, 241.
English, E. H., 343.
English, Tom M., 123.
Erb, N. & J., 366.
Errata, 653.
Eslinger, D. B., 89.
Espey, T. B., 478.
Estes, Clyde C., 102.
Estes, Mrs. Clyde C., 102.
Estes, R. J., 155, 201.
Etter, John P., 179.
Etter, W. H., 15, 178, 179.
Eudora—
  Herald, The, 95.
  Independent, The, 95.
  Item, The, 95.
Eureka Springs—
  Advocate, The 92.
  Bulletin, The 92.
  Democrat, The, 92.
  Echo, The, 91-92.
  Echoing Nemesis, 91.
  Enterprise, The, 91.
  Expositor, The, 92.

Flashlight, The, 91.
Herald, The, 90-91.
Medical Journal, The, 92.
Rainbow, The, 92.
Register, The, 91.
Republican, The, 91-92.
Signal, The, 92.
Star, The, 92.
Times, The, 91-92.
Visitor, The, 92.
Evans, A. H., 100.
Evans, A. T., 442.
Evans, T. F., 449.
Evans, Rev. W. F., 270.
Evans, & Evans, 191.
Evansville Alliance-Advocate, 459.
Evansville Liberator, 459.
Evening Shade—
Herald, The, 446.
North Arkansas Democrat, The, 446.
Record, The, 446.
Everett, Geo. T., 471.
Everett & Williams, 239, 392.
Everton—
Bazoo, The, 81.
Enterprise, The, 81.
Spokesman, The, 81.
Star, The, 81.
Evett, W. B., 401.
Ewan, Parker C., 265.

Fackler, L. F., 234.
Fackler, L. R., 111, 222.
Fagan, Dr. C. L., 53.
Fagan, H. F., 291.
Fagan, John P., 204, 269.
Farley, S. H., 405.
Farmer, G. B., 145.
Farmer, B. H., 363.
Farmer, W. S., 143.
Farrelly, Robt. C., 346.
Faulkner County, 140.
Faulkner County—
News, The, 144.
Times, The, 145.
Tribune, The, 145.
Fayetteville—
Alls-Well, The, 467.
Arkansan, The, 452.
Arkansaw Countryman, 465.
Arkansas Engineer, The, 467.
Arkansas Sentinel, The, 465.
Blade, The, 466.
Democrat, The, 453.
Echo, The, 465.
Evening Call, The, 466.
Radical, The, 464.
Republic, The, 466.
Republican, The, 466.
Southwest Independent, 459.
Times, The, 465.
Western Pioneer, The, 459.
Witness, The, 459, 465.
Fearing, W. H., 279.
Felsenthal Press, The, 281, 455.
Feltus, Edw. H., 113.
Ferguson, C. F., 190.
Ferguson, E. G., 120.
Ferguson, J. S., 473.
Ferguson, Jeff D., 235.
Ferguson & Co., 478.
Ferguson, J. H., 471.
Ferry, C. E., 129.
Ferry, Elisha, 129.
Fesler, Leo K., 67.
Fielding, H. R., 79.
Fielding, Wm., 79.
Fighting Editor Wanted, A, 31.
Files, A. W., 17, 56, 569.
Files & Prather, 56.
Finger, Chas. J., 467.
Finley, Orto, 175, 270, 396.
First Female Compositor in Arkansas, 285.
First Newspaper in Arkansas Outside of Little Rock, 284.
Fisher, Jas. T., 225, 393.
Fitch, A. V., 419.
Fitch, Jas. V., 216.
Fitzpatrick, 70, 129.
Fizer, N. B., 401.
Fishback, Mrs. Jessamine, 432.
Flahiff, J. J., 143, 205.
Fletcher, John Lathrop, 214.
Fletcher, Col. Read, 15, 31, 207, 209.
Fletcher & Bass, 213.
Flournoy, Chester, 210.
Flournoy, Lev, 214, 569.
Flowers, Allen G., 466.
Floyd, Geo. E., 491.
Floyd, R. L., 453.
Floyd, W. E., 318.
Folsom, Mrs. H. M., 263.
Folsom, W. B., 263, 499, 503, 504, 514, 570, 653.
Portrait of, 265.
Folsom, W. W., 16, 177, 263, 482, 501, 514, 515, 519.
Fopay, Jno. T., 120.
Forbes, F. A., 471.
Forbes, Leigh, 441.
Forbes, Mrs. L. S., 453.
Forbes, Rev. W. A., 251, 368.
Forbess, Frank A., 456.
Ford, C. H., 171.
Ford & Adams, 76.
Fordyce—
Commonsense, The, 131.
Dallas County News, The, 131.
Enterprise, The, 88, 131.
Labor Advocate, The, 131.
Primitive Baptist, The, 131.
Tri-County Advocate, 131.
Foreman Sun, The, 233.
Forest Blade, The, 174.
Forrest City—
Courier, The, 401.
Crowley Ridge Chronicle, The, 401.
Democrat, The, 400.
East Arkansan, 401.
Enterprise, The, 401.
Free Press, The, 399.
Herald, The, 399.
Messenger, The, 401.
Press, The, 399.
St. Francis County News, 401.
Times, The, 399.
Times-Herald, The, 399.
Forrest, W. H., 415.
Forrest, S. J., 151.
Fort Smith—
Argus, Daily, The, 416.
Arkansawyer, The, 422.
Back to the Land, 433.
Beautiful Arkansas, 432.
Belle Grove Journal, 418.
Booster, The, 432.
Bulletin, The Tri-Weekly, 417.
Cabell's Real Estate Bulletin, 419.
Call, The Evening, 427.
Citizen, The, 434.
City Item, The, 429.

Developer, The, 431.
Elevator, The, 420.
Enterprise, The, 424-428.
Eye, The, 426.
Golden Epoch, The, 431.
Herald, The, 413.
Herald & New Elevator, 435.
Index, The, 433.
Journal, The, 426.
Kodak, The, 431.
Laborer, The, 431.
Magazine, The, 431.
New Era, The, 417.
News, Daily, The, 422, 436.
News-Record, The, 428-429.
Patriot, The, 419.
Picayune, The, 416.
Republican, The, 427-428.
Service, The, 432.
Southron, The, 417.
Southwest American, 429.
Sebastian County Bulletin, 433.
Southwest Farmer, The, 421.
Sounder, The, 433.
Standard, The, 419.
Star, The, 436.
Sun, Daily, The, 424.
Thirty-fifth Parallel, The, 416.
Times, The, 413, 423.
Times-Record, The, 423-426.
Tribune, The, 420, 435.
True American, 416.
Union Poultry Journal, 432.
Union, The, 417.
Union-Sentinel, The, 430.
Volksblatt, The, 431.
Western Independent, The, 419.
Witness, The, 432.
X-Ray Bulletin, The, 433.
Fort Smith Press, The, 409.
Fort, Urban E., 193.
Foster, R. F., 107.
Foster, Solon, 449.
Fouke Record, The, 255.
Fourche Valley Herald, The, 491.
Fourche Valley Times, The, 282.
Fowler, E. A., 404, 507.
Fox, Geo. F., 205.
Franklin County, 147.
Franklin County Advocate, The, 149.
Franklin County News, The, 148.
Franklin, W. C., 455.
Franklin & Harlan Literary Society, 143.
Franks, I. L., 155, 157, 206, 224.
Franks, T. E., 158.
Fraser, J. B., 457.
Frauenthal, W., 140.
Frazier, J. C., 290.
Frazier, Luther, 154.
Frazier, J. T., 201.
Freeman, A. T., 49.
Freeman, Ben, 239, 474.
Freeman, Bob, 239.
Freeman, Ewell, 293.
Freeman, L. D., 293.
Freeman's Express, 293.
Freeman, M. F., 149, 150.
Freeman, W. C., 50, 52.
Freeman, E. W., 210, 503.
Portrait of, 212.
Biographical sketch, 570.
Friedheim, J. B., 279.
Frolich, Jacob, 16, 17, 329, 475, 494, 496, 497, 571.
Frolich, Jacob, Anecdote of, 475.
Fulbright, Jay, 463.
Fulton, T. P., 300.
Fulton County in Reconstruction Days, 194.
Fulton County, 153.
Funk, E. M., 66, 469, 524, 571.
Funk, Erwin, 66, 469.
Biographical sketch, 572.
Funston, Gen. Fred, 434.
Furlough, W. L., 87.

Gadd, W. T., 282.
Gage, J. T., 245.
Gaines, Dr. J. J., 354.
Gaines, Rice, 437.
Gainesville—
Bee, The, 103.
Events, The, 171.
News, The, 171.
Times, The, 171.
Gallagher, J. Frank, 415.
Gallagher, Thos., 68.
Gamble, Larken B., 652.
Gamble, R. A., 428.
Gantt, E. W., 181.
Gardner, A. F., 404.
Gardner, J. W., 251, 255, 270, 298.
Gardner, Jack, 438.
Garland County, 159.
Garland, C. W., 133.
Garland, J. F., 114.
Garland, J. Tolbert, 652.
Garland, Rufus K., 269.
Garner, J. A., 122.
Garner, Jno. F., 236, 653.
Garner, L. G., 90.
Garrett, F. S., 346.
Garrett, L. S., 262.
Garrett, N. G., 262.
Garrison, Albert, 408.
Garrison, Joseph, 468.
Gates, David A., 134, 572.
Portrait of, 133.
Gates, David A., Jr., 464.
Gatewood, J. E., 305, 307, 308.
Gatewood, Major P. W., 94, 160.
Gatewood & Haschall, 364.
Gaulding, J. W., 97, 572.
Fined for Contempt of Court, 96.
Gaulding & Clark, 96.
Gazette, Arkansas County, 50.
Gazette, Hope, 177.
Gazette, Leola, 170.
Gazette, Little Rock, 322.
Gentry—
Advance, The, 75.
Index, The, 75.
Journal, The, 75.
George, Chas. E., 328, 423.
George, G. P., 56.
George, Mrs. Jonnie A., 318.
George, Lafe C., 152.
George, N. A., 233.
Gibbons, J. L., 193.
Gibson, Mrs. W. M., 128.
Gilbert Kingdom Harbinger, The, 407.
Giles, Lee, 254, 271, 291, 453, 455, 574.
Gilham Miner, The, 442.
Gilham News, The, 443.
Gill, Ray, 488, 502, 573.
Gill, W. W., 301.
Gillespie, M. J., 308.
Gillette Reporter, The, 51.
Gilley, J. L., 248.
Gilliland, J. T., 245, 254.
Ginocchio, John T., 314, 317, 430.

Givens, E. L., 16, 155, 181, 196, 328, 380, 513, 575.
Givens, Rev. N., 181.
Givens & Waddell, 181.
Glass, Rev. Mr., 112.
Gleaner, The Arkansas, 49.
Glenwood—
Houn' Dog, 291.
News, 291.
Press, 291.
Glover, W. C., 266.
Godby, Rev. J. E.,
Godden, Rev. C. C., 99.
Goforth, Wm. V., 106, 170.
Going, Sam B., 129, 400.
Gold, Julian, 179.
Goldman Times, The, 57.
Goldman, W. P., 170.
Goodman, J. S., 60, 84, 453, 454.
Goodrich, E. W., 481.
Goodwin & Cullison, 205.
Goodwin, W. R., 452.
Gordon, Dr. Frank, 114.
Gordon & Gillespie, 444.
Goslee, Chas. C., 167, 524.
Goslee, Tom, 168.
Goss, Geo. E., 484.
Gould, K. O., 383.
Grabiel, Paul, 574.
Grace, A. B., 133, 190.
Grace, D. L., 90.
Graham, C. S., 296.
Graham, J. C., 107, 266.
Graham, J. H., 248.
Graham & Mason, 66, 201, 248.
Graham, W. H. A., 256.
Grammer & Dameron, 68.
Granberry, B. F., 239.
Granberry, Dr. G. W., 239, 574.
Granberry & Campbell, 239.
Grand Prairie News, The, 53.
Granges, The, 365.
Grant County News, The, 170.
Grant, Willis P., 186.
Grant, W. S., 186, 187, 444.
Graves & Daniels, 407.
Graves, F. M., 233.
Graves, G. B., 440.
Graves, J. W., 138.
Graves, O. T., 576.
Graves, O. T. & F. M., 233.
Graves, Tom, 442.
Gravette News-Herald, The, 69.
Greaves, C. G., 168.
Gray, C. E., 237, 438, 440.
Gray, Cloyd, 235, 575.
Gray, D. Latimore, 285.
Gray, Elvin, 237.
Gray, Leslie, 237.
Gray, Roy, 290.
Gray & Taberville, 285.
Gray & Vaughan, 481.
Gray, Walter, 438.
Greene County Courier, 171.
Green Forest News, The, 93.
Green Forest Tribune, The, 93.
Green, A. V., 417.
Green, Grant, 265.
Green, John S., 265.
Green, W. E. (Ed), 279.
Green Forest Tribune, The, 80.
Greenback Party, The, 269.
Green County, 171.
Greenshon, Talmage, 273.
Greenwood—
Argus, The, 436.
Democrat, The, 437, 438.
Eagle, The, 437.
Plaindealer, The, 437.
Register, The, 438.
Standard, The, 436.
Western Eagle, The, 437.
Western World, The, 436.
Greenwood, Wm. M., 236, 237, 420, 576.
Gregory, Rev. O. H., 147.
Gregory, S. M., 283.
Gribbard, J. L. A., 296.
Griffin, Ben L., 144.
Griffin, Clifford B., 241.
Griffin, Garnett A., 321.
Griffin, W. P., 149.
Grimm, J. C., 90.
Groffe, J. L., 133, 135.
Groes, Tabbs, 362, 492.
Gunder, Geo. W., 318, 383, 384.
Biographical sketch, 576.
Gurdon—
Advocate, The, 100.
Banner, The, 100.
Cannon Ball, The, 100.
Times, The, 96, 100.
Widow's Mite, The, 100.
Gutherie, Agnes and Annie, 201.
Gutherie, A. N., 320.
Guthridge, A. R., 165, 169, 243.
Portrait of, 242.
Biographical sketch of, 577.

Hackett City Horse Shoe, The, 441.
Hadley, T. J., 91.
Hagler, Jacob, 55.
Hagler, W. R., 51.
Hagler & Poynter, 49.
Hailey, J. D., 90.
Hailey, W. J., 89, 90.
Hailey Bros., 89.
Haislip, Jno. M., 321.
Hale, Hugh, 164.
Hall, H. J., 405.
Hall, J. N., 368.
Hall, John T., 154, 156, 157.
Hall & Mack, 298.
Halliburton, W. H., 99.
Halliman, V. H., 164.
Ham, Thos. W., 355, 399.
Hamburg—
Budget, The, 56.
Clarion, The, 56.
Courier, The, 56.
Enterprise, The, 56.
News, The, 56.
Press, The, 56.
Reporter, The, 56.
Hamilton, Alva, 438.
Hamilton, J. C., 64.
Hammock, I. M., 121.
Hammock, T. E. & R. H., 231.
Hammond, Geo., 471.
Hammond, H. C., 374.
Hamon, D. W., 241.
Hamon, W. L., 64.
Hampton & Bell, 437.
Hampton, C. C., 291.
Hampton & Cruce, 437.
Hampton, H. T., 147, 235, 237, 437.
Hampton, Max, 235, 440.
Hampton, P. W., 291.
Hampton Plaindealer, The, 87.
Hand, J. H., 248, 250, 502, 518.
Portrait of, 249.
Biographical sketch, 577.

Hand-made Printing Press, A, 71.
Hanna, J. C., 89.
Hank, J. I., 401.
Hansbrough, J. S., 482.
Hardy Herald, The, 446.
Harkness, Will, 181.
Harlan, W. E., 476.
Harley, V. C., 115.
Harley, W. H. H., 236, 237.
Harley & Ward, 217.
Harlow, Ben W., 473.
Harmon, W. L., 503.
Haroldson, Rev. Jerome, 106.
Harrington, Clark W., 89-90.
Harris & Groves, 440.
Harris, H. S., 286.
Harris, J. Hector, 266, 482.
Harris, J. N., 96.
Harris, Mose C., 134, 137, 150, 162.
Harris, S. Scott, 96, 100, 579.
Harris, T. D., 293.
  Sketch of, 580.
Harris, W. C., 123.
Harris, Davenport & Co., 96.
Harrisburg—
  Arkansas Doctor, 293.
  Constellation, 293.
  Freeman's Express, 293.
  Journal, The, 293.
  Lynch-Pin, The, 293.
  Modern News, The, 293.
  Post, The, 293.
  Tribune, The, 293.
Harp, Jesse, 438.
Harper, Clio, 79, 314, 388, 389, 390, 503, 507, 524.
  Portrait of, 498.
  Biographical sketch of, 578.
Harrell, John M., 17, 160, 163, 314, 354, 579.
Hartford Developer, The, 438.
Hartford Observer, The, 438.
Hartford Southwest Exponent, The, 439.
Harrison, J., 107.
Harrison—
  Advocate, The, 76.
  Christian at Work, The, 76.
  Headlight, The, 77.
  Highlander, The, 80.
  Little Worker, The, 76.
  Methodist Herald, The, 79.
  Norht Arkansas Herald, The, 80.
  Ozark, The, 76.
  Record, The, 76.
  Republican, The, 80.
  Times, The, 76, 77, 503.
  Traveler and Homestead, The, 81.
Hartz, J. C., 479.
Harvey, J. M., 405.
Harvey, M. E., 61.
Harvey, W. H. ("Coin"), 70, 71.
Hascalls, H. S., 205.
Hassett, F. B., 122.
Hatfield, E. C., 321, 387.
Hatfield Courier, The, 300.
Hatfield Herald, The, 300.
Hathaway, Carter D., 90, 91.
Haun, Alfred M., 245.
  Portrait of, 246.
Haun, Carl, Arthur and Loy, 246.
Haun, G. W. C., 201, 202.
Haun, W. C., 147.
Havana—
  Argus, The, 490.
  Blade-Enterprise, The, 490.
  Enterprise, The, 490.
  Yell County Times, 490.
Havis, S. P. & Ferd, 214.
Hawkins, Augusta, 191.
Hawkins, Fred, 191.
Hawkins, F. C., 191.
Hawkins, H. B., 147.
Hawkins, O. S., 186.
Hawthorne, H. C., 261.
Hayden, Geo. B., 324.
Hayes, Dayton B., 245.
Hayes, Rev. Geo. W., 283.
Haywood, R. S., 49, 55.
Hazen—
  Grand Prairie Herald, The, 308.
  Oracle, The, 308.
  Prairie County Citizen, The, 308.
  Star, The, 308.
Head, John T., 133.
Head, J. W., 147, 437.
Head, W., 152.
Heart & Tabor, 148.
Heber—
  Advocate, The, 106.
  Bulletin, The, 105.
  Commonwealth, The, 106.
  Headlight, The, 105.
  Jacksonian, The, 105.
  Jacksonian-Headlight, The, 105.
Hedges, Chas. T., 58.
Hedges, Z. T., 316.
Heiskell, C. W., 331.
Heiskell, Fred, 331.
  Biographical sketch, 580.
Heiskell, J. N., 331, 335.
  Portrait of, 323.
  Biographical sketch of, 581.
Hekatoo Vade Mecum, 232.
Helberlein, Oscar, 366.
Held, Carl, 436.
Helena—
  Arkansas State Democrat, The, 284.
  Bulletin, The, 289.
  Constitutional Journal, The, 284.
  Democratic Star, The, 286.
  Daily Mail, The, 288.
  Daily Monitor, The, 290.
  Daily Independent, The, 288.
  Daily Tribune, The, 288.
  Epoch, The, 288.
  Helena Note Book, The, 286.
  Herald, The, 284.
  High School Student, The, 290.
  Independent Southron, The, 295.
  Interstate Reporter, The, 288.
  Journal, The, 285.
  News, The, 290.
  Patriot, The, 288.
  Royal Messenger, The, 288.
  Shield, The, 288.
  Southern Shield, The, 285.
  Spy, The, 285.
  State Righ's Democrat, The, 286.
  Times, The, 288.
  True Issue, The, 285.
  True Witness, The, 286.
  Weekly Graphic, The, 288.
  World, The, 287.
  Yeoman, The, 288.
Hemingway, C. F., 138.
Hempstead County, 175.
Hempstead County—
  Democrat, The, 180.
  Record, The, 177.
  Telegraph, The, 176.
Hempstead Tammany Unearthed, 179.
Hempstead, Henry Edward, 193.
Henderson, Chas. W., 51.

Henderson, D. T., 58.
Henderson, E. G., 446, 482.
Henderson, Frank N., 108, 241, 390, 507, 519, 520, 524, 581.
Henderson, J. M., 50.
Henderson, J. P., 182.
Henderson, M. L., 291, 292.
Henderson, Thomas, 257.
Henderson, Thomas, Jr., 50.
Hendricks, Milicient M., 226.
Henry Bros., 488.
Henry, Col. E. B., 114.
Henry, Eugene F., 113.
Henry, J. F., 425.
Henry, J. P., 494.
Herbert & Johnson, 307-308.
Hermitage Herald, The, 83.
Herndon, Dallas T., 334.
Hewitt, J. M., 230.
Hicks, I. C., 582.
Hicks, I. C., & Co., 305.
Hicks, Mrs. Jennie V., 486.
Hicks, Thos. J., 16, 113, 114, 243, 399, 486, 496.
Hicks, W. F., 16, 239, 243, 496, 582.
Hicks, W. S., 186.
Hicks, Will, 475.
Hicks, Miss Willie, 243.
Higgs, J. W., 442.
Higgins, Ben, 290.
Higgins, Ed J., 123, 148, 238.
Higgins, J. B., 106, 583.
Higgins, John G., 161, 583.
Higgins, Winifred, 147.
High, Col. W. F., 242.
Highlander, The, 76.
Hildebrand, M. L., 468.
Hill, Bob, 438.
Hill, E. N., 278, 314, 494.
Hill, F. N., 278.
Hill, John R., 184.
Hill, Josh, 472, 478.
Hill, Rev. M. B., 99.
Hill, P. C., 147.
Hindman, Gen. T. C., 31, 286.
Hineman, D. W., 61.
Hineman & Co., 90, 122.
Hineman, Mr., 65.
Hines, Robt. S., 90.
Hines, W. H., 114, 451.
Hinton, V. G., 394, 396.
Hitchcock, L., 92.
Hite, Ida, 429.
Hite, R. C., 428, 429.
Hite, R. V., 216.
Hixson, H. E., 449.
Hixson, Joseph, 449.
Hobson, A. W., 15, 175, 176, 275, 276, 278, 362.
Hodges, Earle W., 17, 153, 203, 224, 394, 395, 396, 502, 518, 524, 584.
Hodges, Sam M., 257.
Biographical sketch of, 583.
Hodges & Wallace, 451.
Hoffman, Clarence, 84.
Hogan, Dan, 439, 440.
Hogan, Freda, 439.
Holbrook, R. B., 218.
Holbrook, R. D., 125.
Holden, H. S., 92, 93.
Holland, John G., 476, 477, 478, 496.
Holloway, H. W., 288.
Hollowell, J. T., 122.
Holly Grove Leader, 266.
Holly Grove Star, 266.
Holmes, Buford, 130.
Holmes, J. S., 275, 277.
Holmes, Lewis G., 100.
Holmes, Dr. and Mrs. P. S., 100.
Holmes, W. M., 479.
Holt, James, 116, 518, 584.
Holt, Theo, 306.
Holt, Toby, 135.
Holton, Harry F., 270.
Holtzman, W. F., 324.
Hoop Skirts, extract from True Democrat, 345.
Hooper, T. W., 265.
Hooper, W. M., 401.
Hope—
Arkansas Dispatch, The, 177.
Chronicle, The, 178.
City Times, The, 175.
Gazette, The, 177.
Herald, The, 178.
Mercury, The, 176.
News, The, 178.
Pine Torch, The, 177.
Record, The, 177.
Spirit of Hope, 178.
Star of Hope, 175, 176, 501.
Telegraph, The, 176.
Hopkins, C. E., 60.
Hopkins, E. N., 428.
Hopper, Chas., 170.
Hopper & Henderson, 51.
Horatio—
Herald, The, 443.
Messenger, The, 443.
Times, The, 443.
Vim, 443.
Horrocks, Reese P., 383.
Hoskins, C. M., 115, 143.
Hosmer, J. P., 58, 471.
Hotchkiss, Douglass, 159.
Hotchkiss, Mrs. L. A., 168.
Hot Spring County, 182.
Hot Springs—
Courier, The, 159.
Excursionist, The, 164.
Graphic, The, 164.
Guide, The, 164.
Herald, The, 163.
Hornet, The, 162.
Horse Shoe, The, 162.
Illustrated Monthly, The, 164.
Magazine, The, 169.
New Era, The, 167.
People's Hornet-Horse Shoe, 163.
Press, The, 160.
Republican, The, 168.
"Lend Me," The, 168.
Sentinel, The, 161.
Sentinel-Record, 161.
Temple-Messenger, 169.
Thomas Cat, The, 168, 503.
Times, The, 168.
House, J. L. P., 481.
Howard, C. H. C., 472, 473.
Howard, M., 407.
Howard County, 186.
Howard County Advocate, 186.
Howard County Telephone, 188, 190.
Howard, J. S., 59.
Howe, S. J., 223, 227.
Howell, Elbert, 267.
Howell, J. W., 160.
Hoxie Observer, 223.
Hoxie Tribune, 224.
Hudgins, C. W., 153.
Hudson, C. C., 187, 507.
Hudson & Prewitt, 274.
Huffman, J. R., 71.

Hufstedler, Joseph, 393.
Hughes' Herald, The, 402.
Hull, A. C., 17, 59, 79, 80.
Portrait of, 80.
Hull, A. T., 394.
Hull, W. M., 93.
Humbard, A. E., 474.
Humphrey, T. C., 237.
Humphrey & Hamilton, 237.
Humphreys, Harry, 253.
Hunt, A. J., 15, 342.
Hunter, A. J., 100, 271.
Hunter, B. F., 107.
Hunter, Mrs. M. M., 100.
Huntington Enterprise, The, 439.
Huntington Herald, The, 439.
Huntington Hummer, The, 439.
Huntsville—
Democrat, The, 245.
Independent, The, 245.
Mountaineer, The, 245.
Record, The, 245.
War Eagle Republican, The, 245.
Hurley, Curtis, 280, 586.
Hurley, G. W., 205.
Hurst, J. D., 464.
Hurt, John Jeter, 371.
Hushnell & Sheppard, 207.
Huston, J. D., 159.
Hutchinson, E. L., 153.
Hutchinson, J. N., 201.
Hutchinson, W. E., 283.
Hutchinson, W. T., 283.
Huttig News, The, 455.
Hutton, H. N., 229.
Hutton, Anderson & Co., 229.
Hynson, P. P. B., 446.

Ibbotson, Frank, 122, 123.
Ibbotson & Cloud, 127.
Imboden Gazette, The, 224.
Imboden Journal, The, 224.
Imboden Spring River News, The, 224.
Incubator, The, 95.
Independence County, 192.
Ingle, A. S., 262.
Interesting Facts About Arkansas Newspapers, 37.
Interior View of an Old-Time Printing Office (picture), 259.
I. O. O. F. Beacon Light, The, 70.
Ireland, Chas. H., 102.
Isham, Chas. E., 113.
Isham, C. R., 301.
Isom, James A., 282, 484.
Ives, E. H., 111.
Izard County, 201.
Izard County Register, 201-201.
Izard, Chas. B., 401, 402.
Izard, Chas. E., 401.
Izard & Beauchamp, 401.

Jacks, C. O., 375.
Jacoway, Henderson M., 486.
Jackson Appeal, The, 203.
Jackson, A. W., 89.
Jackson County, 203.
Jackson, C. C., 99.
Jackson, H. M., 229, 507.
Jackson, J. A. C., 393.
Jackson, Judge J. M., 93.
Jacksonport—
Democrat, The, 203.
Herald, The, 203.
Statesman, The, 203.
Times, The, 203.
Tribune and True American, The, 203.
Jacques & England, 297.
Jacques, F. W., 429.
James, Fred D., 280.
James, H. H., 103.
James, H. M., 103.
James Mrs. Sue L., 168.
James & Evans, 234.
Jamestown Reporter, The, 199.
Jamison, Geo. E., 141.
Jamison, Geo. E. M., 216.
Jamison, J. D., 368.
Jamison, W. L., 147, 216.
Jamison & Bro., 216.
Jamison & Downey, 216.
Jansen Journal, The, 300.
Jared, Pat, 439.
Jasper—
American, The, 273.
Blade, The, 273.
Echo, The, 273.
Herald, The, 273.
Leader, The, 273.
Mountaineer, 273.
Sentinel, 273.
Jasper, John W., 439.
Jefferson County, 207.
Jefferson County Independent, 208.
Jennings, Ernest, 301.
Jennings, Hillory, 27, 270.
Jennings, Orville, 180.
Jewell, Horace, 378.
Jobe, B. F., 17, 303, 478.
Jobe, John R., 301, 303, 478, 517.
Johnson County, 216.
Johnson County Herald, The, 217-218.
Johnson, B. R., 476.
Johnson, E. C., 374, 419, 420, 457.
Johnson, E. H., 55.
Johnson, E. L., 49.
Johnson, F. Jack, 269, 271, 272, 520.
Johnson, Freeman L., 300.
Johnson, Fred M., 455.
Johnson, J. F., 175.
Johnson, H. S., 129.
Johnson, H. T., 129.
Johnson, J. F., 175.
Johnson, Jno. M., 171.
Johnson, J. W., 48, 49.
Johnson, Mrs. Maud, 438.
Johnson, R. H., 15, 24, 314, 326, 336, 344.
Johnson, R. W., 286, 300, 355.
Johnson, Wm. C., 377.
Johnson, W. D., 283.
Johnson, W. E., 269.
Johnson & Yerkes, 344.
Joiner, J. E., 301.
Jolly, J. Crawford, 85, 507.
Portrait of, 85.
Jones, A. H. & J. E., 91.
Jones Bros., 90.
Jones & Buchanan, 362.
Jones, Chas. B., 376.
Jones, Dan W., 180.
Jones, Frank, 130.
Jones, Fred D., 276.
Jones, Jas. A., 15, 275, 285.
Jones, John P., 356.
Jones, J. W., 205.
Jones, L. D., 225.
Jones, Lon T., 234.
Jones, Paul, 103.
Jones, R. H. & E., 89.
Jones, S., 439.

Jones, Sam B., 81.
Jones, W. E., 228.
Jones, Willis, 451.
Jones W. M., 110.
Jones, W. R., 248.
Jonesboro—
Enterprise, The, 116.
Sun, The, 116.
Times, The, 116.
Tribune, The, 116.
Jordan, J. B., 364.
Jordan, E. W., 192.
Jordan & Porter, 192.
Jourdan & Co., 110.
Journal, The Rogers, 67.
Joyner, W. F., 233.
Jubilee June Bug, The, 507.
Juda, Dr. O. K., 321.
Judsonia.—
Advance, The, 474.
Enquirer, The, 474.
Review, 474.
Young America, The, 474.
Julian, T. J., 109.
Junction City—
Democrat, The, 455.
Herald, The, 456.
Interstate Press, The, 456.
News, The, 456.

Kanaga, J. R., 95.
Kanowah, G. W. L., 263.
Kansas Historical Society, 9.
Katz, A. L., 84.
Kapp, Harry F., 279.
Karr, John, 379.
Kavanaugh, C. C., 317.
Kavanaugh, W. M., 16, 319, 329, 500, 535.
Biographical sketch of,
Portrait of, 333.
Kay, S. L., 384.
Keck, R. W., 155.
Keeling, Hosea, 266, 290, 408.
Keith, L. M., 56.
Keith & Woolridge, 56.
Keithley, W. A., 247.
Kellam, Frank, 276.
Kellam, R. T., 421.
Keller, A. M., 58.
Kelley, B. F., 263.
Kelley, E. B., 266, 291, 401.
Kelley, J. W., 234.
Kelley, S. Burke, 243.
Kelley, Robt. J., 263.
Kellogg, A. N., Newspaper Co., 524.
Kellogg, Jonathan, 374.
Kendrick, A. J., 428.
Kennard, M. Shelby, 193.
Kennedy, W. L., 53.
Kensett—
American, The, 474.
Business-Getter, The, 474.
Keynote, The, 474.
Kerr, Emmett, 476.
Kerney, B. F., 113.
Ketcham, A. C., 420.
Killgore, Jas. M., 181.
Kimbell, Judge J. D., 17, 159, 181, 344, 355.
Kimbell, T. F., 16, 159, 162, 164.
Biography of,
Portrait of, 330.
Kimbell & Killgore, 180.
Kinch, J. E., 164.
King, B. F., 273.
King, D. Latimore, 220.
King, Miss Annie, 226.
King, H. C., 76.
King, John B., 253.
King & Watkins, 105.
Kingsbury, O. W., 70.
Kingsland—
Advance, The, 107.
Democrat, The, 108.
Kicker, The, 108.
Leader, The, 108.
News, The, 108.
Sauce, The, 108.
Kinney, E. C., 474.
Kinney, G. E., 95.
Kirkpatrick, F. C., 227.
Knight, John E. 15, 316, 323, 347.
Knobel, Chas., 148, 423, 435, 439.
Knott, R. S., 125.
Knoxville Democrat, The, 219.
Kokanour, E. L., 68.
Kokanour, P. M., 67.
Kokanour, Ray, 67.
Koontz, Enoch F., 436.
Kretschmer, Lon T., 96.
Krill, T. T., 421.
Kruse, Ed., 67.
Kuhn, M., 408, 450.
Ku Klux, The, 33.
Kuykendall, J. W., 388.

Lacotts, John, 49, 50.
Ladies' Cooking Club of Clarendon, 266.
La Due, P. A., 366.
Lafayette County, 220.
Lafayette County Democrat, The, 220.
Lafayette County Recorder, The, 220.
Lake City Dispatch, The, 120.
Lake City Times, The, 120.
Lake Shore Sentinel, The, 94.
Lake Village—
Chicot Press, The, 94.
Chicot-Sentinel, The, 94.
Chicot Spectator, 95.
Incubator, The, 95.
Southern Shield, The, 94.
Lamar Leader, The, 219.
Lamar News, The, 218.
Lamb, Lawrence, 415.
Lambert, Curtis C., 112.
Lambert, David, 343.
Lance, The (DeWitt), 50.
Lance, The (Leola), 170.
Landeney Bros., 48.
Landvoight, Ed., 399, 520, 595.
Portrait of, 400.
Landvoight, R. C., 276.
Lane, J. R., 296.
Langdon, J. E., 318.
Langford, Mrs. Cooper, 218.
Langford, J. C., 452.
Langley, Isom P., 98, 381.
Latta, Geo. G., 160.
Law, J. B., 491.
Lawless, A., 123.
Lawless, J. B. & Son, 123.
Lawrence County, 223.
Lawrence County—
Democrat, The, 226.
Journal, The, 226.
News, 653.
Republican, The, 227.
Statesman, The, 223.
Lawrence, J. B., 481.
Lawton & Harvey, 237.
Lawyer-Editors, 17.

Layman & Bros., 134.
Layman, H. D., 403.
Leachville Star, The, 262.
Leachville World's Cressett, 262.
Lead Hill—
Bugle, The, 78.
Herald, The, 81.
News, The, 81.
Sentinel, The, 246.
Leake & Lyles, 437.
Leaming, A. G., 652.
Leatherman, Frank M., 254, 278.
Lenow, Segal, 76.
Ledwidge, Chris, 384.
Lee County, 229.
Lee County Courier, 229.
Lee, F. C., 451, 452, 596.
Lee, S. B., 97.
Lee, Sam G., 87, 280.
Lee, S. R., 87.
Lee, W. T., 452.
Lee & Douglass, 208.
Lee & Williams, 208.
Leigh, A. F., 283.
Leigh, Robt. W., 35, 77, 92, 105, 113, 114, 159, 170, 198, 223, 305.
Leighton, Wm. R., 384, 433.
Leiper, W. D., 182, 597.
Lemmons, W. F., 397.
Leister, W. H., & Sons, 67.
Leslie—
Banner, The, 407.
Leslie Ledger, 653.
Leslieite, The, 407.
News, The, 407.
Trail Blazer, The, 407.
Lester, W. C., 241.
Levaca Reporter, The, 148.
Lewis, A. J., 396.
Lewis, Chas. H., 380.
Lewis, Herb P., 69, 70.
Biographical sketch of, 597.
Lewis, Morris, 225, 481.
Lewis, W. W., 285.
Lewis, Wyrick, 69.
Lewisville—
Democrat, The, 220.
Herald, The, 222.
News, The, 220.
Red River Post, The, 220.
Times, The, 220.
Lick, Chauncey, 421.
Life, The, 168.
Lightle, B. F., 265.
Liles, S. P., 229.
Lincoln County, 231.
Lincoln County—
Enterprise, The, 232.
Herald, The, 231.
Lance, The, 231.
Ledger, The, 231.
Sun, The, 232.
Lincoln, Louis C., 146.
Lincoln Sun, The, 468.
Lippe, Ira L., 308.
Linde, F. T., 164.
Linde, Dr. T. F., 160.
Lindsay, Chas. A., 300.
Lindsay, D. A., 227, 395, 396.
Lindsay, M. W., 30.
Lindsay, R. W., 298.
Lindsay, S. L., 296, 297.
Lindsay, Dr. T. J., 473.
Lindsay, W. M., 296.
Lindsay, W. R., 394, 397.
Linton, D. A., 109.
Linscott, Rufus L., 275, 276.
Little, J. T., 418, 488, 491.
Little River County, 230.
Little River County News, The, 233.
Little River County Pilot, The, 233.
Little Rock—
Advertiser, The, 386.
Advocate, The, 338.
Aegis, The, 355.
Arkansan, The, 364.
Arkansas African Methodist, The, 386.
Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical Journal, The, 363.
Arkansas Baptist, The, 351, 367.
Arkansas Baptist Review, The, 384.
Arkansas Banker, The, 389.
Arkansas Banner, The, 343.
Arkansas Campaign Gazette, 356.
Arkansas Christian, 382.
Arkansas Christian-Advocate, The, 364, 377.
Arkansas Churchman, The, 381.
Arkansas Commercial Traveler, The, 383.
Arkansas Democrat, The, 346.
Arkansas Echo, The, 382.
Arkansas Farmer, The, 346, 379.
Arkansas Farmer & Stockman, The, 381.
Arkansas Forest & Stream, The, 386.
Arkansas Free Presse, The, 366.
Arkansas Freeman, The, 362.
Arkansas Gazette, The, 42, 322.
Arkansas Grange, The, 364.
Arkansas Homestead, The, 384.
Arkansas Law Reporter, The, 387.
Arkansas Legionnaire, The, 390.
Arkansas Lutheran, The, 388.
Arkansas Magazine, The, 351.
Arkansas Mansion, The, 375.
Arkansas Methodist, The, 376, 377, 378.
Arkansas Oil & Mineral Journal, The, 390.
Arkansas Oil & Mineral News, The, 390.
Arkansas Pioneer, The, 388.
Arkansas Press, The, 380.
Arkansas Republican, The, 372.
Arkansas School Journal, 374, 381.
Arkansas Star, 343, 367.
Arkansas State Democrat, The, 346.
Arkansas Sunday School Journal, The, 387.
Arkansas Temperance Journal, 346.
Arkansas and Texas Advertiser, The, 364.
Arkansas Teacher, 388.
Arkansas Toothpick, The, 387.
Arkansas Traveler, The, 375.
Arkansas Valley, The, 379.
Arkansas Union (daily), The, 372.
Arkansas Union-Farmer, The, 390.
Arkansas Weather Bureau, The, 383.
Arkansas Wesleyan, The, 383.
Arkansas Whig, The, 346.
Arkansas Writer, The, 390.
A. O. U. W. Guide, The, 383.
Baptist and Commoner, The, 367.
Battle-Axe, The, 380.
Blackburn's Free South, 372.
Boy Scout, The, 390.
Call, The, 382.
Choctaw, The, 385.
Cotton Belt Magazine, The, 385.
Chronicle, The, 351, 354.
Clipper, The Little Rock, 387.
Conservative, The, 355.
Cotton Association News, The, 391.
Dawning, The, 390.
Day Dawn, The, 381.
Deaf Mute Optic, The, 374.

Dispatch, The (daily), 356.
Educational Journal, The, 383.
Enterprise, The, 387.
Evening Post, The, 386.
Free Lance, The, 388.
Gist, The, 383.
Guardsman, The, 390.
Herald, The (daily), 366.
Independent Democrat, The, 346.
Industrial Liberator, The, 380.
Intelligencer, The, 284.
I. O. O. F. Beacon Light, The, 387.
Journal, The, 354, 382.
Journal of Arkansas Educational Society, 391.
Journal of Arkansas Medical Society, 387.
Journal of Education, The, 363.
Ladies Journal, The, 379.
Liberal, The, 362.
Life of Little Rock, The, 379.
Masonic Trowel, The, 380.
Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate, 377.
Mirror, The, 389.
Mosaic Guide, The, 390.
National Democrat, The, 366, 386.
New Democrat, The, 352, 366.
News, The, 354, 355.
News, The, Little Rock Daily, 387.
Old Line Democrat, The, 351.
Pantagraph, The, 355.
Patriculanian, The, 389.
Political Intelligencer, The, 341.
Post, The Evening, 382.
Progress, The, 304.
Public Ledger, The, 355.
Pulaskian, The, 389.
Pythian Advocate, The, 384.
Recorder, The, 379.
Republican, The Little Rock, 355, 356.
Revolution, The, 386.
Rose City Globe, The, 355.
Rural Southwest, The, 374.
Rural and Workman, The, 379.
St. John's Educator, The, 374.
Saturday Bee, The, 383.
Scottish Rite Banner, The, 389.
Search Light, The, 387.
Sketch Book, The, 387.
Southern Breeze, The, 386.
Southern Construction News, The, 386.
State, The, 380.
State Republican, The, 384.
Staats-Zeitung, The, 363.
Southern Guardian, The, 387.
Southern States, The, 354.
Southern Rising Wave of Temperance, The, 379.
Spirit of Arkansas, The, 364.
Star, The, 366.
Temperance Banner, The, 374.
Times, The, 341, 343.
Trade Record, The, 389.
Tribune, The, 346, 383.
True Democrat, The, 345, 374.
True Republican, The, 363.
Union Labor Bulletin, The, 386.
Watch-on-the-Rhine, The, 389.
Wesleyan Methodist, 377.
Wheel Enterprise, The, 381.
Woman's Chronicle, The, 380.
Y. W. C. A. News, The, 388.
Little Worker, The, 79.
Livingston, A. F., 115, 142, 598.
Livingston, J. A., 143, 304, 518, 598.
Livingston, Mrs. Ruby E., 506, 507, 513.
Livingston & Ellis, 304.
Locke, D. B., 122.
Locke, L. C., 122.
Locke, Col. M. F., 122.
Locke, W. J., 193.
Locke & Son, 220.
Lockport, R. S., 164.
Lockesburg—
Alliance, The, 443.
Chronicle, The, 443.
Sevier County Democrat, The, 444.
Tocsin, The, 444.
Tribune, The, 443.
Loesch, Henry, 319.
Logan County, 235.
Logan, Jno. S., 15, 30.
Logan, S. H., 218.
Logan & Sterne, 124.
Logdson, Jas. A., 292.
Lonoke County, 239.
Lonoke—
Citizen, The, 244.
Democrat, The, 239, 242.
Guard, 244.
Ledger, The, 244.
News, The, 244.
Longley, Mrs. Mattie E., 449.
Loughborough, Mrs. M. W., 379.
Love, Ben, 59.
Love, John, 306.
Love, J. F., 371.
Lowe, Augustus, 245.
Lowe, J. B., 91.
Lower, Geo. H., 160, 162, 163, 164, 513.
Lowry, A. G., 176.
Lowry Bros., 176.
Lowry, J. H., 176, 177.
Lowry, Jno. P., 176.
Lucas, Ed., 135, 232.
Lucas, Judge H. R., 231.
Lucas, O. M., 368.
Lucas, W. A., 394.
Lucey, Father J. M., 16, 387, 418.
Lucey, Nick, 438.
Lucey, Thomas Elmore, 303, 598.
Luckie, Carter, 207.
Luckie & Eaton, 207.
Luckie & Robinson, 202.
Lucy, W. N., 407.
Ludwig, O. C., 9, 15, 17, 53, 142, 143, 216, 301, 382, 387, 469, 500, 599.
Luxora Leader, The, 202.
Lyles & Barnard, 485.
Lyman, C. H., 135.
Lyman, Frank, 203, 205, 221.
Lyman, F. H., 208.
Lyman, F. K., 48, 135.
Lynn & Gill, 203.

McAlexander, Dr. Z. P., 225.
McArthur, T. C., 68.
McCall & Thornton, 279.
McCall, Paul J., 491.
McCauley, John C., 478.
McCauley & Palmer, 477.
McCausey, B. J. and D. L., 148.
McChesney, R. W., 195.
McClelland, Isaac, 170.
McClelland, J. M., 67, 601.
McClinton, R., 356.
McClure, Judge John, 17, 333, 359, 366.
McClure, J. H., & Co., 436.
McClure, M., 194.
McCorkle, A. B., 175.

McCorkle, Claude, 176, 270, 601.
McConnell, E. T., 216.
McConnell, H. L., 360, 483.
McConnell & Jamison, 216.
McConnell, Claude and Ed. W., 97.
McConnell, Ed., 175.
McConnell, Ed. Jr., 501.
McConnell, Ed. and Son, 271.
McConnell, L. C., 177.
McConnell, Philip, 99.
McCoy, Jas. B., 296.
Mcullough, D. A., 184, 185.
McCrimmon & McGuire, 485.
McCrory Enterprise, The, 482.
McCrory Home News, The, 482.
McCullough, S. A., 449.
McDaniel, W. A. H., 130, 172.
McDawson, J., 186.
McDermot, Rev. Geo. H., 387.
McDonald, J. M., 421.
McDonald, R. M., 314.
McDowell, J. F., 106.
McDowell, T. J., 232.
McElyear, Joe, 157.
McFarlane, R. W., 437.
McGehee, W. E., 67.
McGehee News, The, 136.
McGovern, T. P., 102.
McGuire, C. H., 282, 321, 487.
McGuire, Dr. M. M., 16, 379, 484, 487, 496, 601.
McGuire, W. F., 321.
McIllwaine, W. J., 380.
McIntosh, Walter A., 239.
McInturf, Dan W., 408.
McIntruf, W. D., 236.
McKay, Jessie, 433.
McKenzie, H. B., 271, 602.
McKinley, W. L., 403.
McKinney, E. J. A., 371.
McKinney, W. E., 300.
McKinney, W. M., 261.
McKinney, Young, 145.
McKethan, Dr., 291.
McKethan, J. C., 263.
McLaughlin, John, 49, 55, 171.
McLaughlin, Rev. J., 99.
McMillan, Gilbert, 299.
McMurray, James, 48, 94.
McMurray, John T., 48, 94.
McNary, J. O., 117.
McNeil Columbian, The, 111.
McNish, S. A., 220, 473.
McQueen, A. L., 148.
McRaven, T. G., 293.
McRaven, Thos. G., 449.
McRae Enterprise, The, 474.
McRae Progress, The, 473, 474.
McReynolds, S. D., 64.
Mack, W. H., 271.
Madden, Dudley B., 270.
Madison—
  Free Press, The, 401.
  Journal, The, 401.
  Pioneer, The, 401.
Madison County, 245.
Madison County—
  Democrat, The, 245.
  Record, The, 245.
Magazine—
  Crook's Weekly, 236.
  Gazette, The, 236.
  Powder Horn, The, 236.
  Serpent, The, 236.
  Times, The, 236.
Magnolia—
  Banner, The, 110.
  Border Sentinel, The, 110.
  Columbia Banner, The, 110.
  Journal, The, 111.
  Magnolian, The, 110.
  Magnolia Flower, The, 110.
  News, The, 111.
  Southern Clarion, The, 109.
  State Press, The, 109.
  Vindicator, The, 109.
Mallett, J. M., 457.
Mallory, S. W., 492.
Malone, W. J., 237.
Malvern—
  Guard, The, 183.
  Home Journal, The, 182.
  Journal, The, 182, 184.
  Meteor, The, 182.
  News, The, 185.
  Record, The, 182, 185.
  Searchlight, The, 185.
Mammoth Spring—
  Democrat, The, 153.
  Monitor, The, 153.
  Morning Daily, The, 153.
  Progress, The, 154.
  Sun, The, 154.
Manilla Bulletin, The, 262.
Mann, Claude, 182, 184, 497, 518, 602.
Mann, Geo. B., 270.
Mann, G. W., 160.
Mann, R. C., 474.
Mansfield—
  Alliance Patriot, The, 440.
  American, The, 440.
  Horse Shoe, The, 440.
  Messenger, The, 440.
  News, The, 440.
Marble City Sentinel, The, 245.
Marcum & Adams, 67.
Marion County, 248.
Marion Herald, The, 128.
Marion Reform, The, 128.
Marianna—
  Courier, The, 229.
  Courier-Index, The, 229.
  Index, The, 229.
Marion & Felton, 90.
Marked Tree Gazette, The, 294, 503.
Marked Tree, Origin of Name, 294.
Marianna Tribune, The, 294.
Marion County, 248.
Marley, W. L., 64.
Marmaduke—
  Cackler, The, 171.
  Messenger, The, 171.
  Observer, The, 171.
Marrs, S. E., 463.
Marshall—
  Dollar Times, The, 407.
  Educator, The, 408.
  Mountain Echo, The, 407.
  Mountain Wave, The, 408.
  New Era, The, 407.
  Republican, The, 408.
  Searcy County Enterprise, The, 408.
Martin, A. W., 452.
Martin, Clyde W., 452, 455.
Martin & Bull, 453.
Martin & Craine, 452.
Martin, Dick, 438.
Martin, John, 245.
Martin, J. E., 146.
Martin, James T., 393.
Martin, M. L., 64, 491.

Martin & Brady, 200.
Martin, Thos. L., 393.
Marvel Herald, The, 290, 482.
Maryhattianna Herald, The, 249.
Maryhattianna Signal, The, 249.
Mase, Sidney Warren, 319.
Mason, Frank, 248.
Mason, Geo. W., 453.
Masonic Trowel, The, 226.
Massey & Hamilton, 438.
Massey, J. R., 262, 433, 440.
Massey, J. W., 440.
Massey, Richard, 440.
Matheney, C. B., 148, 238.
Matheney, M. P., 255, 370.
Matheney, W. M., 296.
Massey, J. W., 440.
Massey, Richard, 440.
Matheney, C. B., 148, 238.
Matheney, M. P., 255, 370.
Matheney, W. M., 296.
Matthes, Barry, 255.
Matthews, A. C., 305.
Matthews, Allen, 308.
Matthews, Chas., 161, 162.
Matthews, Don & F. N., 248, 250, 602.
Matthews, F. N., 428.
Matthews, Hugh, 301.
Matthews, Jessie, 154.
Matthews, J. L., 241.
Matthews, J. L. W., 282.
Matthews, Q. L. W., 228.
Matthews, W. A., 57.
Matthews, W. D., 384, 600.
Mattingly, T. W., 387, 602.
Maxwell, Charles and Henry, 194.
Mayers, Gen. A. G., 124, 416.
Mayhall, L. C., 261.
Maynard Backlog, The, 397.
Maynard, Lafayette, 102.
Maynard, L. F., 103, 130, 223, 474.
Maynard Northeast Arkansas Enterprise, 397.
Maynard Pilot, The, 394.
Mays, T. C., 161, 172, 404, 602.
Mays, Will H., 501.
Mead & Sparks, 209.
Meadier, A. A., 436.
Meador, Dr. C. V., 160, 352, 372.
Meador, Stephen P., 99, 101, 501.
Meadows, C. A. M., 273.
Melbourne—
Clipper, The, 201, 208.
Democrat, 201.
Register, The, 201.
Tidings, The, 201.
Times, The, 155.
Mena—
American, The, 298.
Democrat, The, 297.
Daily Herald, The, 298.
Daily News, The, 298.
Daily Scorpion, The, 298.
Daily Times, The, 298.
Dispatch, The, 298.
Dixie Press, 297.
Gazette, The, 297.
New Era, The, 297.
News-Democrat, The, 298.
Star, The, 297, 298, 503.
Merrell, A. M., 68.
Merrett, W. G., 152.
Merritt, Ed., 466.
Merritt, Miss Meah, 466.
Messenger, John, 96.
Meser, C., 382.
Methodist Press, The, 377.
Metzger, Raymond L., 51.
Midland Post, The, 441.
Milburn, J. H., 368.
Millar, Dr. A. C., 17, 378, 501, 507, 603.
Miles, J. B., 287.
Miles, Jno. R., 288.
Millen, H. A., 277, 494.
Miller, Alicia, 154.
Miller, Charles, 436, 438.
Miller, Clio W., 91.
Miller, E. H., 106.
Miller, G. E., 92.
Miller, Gladys, 154.
Miller, Henry J., 142, 239, 308, 384, 392, 603.
Miller, Henry J., 115.
Miller, I. N., 154.
Miller, Jas. A., 426, 427.
Miller, Rev. M. J., 164.
Miller, J. N., 98.
Miller, J. W., 98.
Miller, R., 131.
Miller & Lanin, 92.
Mills, S. S. P., 234.
Mills, T. B. & Co., 364.
Mills, Word H., 161.
Milner, Rev. H. P., 304, 603.
Milstead, L. C., 319.
Milton, H., 468.
Mineral Springs—
Courier, The, 190.
Home Journal, The, 189.
Model Christian, 189.
Times, The, 190.
Vim, The, 190.
Minor, J. B., 81.
Mississippi County, 257.
Mitchell, C. E., 179, 251.
Mitchell, Prof. James, 16, 37, 326, 347, 349, 496.
Portrait of, 348.
Biographical sketch of, 603.
Mitchell, J. M. & Co., 135.
Mitchell, Dr. L. B., 239.
Mitchell, S. T., 190.
Mitchell, W. S., 349.
Mizelle, Jas. F., 292.
Moffat, W. A., 139.
Moffitt & Mayfield, 218.
Monette Sun, The, 130.
Monroe County, 263.
Monroe County—
Citizen, The, 263, 503.
Mirror, The, 266.
Sun, The, 265.
Monroe, C. A., 273.
Monroe, C. T., 215.
Monte Ne Herald, The, 70.
Montgomery County, 267.
Montgomery County Democrat, The, 267.
Montgomery County Times, The, 267.
Montgomery, C. B., 279.
Monticelo—
Advance, The, 139.
Advance-Monticellonian, The, 138, 503.
Guardian, The, 138.
Monticellonian, The, 138.
Sage of Monticello, The, 138.
Mooney, C. P. J., 215, 502.
Monroe, C. T., 391.
Montgomery, S. H., 413.
Moore, C. E., 89.
Moore, David, 458.
Moore, D. W., 89.
Moore, E. B., 62, 89, 382, 463, 605.
Moore, Eugene, 301.
Moore, F. M., 235, 405.

Moore, Jesse B., 451.
Moore, John, 466.
Moore, L. H., 386.
Moore, Rev. N. P., 96.
Moore, W. B., 62, 89, 463.
Moore, W. C., 55.
Moore, W. M., 321.
Moore, W. W., 463.
Moore & Cass, 105.
Moore & Overstreet, 92.
Moore & Stainback, 135.
Moore & Wilson, 92.
Morgan, Geo. W., 225.
Morgan, G. W. & W. S., 225.
Morgan, W. S., 447.
Morgan's Buz-Saw, 447.
Morphy, W. H., 162.
Morrell, Rev. A. B., 441.
Morrill, E. B., 308.
Morrill, E. B. & Z., 301.
Morrill, J. J., 87, 88, 131, 280, 305, 479.
Morrilton—
  Arkansas Republican, The, 114.
  Clipper, The, 113.
  Democrat, The, 113.
  Dollar, The, 114.
  Evangel, The, 115.
  Gospel Searchlight, The, 115.
  Headlight, The, 113.
  Messenger, The, 114.
  Pilot, The, 114.
  Plebian, The, 114.
  Southern Youth, The, 114.
  Springfield College Collegian, The, 115.
  Star, The, 115.
  State, The, 113.
  Voice, The, 113.
  Unit, The, 113.
Morris, Bishop John B., 387.
Morris, M. C., 321, 379.
Morris, W. L., 288, 303, 399, 434, 487.
Morton, B. B., 394.
Morton, T. B., 132, 208, 520, 605.
Morton & Clayton, 384.
Mosley, T. C., 379.
Moss, P. W., 172.
Moss, W. P., 401.
Mound City Post, The, 171.
Mount Judea Times, The, 273.
Mountain Home—
  Citizen, The, 59.
  Educator, The, 79.
  Sun, The, 147.
Mountain Signal, The, 295.
Mountain View—
  Blade, The, 449.
  Democrat, The, 450.
  Enterprise, The, 450.
  Expositor, The, 449.
  News, The, 450.
  Ozark Times, The, 449.
  Record, The, 449.
Mourning, T. B., 303.
Moyer, S. A., 457, 458.
Moyer, Willis T., 60, 206, 474.
Moyers, C. W., 115.
Mulberry—
  Democrat, The, 123.
  Messenger, The, 123.
  Siftings, The, 123.
  Times, The, 123.
Mulberry & Trice, 482.
Mulkey, J. K., 288.
Munday, J. F., 303.
Munn, Geo. B., 270.
Murlin, A. D., 497, 525.
Murphy, J. C., 273.
Murray, Arthur, 16, 209, 606.
Murray, W. P., 274.
Murray & Young, 274.
Musgrove, W. G., 159.
Musgrove, W. H., 49.
Mutual Beneficiary, The, 67.
Myers, C. A., 139.
Myers, L. P., 483, 494.

Nabors, W. H., 110.
Names of Arkansas Newspapers, Peculiar, 38.
Nance, John W., 67.
Napoleon News, The, 137.
Napoleon Planter, The, 31, 137.
Nash, Mrs. Anna, 100.
Nash, Duncan, 292.
Nash, Ithey, 100.
Nashville News, 190.
Nashville Times, The, 191.
National Democrat, The, 160.
National Editorial Association, 519.
National Springs News, The, 237.
Naylor, F. A., 350.
Naylor, Geo. C., 349 ,350, 606.
Naylor, Norve, 423.
Neal, James, 68.
Neal, Tom W., 83.
Neal, W. M., 287.
Necrological, 532.
Neil's State Gazette, 83.
Neil, Bernard, 100.
Nelson, W. H., Sr., 449.
Nelson, W. H., Jr., 449.
Nelson, Winfield, 449.
Nelson & Hixon, 449.
Nesler, Miss Lucile, 115.
Nevada County, 269.
Nevada County News, 272.
Nevada County Picayune, 270.
Newark Journal, The, 200.
Newburg Magnet, The, 202.
Newburg Wheel, The, 202.
Newburn, John R., 351.
Newman, Maj. Charles Gordon, 15, 209, 416, 494, 497, 519, 607.
  Portrait of, 211.
Newman, J. E., 369, 471.
Newman, John R., 16, 76, 500, 514, 611.
Newman & Lebold, 76.
Newman, M., 77, 503, 514.
Newman & King, 76.
Newman, Thomas S., 76, 610.
Newport—
  Citizen, The, 206.
  Democrat, The, 205.
  Herald, The, 205.
  Independent, The, 205.
  News, The, 205.
  Spectator, The, 205.
Newspaper Duels, 25.
Newspaper Statistics of Arkansas, 17.
Newspapers, Number Established, 34.
Newton County, 273.
Newton County Blade, 273.
Newton, Ed., 319.
Newton, C. P., 241, 502, 611.
Nickell, H. A., 91, 151.
Nickell, Little Jack, 150.
Noland, Chas. F. M., 15, 192, 314, 612.
Norfolk Enterprise, 60.
North Arkansas Farmer & Fruit Grower, The, 153.
North Arkansas Herald, The, 59, 80.
North Arkansas Nugget, 155.

North Arkansas Weekly, The, 79.
North Arkansas Star, The, 89.
North Arkansas Times, The, 195.
North Little Rock—
African Methodist, The, 391.
Arkansawyer, The, 391.
Commercial, The, 391.
Headlight, The, 391.
Incident, The, 391.
News, The, 392.
News-Sentinel, The, 392.
Republican, The, 391.
Times, The, 391.
Northwestern Editorial Association Excursion to Arkansas in 1875, 520.
Norton, H. A., 267.
Noted Editors of Early Statehood, 15.
Nowlin, S. H., 364.
Nunn, S. B., 138.
Nunnally, Dr. R. B., 230.

Ogg, Howard S., 69.
Ogg, Sam B., 69.
Oil and Mineral News, The, 159.
Okolona Messenger, The, 100.
Ola—
Enterprise, The, 491.
Headlight, The, 491.
News, The, 491.
Pilot, The, 487.
Old, Chas. C., 438; 439, 440, 441.
Old Jackson Defender, The, 396.
"Old Lady" of the Arkansas Press, The, 41.
"Old Lead," 119.
Old-time Editors, Portraits of, 45.
Oldham, C. B., 226, 303, 457.
Oldham & Mourning, 303.
O'Neal, Pat, 430.
Orear, J. D., 168.
Biographical sketch of, 612.
Original Arkansas Newspaper Booster, The, 285.
Osborn, W. S., 130.
Osceola—
Commonwealth, The, 261.
Democrat, The, 261.
Press, The, 261.
Times, The, 257.
O'Sullivan, Dan, 314, 354, 362, 366, 373, 494.
Otey & Otey, 258.
Ouachita County, 275.
Ouachita County—
Commercial, The, 98.
Conference Journal, The, 98.
Ripples, The, 99.
Signal, The, 99.
Telegraph, The, 278.
Ourv, Chas., 307.
Oury, Thos. F., 399.
Oury, W. L., 386, 535, 613.
Ousley, Kit, 161.
Overholt, Chas. W., 402.
Overton, G. E., 240.
Owen, A. M., 172.
Owen, Frances A., 377.
Owen, J. I., 491.
Owen, J. P., 61, 245.
Owens Mack C., 87.
Ozan News, The, 178.
Ozark, The, 79.
Ozark—
Democrat, The, 149.
Enterprise, The, 149.
Rustler, The, 150.
Sun, The, 149.
Tablet, The, 149.

Padgett, Thos. B., 198.
Page, John H., 95, 204, 486, 614.
Palladium, The, 71.
Palmer, C. E., 253, 614.
Palmer, L. A., 314.
Pangburn News, The, 474.
Paraclifta—
Cossatot Twister, The, 444.
Red River Valley Democrat, The, 444.
Southwestern Democrat, The, 444.
Times, The, 444.
Paragould—
Democrat, The, 172.
Events, The, 172.
Linch Pin, The, 172.
Press, The, 172.
Record, The, 172.
Times, The, 172.
Paris—
Arkansas Magnet, The, 237.
Eagle, The, 237.
Express, The, 236.
Fair Dealer, The, 237.
National Panacea, The, 237.
People's Friend, The, 237.
Progress, The, 237.
Times, The, 237.
Tribune, 652.
White Ribboner, The, 237.
Park Nuggett, The, 273.
Parkdale News, The, 58.
Parke, A. W., 314 388, 389, 615.
Parke, Major Frank, 415.
Parke, Frank Jr., 428.
Parker, Carleton, 112.
Parker, Chas. C., 281.
Parker, Chas. J., 280, 281, 615.
Parker, Edgar B., 145, 146, 455.
Parker, Geo. L., 114, 301.
Parker, Harry E., 435.
Parker, J. B., 145, 146, 429, 435, 615.
Parker, S. G., 206.
Parkin Sentinel, The, 130.
Parks, J. S., 426, 616.
Parks, W. P., 177.
Pate, J. A., 458.
Pathfinder, The, 174.
Patridge, I. M., 466.
Patridge & Reagan, 466.
Patterson, Chas. L., 466.
Patterson, F. S., 292.
Patterson, H. W., 408.
Patterson, N. W., 149.
Patton, B. Earl, 387.
Patton, R. C., 387.
Patton, W. J., 361, 362.
Paul, John P., 387.
Paul, R. O., 321.
Paxton, J. M., 298.
Payne, Brodie, 169.
Payne, Chas. L., 103.
Payne, J. B., 109.
Peach Orchard Press, The, 102.
Pearce, H. B., 419.
Pearce, W. H., 402.
Pea Ridge Advertiser, The, 74.
Pea Ridge Pod, The, 73.
Pearre, L. A., 442.
Pease, Frank, 98, 160.
Peek, Major T. C., 17, 159, 160, 161, 163, 277, 326, 333, 352, 353, 366, 616.
Peel, Mrs. Frank, 64, 65.

Penick, S. O., 394.
Penn Bros. & Murphy, 91.
Penn, J. W., 481.
Penn & McNiel, 116.
Pennington, Ed., 415.
Penney, James, 444.
Pentecost, J., 192.
Pepoon, Percy, 447.
Peques, R. L., 96.
Peques & Son, 444.
Perdue, L. W., 56.
Perkey, B. T., 61.
Perrine, A. W., 68.
Perry Advertiser, The, 283.
Perry Blade, The, 283.
Perry County, 282.
Perry, Dan J., 91.
Perry, Jno. T., 484.
Perry & Spear, 91.
Perryman, J. K., 302.
Perryman, J. F., 237.
Perryville—
Fourche Valley Times, The, 282.
Perry County News, The, 282.
Review, The, 282
Rocket, The, 282.
Scimitar, The, 283.
Peters, Wayne O., 131.
Peterson, W. H., 472.
Pettigrew Journal, The, 247.
Pettigrew, J. R., 17, 30, 452, 453, 465, 617.
Pettit, Louis, 382.
Pew, Thos. J., 322.
Phelps, H. M., 128, 224, 294.
Phillips, Boen, 447, 448.
Phillips County, 284.
Phillips County Democratic Central Committee, 287.
Phillips County Democrat, 290.
Phillips, L. W., 438.
Phillips, M., 56.
Phillips-Monroe Leader, 290.
Phillips, N .S., 170.
Phillips, Perry, 74.
Phillips, T. C., 447.
Phillips, T. M., 437.
Phillips, W. F., 430.
Pierce, H. A., 314, 494.
Piggott—
Argus, The, 103.
Banner, The, 103.
Critic, The, 103.
Pike, Gen. Albert ,15, 16, 29, 284, 313, 339.
Portrait of, 340.
Biography of, 617.
Pike County, 291.
Pike County—
Banner, The, 291.
Cannon Ball, The, 292.
Courier, The, 292.
Pioneer Republican, The, 153.
Pine Bluff—
American, The, 207.
Bulletin, The, 208.
Commercial, The, 207, 210.
Courier, The, 214.
Democrat, The, 207.
Dispatch, The, 208.
Eagle, The, 208.
Enterprise, The, 207.
Graphic, The, 207, 213.
Hornet, The, 214.
Independent, The, 208.
Orthopolitan, The, 208.
Press, The, 208.
Press-Eagle, The, 208.
Republican, The, 207, 214.
So. Vindicator, The, 208.
True Reformer, 207, 214.
Pine Torch, The, 177.
Pipkin, W. Minor, 296.
Pittman, Dr. N. R., 370.
Pitts, T. T., 49, 239, 263, 265, 307, 479.
Plainview Herald, The, 491.
Plank, Will Jr., 65.
Plank, W. H., 65, 70.
Plumlee, W. C., 408.
Plummer & Treadwell, 214.
Plummerville Enterprise, The, 115.
Plummerville News, The, 115.
Plummerville Pilot, The, 115.
Pocahontas—
Black River Standard, The, 393.
Clipper, The, 396.
Courier, The, 393.
Father Grabiel, The, 392.
Free Press, The, 394.
Herald, The, 393.
News, The, 393.
Observer, The, 393.
Randolph County Courier, The, 393.
Randolph County Democrat, The, 396.
Randolph Express, The, 293.
Randolph Republican, The, 393.
Scalpel, The, 393.
Spring River News, The, 394.
Star-Herald, The, 394.
Times-Dispatch, The, 396.
Poinsett County, 293.
Pollard's Democrat, 143.
Pollard, J. H., 111, 143, 147.
Polk County, 295.
Polk County Democrat, The, 297.
Pope County, 301.
Pope County Militia War, The, 302.
Pope County Record, The, 304.
Pope County Reflector, The, 301.
Pope, Ernest, 431.
Pope, Gov. John, 217.
Pope, Major William Fontaine, 27, 28.
Poppe, Rev. A. H., 388.
Porter, A. R., 192.
Porter, O. C., 253, 255.
Porter & Boswell, 114.
Porter, R. G., 376.
Portia Free Press, The, 225.
Pound, T. L., 488, 491, 497, 518, 618.
Powe, A. A., 427.
Powell, C. M., 235.
Powell, C. R., 369.
Powell, W. T., 436.
Powell, W. W., 155.
Powhatan Times, The, 223.
Powhatan Visitor, The, 225.
Poynter, J. P., 50, 55.
Prairie County, 305.
Prairie County—
Appeal, The, 306.
Citizen, The, 306.
Democrat, The, 306.
Echo, The, 305.
Observer, The, 306.
Organ, The, 308.
Prairie Farmer, The, 51.
Prairie Gem, The, 306.
Prairie Grove—
Herald, The, 468.
News, The, 468.
Record, The, 468.
Prairie View Exchange, The, 237.
Prather, Wm., 56.
Preacher-Editors, 16.

Preddy & Putney, 138.
Press, The, 171.
Press Association of Arkansas, 492.
Press Censors, The, 31.
Press of Little Rock, The, 309.
Prescott—
Banner, The, 269.
Candid Opinion, The, 272.
Clipper, The, 269.
Democrat, The, 271.
Dinner Horn, The, 272.
Dispatch, The, 269.
Fruit Grower, The, 269.
Graphic, The, 271.
News, The Daily, 269.
Paragraph, The, 271.
Picayune, The, 269.
People's Tribune, The, 271.
Times, The, 271.
Prewett, John M., 229, 230.
Price, Clint, 52.
Price, Frank J., 466.
Price, John G., 16, 493, 465, 617.
Price, R. H., 455.
Price, Thos. E., 220.
Price, T. F., 466.
Pruniski, John, 392.
Pryor, Rev. John, 133.
Pryor, Roger A., 233.
Pulliam, John, 90.
Purkins & Gates, 178.
Purkins, J. E., 178.
Purkins, J. H., 393.
Pyle & Ober, 216.

Quesenbury, Wm., 15, 409, 413, 450, 460, 462.
Quid Nunc The, 59.
Quinn & Coley, 233.
Quinn, J. T., 237.
Quinn, J. W., 437, 443.
Quinn, L. E., 233.
Quitman—
Anchor, The, 106.
College Author, The, 106.
Democratic Guard, The, 106.
Enterprise, The, 106.
Light, The, 106.
Monitor, The, 106.
Tribune, The, 106.

Radical, The, 177.
Ragland, Clyde, 304.
Ragland, W. C., 304.
Raiford, R. R., 95.
Raines & Dannby, 107.
Raines J. M., 16, 87, 107, 132, 295, 452, 481, 618.
Raines, J. M., Comments on the Newspaper Business, 88.
Ramsauer, L. M., 481.
Ramsden, R. A., 122.
Ramsey, A. A., 138.
Ramsey, Curtis, 138.
Ramsey, Earle, 443.
Raney, Walter W., 482.
Ransom, D. A., 151.
Ratcliffe, T. J., 393.
Ratteree, Wm. A., 235.
Rauert, Ernest C., 267, 452.
Raulston, W. E., 305.
Ravenden Springs
Eye Opener, The, 397.
Hustler, The, 397.
Weekly News, The, 397.
Ray, C. W., 103.
Ray, R. C., 404.
Ray, T. F., 102.
Raymond, C. R., 121.
Read, Mrs. Lessie S., 464, 467.
Read, Opie P., 27, 240, 315, 327, 336, 373, 374, 375, 619.
Portrait of, 337.
Ready, Mrs. E. S., 287.
Ready-print Business, The, 524.
Reagan, H. F., 466.
Reardon, L. J., 344.
Reaves, W. F., 408.
Rector—
Arkansas Citizen, The, 103.
Newsboy, The, 103.
Pilgrim's Progress, The, 103.
Post, The, 103.
Star, The, 103.
Vitascope, The, 103.
Rector, Elias, 27.
Rector, Geo. L., 190.
Rector, Henry M., 160.
Redfield Star, The, 215.
Red River Post, The, 181.
Redwine, L. M., 437.
Reece & Emory, 437.
Reece, W. A., 91.
Reed, John H., 341.
Reese, S. R., 273.
Reeves, T. E., 105.
Reid Chas. C., Sr., 113.
Reminiscences of Arkansas Press Association, 513.
Renfroe, B. F., 148.
Renfroe, B. P., 122, 236, 490, 491.
Renfroe, J. F., 468.
Renfroe, Jno. S., 122.
Renfroe, R. B., 127.
Reno, Harry O., 161.
Republican, The, DeWitt, 50.
Republican, The, Little Rock, 51, 355, 356, 384.
Republican, The, Rogers, 53.
Republican, The, Stuttgart, 67.
Reporter, The, DeWitt, 50.
Reporter, The, Hamburg, 56.
Reporter, The, Waldron, 405.
Review, The, Stuttgart, 53.
Reynolds, T. K., 62.
Reynolds, W. W., 61.
Rhea, Wm. H., 306.
Rhett, P. B., Jr., 148.
Rhodes, J. W., Jr., 257.
Rice, Chas. E., 341.
Rice, Geo. W., 436.
Rice, J. W., 436.
Rice & Patterson, 308.
Rice, Col. P. H., 235, 405.
Richardson, Charles, 463, 464.
Richardson, C. E., 174.
Richardson, G., 198.
Richmond Enquirer, The, 233.
Richmond News, The, 233.
Riggs, E. Marion, 167.
Riggs, John A., 165, 166, 524, 619.
Riley, J. C., 223, 227.
Rimes, Tom W., 278.
Ringo, Frank, 355.
Rison Alliance-Advertiser, The, 108.
Rison, A. W., 457.
Rison Rand Saw, The, 107.
Ritter, C. A., 319.
Roane, Sam C., 48.
Roberts, Pearlie, 50.
Roberts, R. W., 235.

Robertson & Carpenter, 446.
Robertson, C. A., 102.
Robertson, J. E., 243.
Robbins, R. P., 53, 65, 116, 391, 621.
Robins, Mrs. F. M., 142.
Robins, Frank E., 142, 507.
Robins, J. W., 142.
Robinson, Carl, 154.
Robinson, Dr. J. H., 76.
Robinson, Wm., 304.
Rochester, E. P., 81.
Rockwell, Edward, 393.
Rocky Comfort Herald, The, 233.
Roddy, Rev. J. M., 92.
Rogers, B. J., 76.
Rogers & Beeson, 76.
Rogers, Emmett, 116.
Rogers—
  Champion, The, 61, 65.
  Cooperative Press, The, 67.
  Democrat, The, 66, 503.
  Enterprise, The, 67.
  Journal, The, 67.
  Leader, The, 67.
  Post, The, 67.
  Republican, The, 67.
Roleson, Fletcher, 129, 318.
Romance of the Osceola Times, 257.
Rose, George, 525.
Ross, A. L., 126.
Ross, Andrew, 270.
Ross & Hays, 100.
Ross, L. M., 261.
Ross, W. L., 270.
Rowland, W. T., 99.
Rousan, Ada Lee, 24, 257, 516.
Rousan, Leon, 16, 257, 496, 621.
Routzong, H. B., 60, 198.
Roysden, De la Fletcher, 15, 94.
Ruddell, Will, 199.
Ruff, Dr. Homer E., 397.
Ruff, Mrs. Laura Allen, 134, 622.
Rule, George, 244.
Russ, John, 473.
  Rule, George, Jr., 244.
Rule, Clifton, 244.
Russell, C. I., 452.
Russell, Herald, The, 479.
Russell, J. L., 80, 93.
Russell, W. C., 93.
Russell, W. H. H., 194.
Russellville—
  Arkansas Evangel, The, 302.
  Arkansas Teacher, The, 302.
  Courier, The, 304.
  Courier-Democrat, The, 302.
  Evangel, The, 304.
  Herald, The, 301.
  National Tribune, 302.
  Record, The, 304.
  Revivalist, The, 304.
  Siftings, The, 304.
  Tribune, The, 304.
Ruth, John, 15, 275.
Rutherford, A. H., 344.
Rutherford, Minnie U., 237, 272.
Rutherford, W. H., 170.
Rutherford, R. B., 415.
Ryan, George, 300.
Ryan & Murray, 209.
Ryan, John George, 208.
Ryan, S. C., 83, 209.
Ryan, Gen. W. H. C., 208.

Sabine, Jno. G., 255.
Saddler, C. R., 237.
Saddler, H. G., 235.
Sage of Monticello, The, 83.
Sailor, C. L., 228, 283.
Sailor, Miss L., 283.
Sain, D. B., 190.
St. Francis County, 399.
St. Francis Valley Herald, The, 402.
St. John, A. W., 299.
St. John, E. W., 299.
St. John, R. R., 299.
St. John, V. W., 295, 296, 299.
  Portrait of, 298.
St. Paul Mountain Air, The, 247.
Salem—
  Banner, The, 154.
  Informer, The, 154.
  Sentinel-Republican, 156.
  Sun, The, 157.
Saline County, 403.
Saline Courier, The, 403.
Saline County Digest, The, 403.
Sallis, J. W., 218.
Sallis, Threadgill & Sallis, 218.
Salone, A. M., 222.
Sampson, S. M., 100.
Samuel, Louis M., 317.
Sanders, C. R., 267.
Sanders, Jno. R., 97.
Sands, Geo. L., 390.
Sanford, A. J., 235.
Sarber, J. N., 149.
Saunders & Forest, 415.
Saunders, James, 415.
Scarborough, Jas. A., 111.
Scarborough, Jos. A., 276.
Schaefer, Robert O., 164, 169, 386, 507, 508, 518, 519, 525.
  Portrait of, 495.
Schaefer & Garrett, 386.
Schaver, O. C., 653.
Schaver, R. G., Jr., 298.
Schoonover, R. N. 396.
Scoll, Ed., 234.
Scott County, 405.
Scott County Citizen, 652.
Scott County Record, The, 405.
Scott, Miss Fannie, 496.
Scott, Herman, 436.
Scott, J. M., Assassination of, 287.
Scott, J. V., 251, 255.
Scott, Jno. R. H., 303.
Scott, Sam M., 96.
Scott, T., 443.
Scott, Thomas A., 444.
Scott, W. J., 443.
Scranton Independent, The, 238.
Scroggins, Prof. W. B., 248.
Scruton, Geo. W., 424.
Scull, Ben H., 209.
Searcy—
  Arbitrator, The, 479.
  Beacon, The, 478.
  College Echo, The, 478.
  College Journal, The, 474.
  Collegian, The, 479.
  Courier, The, 478.
  Eagle, The, 474.
  Enterprise, The, 478.
  Flashlight, The, 479.
  Gallowegian, 479.
  Morning Call, 478.
  News, The, 479.
  Record, The, 475.
  Tribune, The, 478.
  Vindicator, The, 478.

Western Baptist, The, 478.
Wheel, The, 478.
Searcy, Rev. J. B., 367.
Searcy County, 407.
Searle, Judge, 97.
Sebastian County, 409.
Sellers, J. F., 282.
Sevier, A. H., 17, 326, 327.
Sevier County, 442.
Sevier, Sam Q., 176, 276, 279.
Sewell, A. T., 276.
Shankle, Chas. E., 92, 270, 279, 622.
Shannahan, W. E., 168.
Sharp, Prof. W. H., 478.
Shaver, O. L., 446.
Shaw, Miss Eva, 255.
Shaw, Rev. J. F., 255.
Shelby, W. M., 199, 507, 623.
Shell, G. C., 95.
Shelton, T. J., 382.
Sheppard, Nat L., 467.
Sheridan Headlight, The, 170.
Sheridan Spy, The, 170.
Shields, E. P., 298.
Shinn, E. F., 247.
Shinn, Prof. J. H., 44, 304, 380.
Shiras, Bros., 59.
Sholars, A. B., 252.
Shook, J. C., 225, 416.
Sharp County, 446.
Sharp County Herald, The, 446.
Sharp County Record, 446.
Siepiela, Mike, 392.
Siler, James W., 195, 203, 492.
Siloam Springs—
Arkansas Herald, 68.
Arkansas Herald-Democrat, 68.
Arkansas Union, 68.
Dispatch, 68.
Forum, 69.
Free Press, 69.
Globe, 68.
Hummer, 69.
International Evangelist, 69.
Locomotive-Herald, 68.
Philalectic Gossip, 69.
Register, 69.
Sun, 69.
Taxpayers Bulletin, 69.
Simpkens, Henry, 164.
Simms & Ramseur, 481.
Simpson, James H., 124.
Simpson, J. B. F., 65.
Simpson & Lawhorn, 457.
Simpson, W. M., 466, 469.
Singfield, T. J., 49.
Sitlington, W. T., 351, 624.
Skinner & Gurney, 474.
Skinner & Hite, 428.
Skinner, R. A., 428, 433, 437, 685.
Skinner & Williams, 485.
Sloan, Clay, 385.
Sly, Marcus H., 153.
Small, John C., 384, 385, 389, 519, 623.
Smead, H. P., 451.
Smith, A. F., 406.
Smith, Miss Alta, 165.
Smith Bros., 131.
Smith, E. B., 440.
Smith, Clarence B., 525.
Smith, Ernest R., 298.
Smith, E. P., 440.
Smith, G. D., 276.
Smith, G. D. Jr., 131.
Smith, Geo. P., 266, 625.
Smith, Griffin, 172.
Smith, I. A., 370.
Smith, Hurley Ptg. Co., 112.
Smith-Hurley Syndicate, 454.
Smith, Julian, 84.
Smith, Jefferson, 342.
Smith, L. E., 92.
Smith, L. H., 93.
Smith, Mrs. Maggie, 93.
Smith & Peck, 133.
Smith, O. H., 443.
Smith, L. R., 466.
Smith, P. B., 470.
Smith, S. B., 328.
Smith, Sam G., 232.
Smith, V. V., 181.
Smith, Walter & Sons, 227.
Smith, W. E., 207, 245, 450.
Smith, W. Theo, 53, 231.
Smithee, E. E., 301, 319.
Smithee, Col. J. N., 16, 30, 35, 96, 109, 137, 207, 225, 284, 305, 330, 347, 348, 367, 494, 496, 497, 626.
Smithville—
Democratic Organ, 225.
Homecrafter, 226.
Mining Microcasm, 226.
Monthly Sketchbook, 225.
Plaindealer, 225.
Smoote, Geo. P., 17, 109.
Smothers, T. J., 305.
Snelling, D. N., 152.
Snelling, J. R., 91.
Snelling, R. D., 151.
Snetzer, F. W., 229.
Snowden, Carl, 105.
Snowden, Claude, 114.
Snyder, Henry, 393.
Social Visitor, The, 175.
Soekland, A. E., 53.
Soliphone, The, 172, 174.
Sopenbarger, R. P., 95.
Sorrells, W. B., 110.
Sorrells, John H., 214.
Southard, R. H., 148.
Southard & Son, 148.
South Arkansas Democrat, The, 180.
South Arkansas Press Association, 520.
Southern Standard on negro jurymen, 97.
Southworth Bros., 155.
Sovereign Oddfellow The, 70.
Sparkman News, The, 137.
Sparks, Major J. H., 15, 205, 409, 413, 414, 625.
Spaulding, V. L., 387.
Spears, Ernest O., 81.
Spears, T. T. & L. A., 90.
Speer, J. T., 438.
Spence, Louis, 103, 518.
Spencer, Wm. E., 266.
Spiller, C. E., 394.
Spiller, Chas. H., 150.
Spradling, J. A., 76.
Sprague, F. B., 102.
"Squirrel Head Editors," 119.
Stafford, John P., 66, 469.
Stamps' Democrat, The, 220.
Stamps' Times, The, 222.
Stamps, J. W., 376.
Stancart, V. S., 276.
Stanfield, Mrs. Sallie I., 107, 500.
Stanfield, W. J., 107.
Starbuck, J. H., 293.
Star City—
Democrat, The, 232.
Lance, The, 231.
Vidette, The, 231.

Star of Hope, The, 175.
State Line Republican, The, 154.
Stayton, J. W., 285, 289.
Stayton, S. T., 282.
Steele, John W., 15, 284, 341.
Steele & Campbell, 341.
Stephens Monitor, The, 281.
Stephens News, 281.
Sterne, Thomas, 15.
Stevens, Eugene, 151.
Stevenson, J. L., 81.
Stevenson, Rev. S., 96.
Stiles, O. D., 127.
Stiles & Schimshire, 237.
Stillwell, Joseph, 17, 346.
Stocker, Rev. A., 387.
Stockton, J. A., 76.
Stone, J. T., 154.
Stone, P. C., 218, 652.
Stone County, 449.
Stone County Record, 449.
Stone, Prof. M. A., 383.
Stone, B. P., 107.
Stonecipher, Robert, 122, 127, 218.
Story, J. B., 168, 456.
Story, J. T., 110.
Story, Jim Tom, 182, 184.
Story, Oliver C., 184.
Story, W. A., 109.
Story, W. F., 479, 626.
Stotzell, H. E., 126.
Stout, Rev. W. C., 113, 497.
Stranahan, W. Scott, 71.
Stranahan, Wm. W., 71.
Strong News, The, 456.
Stuart, J. W., 253.
Stuart & Jacobs, 135.
Stuttgart—
Arkansawyer, The, 53.
Boster, The, 54.
Chronicle, The, 54.
Free Press, 50, 51.
Grand Prairie News, 53.
Republican, 53.
Review, 53.
Star, 52.
Wheel Reporter, 52.
Success Enterprise, The 104.
Sugar Loaf Springs Leader, 105.
Sullendix, L. A., 171.
Sullivan, Miss Belle, 145.
Sulphur Rck Wheel, The, 200.
Sulphur Springs Echo, 72.
Sulphur Springs Record, 71.
Sulphur Springs Speaker, 71.
Sumerow, Mrs. Ethel M., 108.
Summers, Prof. W. J., 224.
Stroup, M., 148, 422, 437.
Sumpter, John J., 160.
Surratt, John H., 208.
Surratt Conspiracy, 208.
Suttler, J. B., 378.
Swan, F. G., 69.
Sweesy & Weymouth, 91.
Swift, Dr. W. T., 84, 108.
Swift's Flying Needle, The, 83.

Tabor, Rev. E. A., 381.
Taber, W. R., 148.
Tackett, G. G. P., 48.
Tadlock, C., 203.
Taggart, M. W., 131.
Taggart, W. M., 454.
Tallman & Co., Arthur, 75.
Tankersley, C. W., 98.
Taylor, Amil A., 146.
Taylor & Carter, 172.
Taylor, J. E., 116.
Taylor, J. H., 308, 391.
Taylor, J. M., 107.
Taylor, J. R., 172, 329, 627.
Taylor News, The, 111.
Taylor, W. A., 231.
Temple Messenger, The, 164, 168.
Terrill & Collins, 453.
Terry, Ben S., 64, 65.
Texarkana—
Appreciative Union, The, 255.
Call, The, 254.
College Home, The, 255.
Courier, The, 253.
Democrat, 251.
Four States Press 251-3.
Gate City News, 253.
Graphic, The, Daily, 254.
Herald, The, 254.
Independent News, 255.
Independent Union, 255.
Interstate, The, 253.
Interstate News, The, 253.
Public Opinion, The, 254.
Progressive Citizen, 254.
Southwest Republican, 254.
Texarkanian, The, 251.
Times, The Daily, 254.
Vindicator, The, 254.
Visitor, The, 254.
Thane & Gates, 133.
Thatch, Mrs. Frances, 60.
Thayer, Geo. L., 122, 125.
Thomas, B. H., 100.
Thomas & Baugh, 307.
Thomas Cat, The, 159.
Thomas, E. T., 401.
Thomas, J. A., 111, 220, 221.
Thomas, J. S., 305, 307.
Thomas, Jos. F., 484.
Thomas, John M., 229.
Thomas & McKinley, 261.
Thomas, M. L., 370.
Thomas, P. H., 86, 160, 360.
Thomas, W. S., 386.
Thomas, Wyatt C., 179, 209, 492.
Thomasson, Eva L., 99.
Thomasson & Bayne, 266.
Thomasson, Dr. J. B., 292.
Thomasson, J. J., 100, 269, 270, 271.
Thomasson, N. T., 292.
Thomasson, S. J., 292.
Thomasson, W. H., 128.
Thompson, A. F., 50.
Thompson, D. F., 380.
Thompson, Ed Porter, 64.
Thompson, Frank M., 110.
Thompson, G. E., 488.
Thompson, J. B., 64.
Thompson, J. W., 50.
Thompson, O. M., 51.
Thompson, Roy L., 384.
Thornburgh, George, 16, 17, 226, 227, 380, 580.
Thornton—
Citizen, The, 88.
Sentinel, The, 88.
Tablet, The, 87.
Tri-County Courier, 88.
Thornton, J. N., 112.
Thrash, T. B., 87.
Thrower, C., 275, 278.
Thrower, C. C., 160.
Thrower, C. F., 275.
Thurm, Dr. D. F., 254.

Thweat, J. G., 307.
Tilles, George, 420, 426.
Tillman, J. N., 463.
Tilton, W. S., 89, 90.
Timmons, H. A., 98, 181.
Times, The Ashley County, 56.
Times, Forrest City, 399.
Times, Fort Smith, 423.
Times, The Goldman, 51.
Times, Little Rock, 341, 343.
Times, Mineral Springs, 190.
Times, The Nashville, 191.
Times, The Osceola, 257.
Tindall, A. A., 53.
Tisdale, George, 108.
Tobey, W. S., 525.
Toddison, M. Y., 196.
Tolbert, J. R., 217, 218.
Toledo Blade, The, 107.
Toledo Lance, The, 108.
Tomlinson, H. D., 257.
Toomer, Robert, 486.
Topt, Cecilia, 267.
Topt, P. A., 267.
Torrans, James, 181, 277, 492.
Torrans & Smith, 220.
Town, C. F., 459.
Townes, Chas. F., 15.
Townsend, J. S., 99.
Townsend, Rev. J. W., 225.
Tragedy in the Arkansas Gazette Office, A, 312
Travis, C. N., 482.
Treadwell, Sam, 157, 391.
Trezevant, J. T., 481.
Tribble, B. M., 276.
Tribble & Hartley, 276.
Trevathan, Allen, 197.
Trevathan, Geo. H., 155, 196, 198, 201.
Trevathan, H. A., 155, 448.
Trevathan, Jared, 197.
Trevathan, Mrs. Nellie, 197.
Trousdale, Prof. Leon, 324.
Trout, Fred D., 117.
Trout, John W., 117.
Trout, W. O., 117.
Tucker, Robert H., 137.
Tucker, W. T., 472.
Tuckerman, Record, The, 206.
Tuckerman Times, The, 206.
Tuller, J. M., 241.
Tullis & Bradley, 190.
Tullis, J. L., 83, 177, 186, 190, 196, 380, 487.
Tunnah, Renton, 382.
Turner, F. B., 111.
Turner, Geo. M., 109.
Turner, Geo. P. M., 416.
Turner, J. B., 111.
Turner, James R., 288, 289.
Turner, Jesse, Sr., 124.
Turner, R. E. L., 113, 144.
Turner, W. F., 301, 302.
Turner, W. W., 178, 190, 291.
Turner, W. W., Portrait of, 191.
Tussey Bros., 104.
Turrell Citizen, The, 128.
Tussey, W. S., 102, 396.
Tweedle, Geo. A., 232.
Tyson, Ardis, 30.

Vadakin, E. L., 399.
Vail, S. E., 261.
Valliant, Geo. S., 252.
Van Antwerp, W. C., 426, 427.
Van Buren County, 457.
Van Buren -
  Argus, The, 126.
  Crawford County Democrat, 127.
  Graphic, The, 126.
  Intelligencer, 123.
  Optic, The Daily, 126.
  Press, The, 124.
  Republican Venture, The, 127.
  Trade's Review, 127.
  Western Frontier Whig, 124.
Vance, Enoch H., 207.
Vance, E. H. & Co., 363.
Vanderhurst, B. M., 254.
Vandeventer & Wiley, 113.
Vandervoort Herald, The, 297.
Vandyke, P. H., 205.
VanGilder, J. W., 56.
Vanhook, W. M., 452.
VanHorn, Francis, 15.
VanHorn & Sterne, 123.
VanValkenburg & Bradley, 83.
Vaughan, Emmett, 307, 308.
Vaughan, T. L., 266.
Vaughan, R. L., 481.
Veach, A. C., 69, 72.
Vin Clarion, The, 60.
Vinson, Ernest, 67.
Viola—
  Enterprise, 158.
  Ledger, 157.
  News, The, 158.
  Tackhammer, 157.
  Telephone, The, 157.
Vise, F. A., 466.
Vore, Fred D., 217.
Vore, Mary E., 53.

Uhden, H. O., 453.
Umpire Gazette, The, 191.
Underhill, J. W., 35, 107, 143, 226.
Underhill, J. E., 142.
Underwood, C. N., 287, 290.
Underwood, Q. K., 285.
Union County, 451.
Union County Democrat, The, 87.
Union County Herald, 451.
Union County Labor Bulletin, The, 152.
Union County Times, 451.
Upton, Geo. F., 486, 487.

Wabbaseka Journal, The, 215.
Waddell, R. H., 130, 199, 215, 291, 292.
Wadley, Archer F., 252.
Wadley, J. L., 162, 163, 188, 189, 190, 252, 267, 443, 502, 507, 520.
Wadley, J. L., Jr., 253.
Wadley & Son, 186, 188-9.
Wadley & Tullis, 188.
Waggoner, J. W., 474.
Wagner & Anderson, 236.
Wagner Bros. & Benson, 151.
Wagner, J. W., 236, 237.
Wahlquist, C. O., 128, 154, 266, 290, 482.
Wahlquist, Miss Ruth, 266.
Wahlquist, W. H. V., 154, 290.
Wainwright, Thos., 466.
Wait, R. F., 243, 244.
Wait, Robert E., 389.
Waldo—
  Columbia County Leader, 111.
  Columbia Herald, 111.
  Commercial, 111.
  Everybody's Gazette, 111.

News, 111.
Times, 111.
Vindicator, 111.
Waldron—
Advance, The, 405.
Advertiser, The, 406.
Advance-Reporter, 405.
Citizen, The, 405.
News, 405.
Record, 406.
Reformer, The, 405.
Reporter, 405.
Sentinel, The, 406.
Vindicator, 406.
Wasp, 406.
Western World, 436.
Wallace, Dr. H., 138.
Wallace, R. M., 451.
Wallace & Nixon, 170.
Walker, Chas. N., 103.
Walker, F. P., 139.
Walker, John R., 96.
Walker, S. R., 94.
Walker, W. Jeff, 471.
Walls, Chas. A., 306.
Walls, Willie T., 244.
"Walking Editor, The Great," 78.
Wallick, F., 153.
Walnut Ridge—
Blade, The, 227.
Journal, 226, 228.
Republican, 227.
Telephone, 226.
Times, 227.
Times-Dispatch, 227.
Walters, Geo. M., 474.
War Times, The, 96.
Ward, Anna, 115.
Ward, A. M., 217.
Ward, A. J., 67.
Ward, G. A., 115, 407.
Ward, H. N., 229.
Ward, J. R., 277.
Ward, John R., 109, 215, 451.
Ward, Tom T., 102.
Ward, W. H., 251, 252, 255.
Ward, W. T., 217.
Warner, Harry, 240.
Warner, H. C., 114, 140, 141, 391, 469.
Warner & Honeyville, 67.
Warner, James A., 96.
Warren—
Democrat, The, 83.
Eagle-Democrat, 85, 86, 503.
Flying Needle, 83.
Free Thought, 83.
News, 86.
Watchman, 84.
Wedge, 86.
Whetstone, 83.
Sentinel, 84.
Sunbeam, 83.
Warren, D. B., 171.
Warren, E. A., 17, 177, 251, 255, 269, 496.
Warren, J. J., 126.
Warren, John, 278.
Warren, W. T., 397.
Washburn, Edward Payson, 345.
Washburne & Pryor, 123.
Washington—
Post, 181.
Press, 180.
Southwestern Press, 181.
Telegraph, 178.
Washington County, 459.
Wassell, John, 346.
Waterman, E. C., 205.
Watkins, G. C., 432.
Watkins, Harry, 319, 379.
Watkins & Patterson, 105.
Watson, C. C., 120, 121.
Watson, H. E., 222.
Watson, J. A., 254, 255.
Watson, J. F., 237.
Watson, Rev. P. S. G., 357.
Watson, Samuel, 377.
Watson, Sam T., 113.
Watson, W. R., 87.
Weaver, J. Frank, 410, 411, 419, 420, 421, 427.
Weaverling, W. C., 425.
Webb, A. W., 324.
Webb, E. A. M., 111, 308.
Webb & Burrows, 367, 478.
Webb, Gertrude, 224.
Webb, J. W., 203.
Webb, P. F., 149.
Webber, Col. W. A., 13, 16, 160, 182, 248, 292, 364, 365, 379, 381, 389, 483, 4908, 519.
Webster, Daniel, 465.
Webster, J. R., 122, 147.
Weeks, W. B., 251, 252, 254, 255.
Welch, J. D., 139.
Weldon, O. D., 409, 421, 422.
Weldon & Williams, 421.
Willer, Cyrus W., 15, 323, 346.
Wells, J., 126.
Wells & Luckie, 207.
Wells, Z., 127, 422.
Wendell, Blaine & Hunt, 134.
Wenrick, Wm. A., 408.
Wesson, J. L., 653.
Wesson, J. O., 223, 224.
West, R. P., 233.
Western Boomerang, The, 87.
Western Pioneer, The, 207.
Western Newspaper Union, 524.
West Helena Times, The, 290, 408.
Westmoreland, Leon, 235, 236, 437.
West Point Times, The, 479.
Whaley, Earl, 205.
Whaley, W. E., 206.
Wharton, J. M., 107.
Wheatley Courier, The, 462.
Wheeler, Cephas H., 413, 430.
Wheeler, John C., 416, 419.
Wheeler, Judge John F., 15, 409, 410, 419.
Wheeler, Jere M., 413.
Wheeler, Lewis C., 483.
Wheeler, S. & Co., 306.
Wheeler & Sparks, 452.
Wheeler, Stephen, 523.
When Arkansas Went to Minnesota, 523.
White County News, The, 473.
White, Bob, 437.
White County, 471.
White, E. E., 16, 163, 269, 270, 496, 641.
White, E. F., 454.
White Col. E. M., 103.
White & Fowler, 504.
White, G. S., 84, 469.
White, Harry J., 245.
White, L. B., 404, 518.
White, L. R., 106.
White, Lewis C., 364.
White, M. R., 58, 265, 391.
White, W. E., 443.
White, W. B., 269.
White, W. W., 50.
Whitely, Lawlen A., 344.
Whiting, J. S., 328.
Whitlow, Frank & Buck, 254.
Whitten, J. G., 438.

Whitthorne, Col. S. H., 403, 641.
Whittington, C. C., 58, 138.
Whitwell, L. R., 276.
Whitwell, W. I., 321.
Whyte, C. W., 278.
Whyte, James E., 275.
Wicherville Devotional Monthly, The, 441.
Wiggs, W. W., 110, 277.
Williford Leader, 448.
Wilbanks, Sidney, 239.
Wilcox, Grandville, 126.
Wilcox, Mrs. Granville, 126.
Wiley, Judge Alfred, 231.
Wiley, E. R., 48, 55.
Wiley, J. S., 213.
Wilkerson, A. C., 205, 227, 228, 641.
Willey, A. C., 111.
Williams Bros., 308, 423.
Williams, C. C., 241, 283, 390, 644.
Williams, C. F., 432.
Williams, Clay, 51.
Williams, E. M., 241.
Williams, E. N., 644.
Williams, Ed., 51.
Williams, E. M., 241.
Williams, Eugene, 491.
Williams, G. E., 102.
Williams, Geo. F., 435.
Williams, George R., 16, 35, 409, 435, 424 427, 500, 642.
Williams, George T., 422.
Williams, Hamp, 164.
Williams, Hill, 783.
Williams, Horace M., 490.
Williams, Howard, 453.
Williams, H. L., 120.
Williams, J. H., 115.
Williams James A., 440.
Williams, John A., 321, 642.
Williams, J. S., 180.
Williams, J. R., 120.
Williams, Sam H., 179.
Williams, Lee & Ryan, 208.
Williams & Mack, 120.
Williams, R. A., 288.
Williams, Robert E., 490.
Williams, W. B., 29.
Williams, Walter B., 50, 51, 53, 241, 244, 263. 264, 308, 402, 504, 518, 642.
Williams, W. S., 151.
Williams, Willoughby, 207.
Williams, W. T., 249.
Williamson, Ben, 449.
Wilkins, J. H., 190.
Wilkinson, W. F., 115.
Willford Leader, 448.
Williford R. L., 394.
Willoughby, C. M., 262.
Wilmar Messenger, The, 139.
Wilmeth Weekly, The, 58.
Wilmeth, W. L., 262.
Wilson Bros., 49.
Wilson, Chas. M., 240.
Wilson, Dillard, 424.
Wilson, J. R., 84.
Wilson, S. A., 426.
Wilson, W. A., 87.
Wilson, Wm. A., 319.
Wilton Democrat, The, 234.
Wilton Record, The, 234.
Winburn, Frank H., 407.
Winburn, Dr. H. L., 371.
Winchester Independent, The, 139.
Winfield, Rev. A. R., 16, 378, 496, 645.
Wingfield, W. D., 109.
Winford, E. G., 442.
Winston, Prof. F. V., 170.
Winston, J. J., 102.
Winters, Bill, 102.
Winthrop Herald, The, 234.
Winthrop Journal, The, 234.
Wisdom & Harding, 423.
Wisdom, Col. M. D., 415, 416, 423.
Wiseman, E. R., 147.
Wisewell, Geo. E., 474.
Wishard, R. W., 485.
Withers, Rev., 134.
Withers, D. F., 482.
Withers, H. O., 483.
Withers, H. R., 149, 374.
Withers, J. R., 374.
Withers, R. B., 176.
Wittich, L. L., 149.
Wittsburg—
Arkansas Teacher, The, 129.
Chronicle, The, 129, 401.
Gazette, The, 129.
Phoenix, The, 129.
Standard, The, 129.
Wolff, F. M., 466.
Wolff, J. R., 457.
Wolff, Dr. J. R., 174.
Womack, A O., 61, 443.
Womack, E. R., 304.
Womack, Pitts, 66.
Womack, R. B., 367.
Womack, S. M., 64.
Womble News, The, 267.
Womble, W. E., 267.
Women Journalists, 39.
Wood Bros., 145.
Wood, Helen G., 283.
Wood, Judge J. B., 164.
Wood, J. E., 229, 646.
Wood, J. G., 184.
Wood, R. R., 122.
Wood, T. E., 130, 229, 502, 518 647.
Woodruff County, 481.
Woodruff, Miss Georgine, 506.
Woodruff, A. M., 324, 651.
Woodruff, W. E., Jr., 325, 360, 492, 650. 336, 341, 347, 360, 481, 647.
Woodruff, W. E., Jr., 325, 360, 492, 650.
Woods & Granberry, 473.
Woods & Reaves, 473.
Woods, J. G., 106, 651.
Woods, J. R., 482.
Woods, R. G., 436.
Woods, T. M. (Buck), 142, 472, 473, 474.
Woods, Zoll, 142.
Woodsworth, H. H., 482.
Woodsworth, J. H., 313, 344, 354.
Woolen, John A., 240, 243, 301.
Woolford, Wm., 355.
Woolman, Ellis, 161, 163.
Wooten, F. G. ("Pete"), 251, 252, 254.
Wooten, Dr. G. H., 251.
Worrell, Dr. A. S., 367.
Worthen, Thos. J., 346.
Worthen, W. B., 329, 330.
Wray, James D., 171.
Wrenn, Henry R., 116.
Wrenn & Jones, 226.
Wrenn, Tom E., 304.
Wrenn & Phillips, 130.
Wright, A. & Will D., 79.
Wright, Curtis C., 432.
Wright, Fla, 243.
Wright, G. A., 307.
Wright, G. L., 218.
Wright, Rupert C., 172.
Wright, T. A., 318, 651.

Wright, Rev. T. W., 59.
Wyatt, O. E., 395.
Wyatt & Luckie, 207.
Wylie, F. M.
Wyninger, G. N., 474.
Wynne—
  Blade, The, 130.
  Cross County Democrat, The, 130.
  Cross County News, The, 130.
  Epworth News, The, 130.
  Life Line, The, 130.
  Pilot, The, 129.
  Progress, The, 130.
  Ripsaw, The, 130.

Yarbrough, Gilbert, 121.
Yates, Frank B., 374.
Yates & White, 270.
Yeatman, M. L., 122.
Yell County, 483.
Yell County Press Association, 487.
Yellville—
  Gazette, The, 248.
  Mountain Echo, The, 248.
  News and Mining Reporter, The, 249.
  Record, The, 249.
  Republican, The, 249.
  School Journal, The, 248.
  Vidette, The, 248.
  Watchman, The, 248.
Ye Print Shop in Ye Olden Times, 23.
Yerkes, E. C., 374.
Yerkes, Col. R. S., 15, 314, 494.
Yoes, David, 469.
Yoes, Wm. C., 127.
Yonley, T. D., 355.
York, J. O., 407.
York, W., 297.
York, Wm., 443.
York, Y. O., 79.
Youmans , Wm. T., 15, 284.
Young, Chas. M., 287.
Young, J. P., 308.
Young, J. R., 277.
Young, T. P., 308.

Zimmerman, E. L., 443.
Zinc, 82.


3 2044 013 716 527



